PHARMACY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT:

The Pharmacy Management System, in all its uniqueness, is a comprehensive solution for efficient, quick and elegant management of a medical enterprise which includes a wide array of functional activities ranging from medicine and store management to supply and transaction processing.

The main aim of the project is to build a Management System that can efficiently handle all the functional activities of a pharmaceutical enterprise- Store Management, drug management, transactions, distribution and supply.

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1.INTRODUCTION:

The Pharmacy Management System comprises of three main units:

- a. Administrator
- b. Stores
- c. Dealer
- a. The Administrator is the owner of the pharmaceutical enterprise and is solely responsible for the management of the system. The functions of the administrator are to:
 - Set up new records for a new store establishment, or for the removal a current establishment, and convey the authentication information to the respective store manager
 - ii. Announce the arrival of new medicines to all the stores under the enterprise
 - iii. Update the information of medicines regularly
 - iv. Set up records for a new dealer which the enterprise ascribes to, and convey the authentication information to the respective dealer
 - v. Update the dealer information regularly
 - vi. Monitor the activities of stores, and keep a track on the transactions associated with every store that forms a part of the organization

- vii. To assign the requests of medicines from the stores to the dealers based on his discretion (usually referring to the cost table hosted by each dealer).
- viii. To analyze the statistical information gathered from all stores. Provisions are provided to view the details of a particular store or a dealer. For example, the administrator has to type in the dealer_id, and the stores that he supplies to along with the quantity are retrieved.
- b. Stores are independent establishments or openings, from where medicines are sold to the customers. The administrator can create any number of stores and assign each of these stores with login credentials. Each store is managed by a store manager, who keeps track of the medicines, the rack number, and the quantity of each medicine and the expiry status of the medicines. If falling short of a medicine (or if more stock is desired), the store has to initiate a request to the administrator.

The request comprises the medicine and the quantity necessary.

The administrator looks up all the dealers' cost table (which shows the required medicine and the cost hosted by each dealer) and chose the dealer which he feels is viable to deal with.

After receiving the stock, the stores initiate transactions with the customer, and the details of the medicine bought, the quantity and the total amount is recorded and stored in the database. Appropriate triggers are used to alter the quantity of medicine in a store after a transaction between the store and a customer takes place or after a dealer supplies to a store.

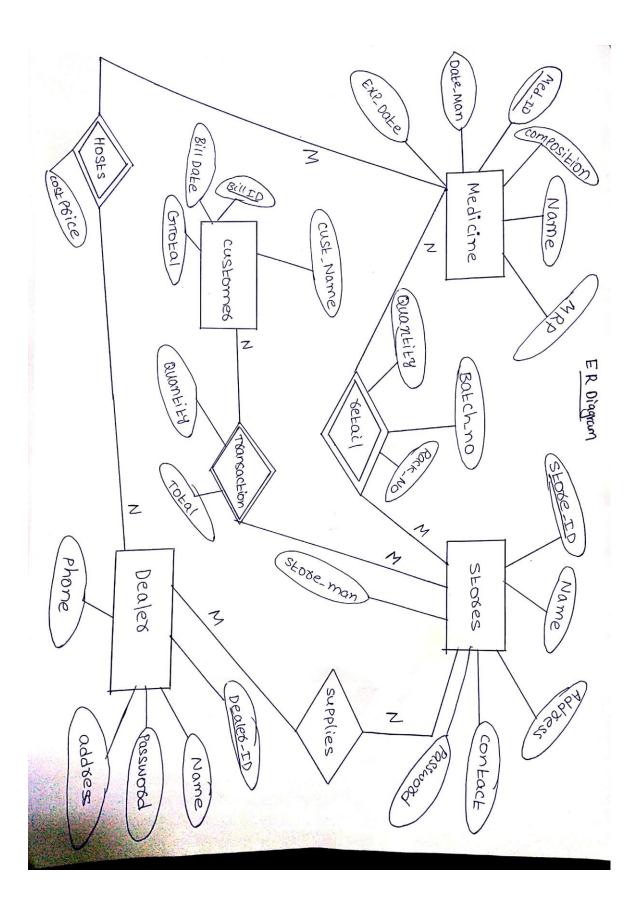
- c. The dealer represents the virtual link between the enterprise and the actual dealer. The dealer has two primary important functions. Intuitively,
 - The dealer is responsible for supplying the stores with the desired medicine and quantity. (The request for supply is directed to a dealer after the administrator chooses him for a particular medicine)
 - ii. The dealer hosts his cost table which contains information about the medicines and the cost that he intends to charge

