A MINI PROJECT REPORT

ON

MEDICAL STORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SUBMITTED BY

MOHAMMED ISMAILUDDIN
21BK5A0514

Under the esteemed guidance of
Mr.Veerabadraiah

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

St. Peter's Engineering College (UGC Autonomous)

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Accredited by NBA and NAAC with 'A' Grade,

Affiliated to JNTU, Hyderabad, Telangana

2021-2024

St. PETER'S ENGINEERING COLLEGE
UGC - AUTONOMOUS
Affiliated to JNTUH, Approved by AICTE, Accredited by NAAC with "A" Grade, NBA Programe Accredited (EEE, CSE, ECE)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that a Mini Project entitled **"MEDICAL STORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** is carried out by **MOHAMMED ISMAILUDDIN (21BK5A0514),** in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** is a record of bonafide work done by her/him under my supervision during the academic year 2023– 2024.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely express our deep sense of gratitude to **MR. VEERABADRAIAH,** for his valuable guidance, encouragement and cooperation during all phases of the project.

I am greatly indebted to our Project Coordinator **MR. SENTHIL MURUGAN,** for providing valuable advice, constructive suggestions and encouragement without whom it would not been possible to complete this project.

It is a great opportunity to render our sincere thanks to **Mrs. Madhavi Karumudi,** Head of the Department, Computer Science and Engineering for her timely guidance and highly interactive attitude which helped us a lot in successful execution of the Project.

I am extremely thankful to our Principal **DR.K.SREE LATHA,** who stood as an inspiration behind this project and heartfelt for her endorsement and valuable suggestions.

I respect and thank our secretary **Sri.T.V.REDDY,** for providing us an opportunity to do the project work at **ST.PETERS ENGINEERING COLLEGE** and we are extremely thankful to him for providing such a nice support and guidance which made us to complete the project.

I also acknowledge with a deep sense of reverence, our gratitude towards our parents, who have always supported us morally as well as economically. We also express gratitude to all our friends who have directly or indirectly helped us to complete this project work. We hope that we can build upon the experience and knowledge that we have gained and make a valuable contribution towards the growth of the society in coming future.

(Mohammed Ismailuddin)

(21BK5A0514)

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

INSTITUTE VISION

To be a renowned Educational Institution that moulds Students into Skilled Professionals fostering Technological Development, Research and Entrepreneurship meeting the societal needs.

INSTITUTE MISSION

IM1: Making students knowledgeable in the field of core and applied areas of Engineering to innovate Technological solutions to the problems in the Society.

IM2: Training the Students to impart the skills in cutting edge technologies, with the help of relevant stake holders.

IM3: Fostering conducive ambience that inculcates research attitude, identifying promising fields for entrepreneurship with ethical, moral and social responsibilities.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT VISION

To be a vibrant nodal center for Computer Science Engineering Education, Research that make the students to contribute to technologies for IT, IT-Enabled Services; to involve in innovative research on thrust areas of industry and academia; to establish start-ups supporting major players in the industry.

DEPARTMENT MISSION

DM1: Emphasize project based learning by employing the state-of art technologies, algorithms in software development for the problems in inter-disciplinary avenues.

DM2: Involve stakeholders to make the students industry ready with training in skill-oriented computer application software.

DM3: Facilitate to learn the theoretical nuances of Computer Science, Computer Engineering courses and motivate to carry out research in both core and applied areas of CSE.

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PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PEO1: Graduates shall involve in research & development activities in industry and government arenas to conceive useful products for the society.

PEO2: Graduates shall be entrepreneurs contributing to national development in the fields of Computer Science based technologies.

PEO3: Graduates shall be team leaders working for software development, maintenance in the fields of software industry and government agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

1: ENGINEERING KNOWLEDGE: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2: PROBLEM ANALYSIS: Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using the first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3: DESIGN/DEVELOPMENT OF SOLUTIONS: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4: CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS OF COMPLEX PROBLEMS: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis, interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

5: MODERN TOOL USAGE: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6: THE ENGINEER AND SOCIETY: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues, and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice

7: ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8: ETHICS: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and, responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9: INDIVIDUAL AND TEAM WORK: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and multidisciplinary settings.

10: COMMUNICATION: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as being able to comprehend and draft effective reports and design documentation, make an effective presentation, give, and receive clear instructions.

11: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in a multidisciplinary environment.

12: LIFE-LONG LEARNING: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadcast context of technological changes.