2.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS:

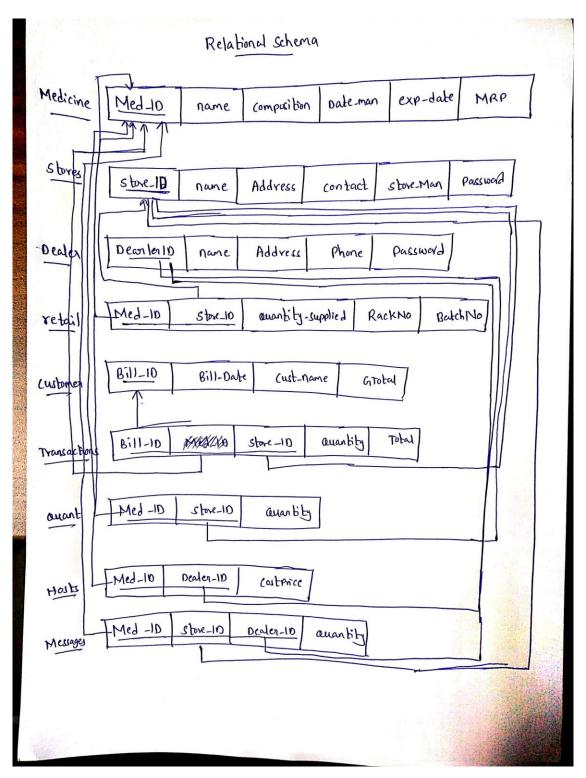
For this project the main requirements are

- 1.To analyze the way of data flow between admin, stores and dealer and creating the model accordingly
- 2. Analyzing the required tables and the attributes of each table.
- 3.Implementing the relational schema and creating the database
- 4.software for implementing the user interface

3. ER DIAGRAM:



4. SCHEMA DIAGRAM:



Functional Dependencies

Medicine!

Med_10 -> { name, composition, Oute_man, exp-date, MRP]

stores.

Store-10 -> & name, Address, Contact, Store-Man, password]

Dealer.

Dealer-10 -> { name, Address, Phone, password]

retail'

[Med-ID, store-10] -> [countity-supplied, Rack MO, Batch MO]

customen:

Transactions:

auant:

6.IMPLEMENTATION:

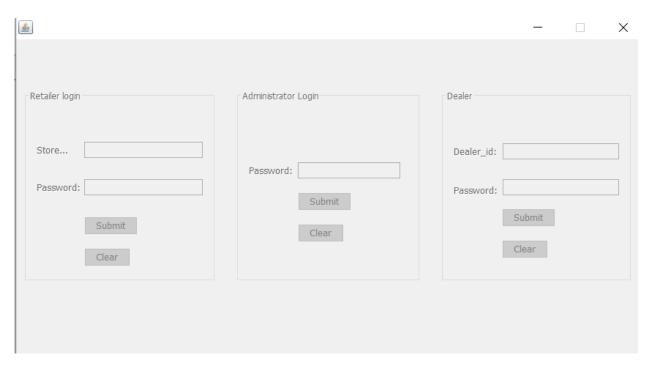
SOFTWARE DETAILS:

In this project the software used are

- 1.oracle database(10g express edition)
- 2.Netbeans
- 3.Java

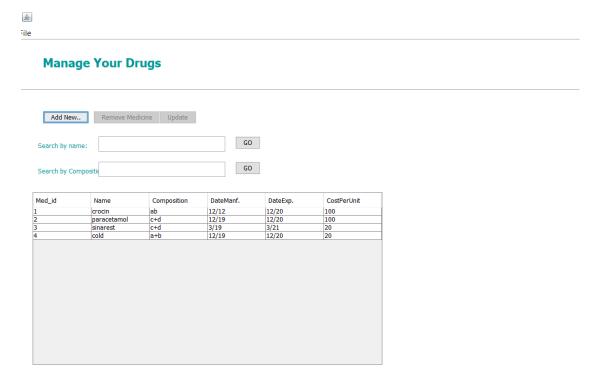
SCREEN SHOTS:

LOGIN PAGE:

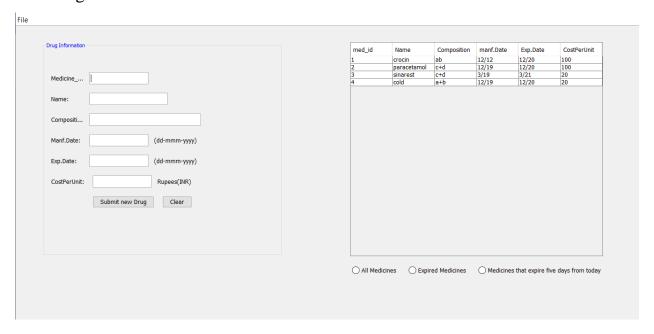


OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY ADMIN:

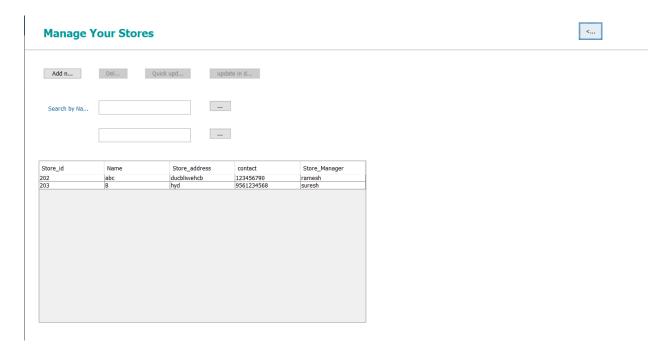
1. Managing medicines:



2. Adding a new medicine:



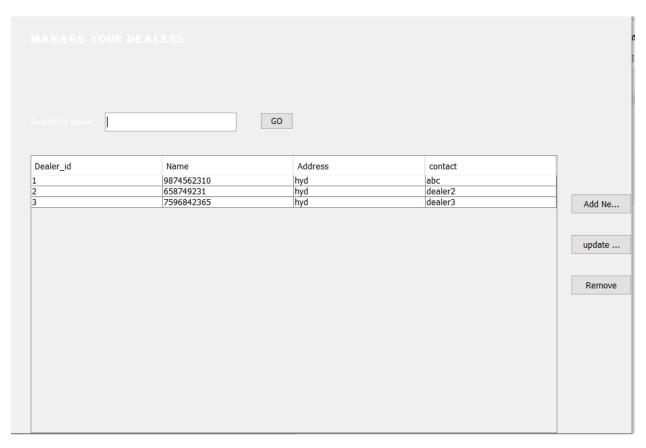
3. Managing Stores:



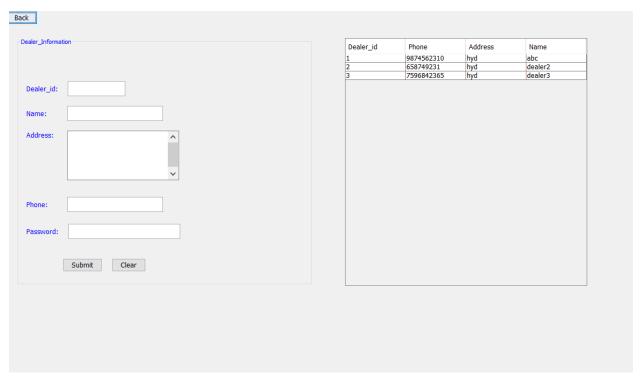
4. Adding a new store:



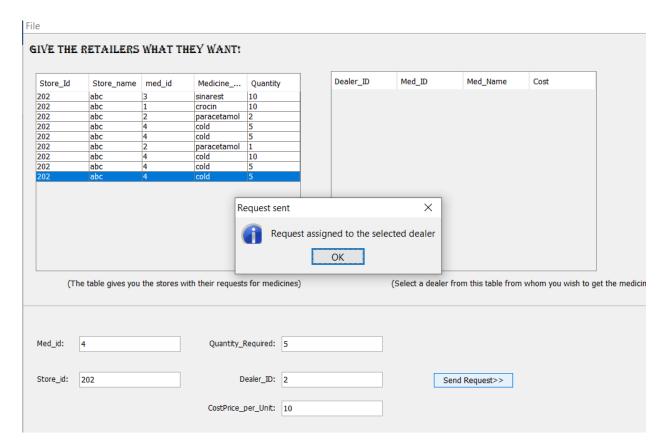
5.Managing Dealers:



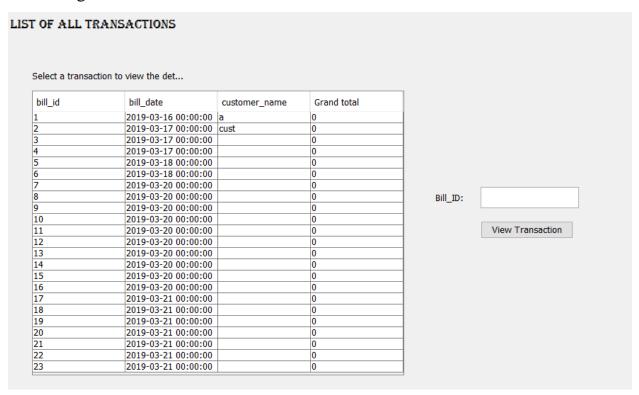
6.Adding a new Store:



7. Assigning request for dealer:

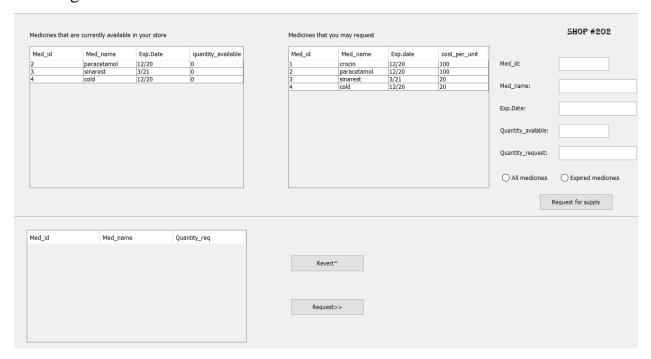


8. Viewing the transactions of all stores:

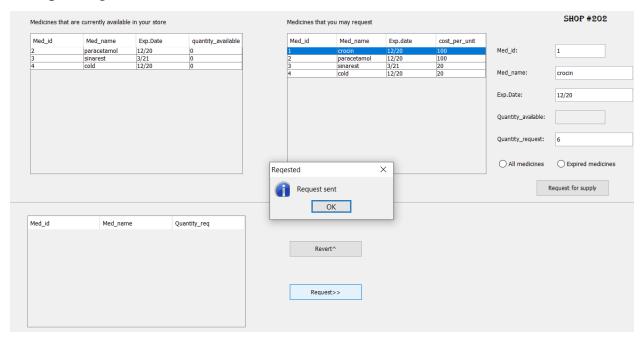


OPERATIONS BY STORE MANAGER:

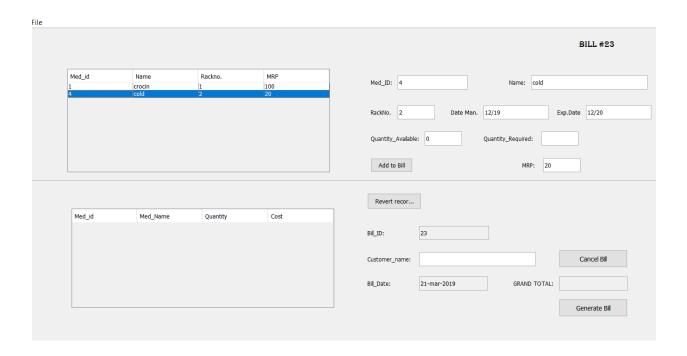
1. Manage Medicines in Store:



2. Requesting Medicine:



3. Making Transactions:

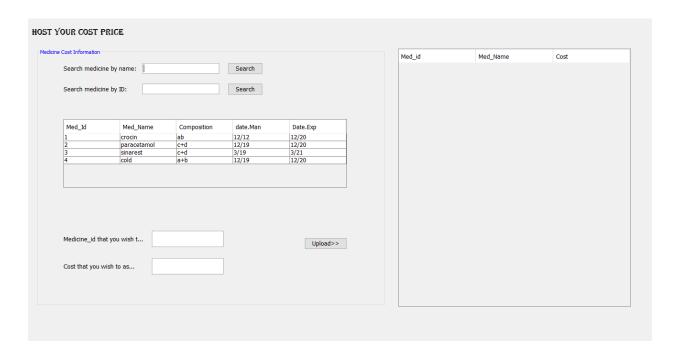


OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY DEALER:

1. Supplying medicines for stores:



2. Managing cost price:



SAMPLE CODE:

```
public class admin extends javax.swing.JFrame {
        DefaultTableModel mod;
        public admin() {
               initComponents();
             this.setSize(1366,767);
               mod=(DefaultTableModel)jTable1.getModel();
               try{
                 DriverManager.registerDriver(new oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver());
               Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:oracle:thin:@localhost:1521:XE","system","kushal1105");
               Statement stmt=con.createStatement();
        ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery("select * from retail");
       String a[]=new String[7];
       String b;
       int i=0;
       while(rs.next()==true)
       {
                 mod.insertRow(mod.getRowCount(),new
Object[]{Integer.toString(rs.getInt(1)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(2)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(3)),Integer.toString(rs.ge
oString(rs.getInt(4)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(5)),Integer.toString(rs.getInt(6))});
       }
       con.close();
```

```
}
catch(Exception e)
{
   System.out.println(e);
}
```

7.CONCLUSION:

The Pharmacy Management System, (its conception, organization, development and integration), has been a tremendous task and the objectives have been well accomplished. The system provides the user with a user-friendly interface. Textual data entry (for obtaining information) is minimized as much as possible by replacing it with GUI constructs. The focus lies on displaying the right information to the user from a huge data. Relating the data, and retrieving the related data makes it easy to use.

8.SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK:

- This system can be enhanced by having provisions to calculate the cost price incurred to buy medicines from the dealer, and to formulate the profit data (using the transaction data produced by each store). Appropriate statistical quantities may therefore by calculated, organized and shown.
- The details of prescription can also be included- the doctor name, the illness treated etc.
- Each bill can have a code (qr or bar) and a scanner can be used to scan this to retrieve information about the transaction
- An android based mobile application can be developed which is easy to use and portable.

9.REFERENCES:

http://www.jdbc-tutorial.com/

https://www.tutorialpoint.com/java

https://www.javatpoint.com/java https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/