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PROGRAM SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES (PSO'S)

PSO1

Design and develop computing subsystems for data storage, communication, information processing, and knowledge discovery.

PSO2

Design algorithms for real world problems focusing on execution, complexity analysis considering the security, cost, quality, and privacy parameters in software development.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DECLARATION

I declare that a Mini Project entitled "**MEDICAL STORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" is an Original Work submitted by the following group members who have actively contributed and submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of degree in **"Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering",** at **St. Peter's Engineering College**, Hyderabad, and this project work has not been submitted by me to any other college or university for the award of any kind of degree.

Group No: 14

Program: B. Tech

Branch: Computer Science and Engineering

Mini Project Title: Medical Store Management System

Date Submitted:

Name	Roll Number	Signature
MOHAMMED ISMAILUDDIN	**21BK5A0514**	

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ABSTRACT

To supply the medicines all over the country by just a single click and to reduce the time consumption. Online pharmacy is a web-based application. User can post requirement for medicine. User can purchase medicine online. Medicine is provided at your doorstep by the nearest associate store. Prescription is mandatory for ordering medicine.

As per the prescription, user can search medicine and useful information. This application provides information for daily consumption of medicine. This application provides user login to the customer. And admin can get the all-expired medicines information and he can able to see all orders information of clients.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF SCREENSHOTS

1. INTRODUCTION

- Online medical store is a pharmacy that operates over the Internet and sends the orders to customers through shipping companies.
- This project helps the users to provide medicines on time to delivery location in online.
- This system requires a prescription for the specified drugs which is prescribed by the doctor and validated.
- The system also includes a module in which the user can search for the hospitals depending on the name of the disease that user enters.

Shopping of medicines and other medical products online is a good deal because it saves time, money, fuel and lots of problems like traffic jam. Also, one medical may not provide all the medicines. So may go to another medical it wastes lots of time, money etc. will be saved. This will lead profit in the Government money also and it is environment friendly. Nowadays, almost every literate person mainly youngsters want to shop online as they don't have time to go to market and shop. This is the modern way of shopping as we have various options to buy different products from different sellers in different prices. This study examines whether the quality of online buying experience represents a competitive advantage for Internet firms focused on business to consumer ecommerce also. Online medical system provides online treatment to the patient along with the home delivery of medicines for that patient have to login to the portal. Patients after login, decide whether to get treatment from doctors or hospitals. Once decided, he/she gets list of diseases, choose the disease, choose their symptoms.

Before treatment is shown to patient, he/she is asked to pay for treatment. Once payment is done then he/she gets prescription. If he/she sends prescription to medical store then medical store provides home delivery with cash on delivery service. Medical store has to register onto this portal to access the benefit of selling medicines online. This website is going to be beneficial for all patients who want treatment at home and it will also increase business of doctors indirectly as well as medical stores. The main objective of this web portal is to give online treatment. Patients get the advantage of high-profile doctors online. Patients get treatment at lower cost online. Medical stores will deliver medicines at home. We decided to choose this medical portal, because it is good concept and not available in India. We have done some related work, like, we have visited some doctors and hospitals regarding how will our project be useful for them. They have approved this

concept and are ready to help us.

The purpose of the site is to provide reliable and easily accessed health information for the medical community including physicians and medical students. The information published on the site is not meant to supersede medical training but to serve as a repository of medical review articles to give medical professionals an online source where they can review medical topics. Legitimate mail order pharmacies are somewhat similar to community pharmacies; one primary difference is the method by which the medications are requested and received. Some customers consider this to be more convenient than traveling to a community drugstore, in the same way as ordering goods online rather than going to a shop. While many internet pharmacies sell prescription drugs only with a prescription, some do not require a pre-written prescription. In some countries, this is because prescriptions are not required. Some customers order drugs from such pharmacies to avoid the cost and inconvenience of visiting a doctor or to obtain medications their doctors were unwilling to prescribe. prescription medications are very expensive may turn to online pharmacies to save money. Many of the reputable websites employ their own in-house physicians to review the medication request and write a prescription accordingly. Some websites offer medications without a prescription or a doctor review. This practice has been criticized as potentially dangerous, especially by those who feel that only doctors can reliably assess contraindications, risk/benefit ratios, and the suitability of a medication for a specific individual. Pharmacies offering medication without requiring a prescription and doctor review or supervision are sometimes fraudulent and may supply counterfeit and ineffective and possibly dangerous medicines.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

By studied of some papers and journals we got that there is only doctor and patient communication applications are available to communicate with each other via text messages or emails. Which is time consuming for both patient and doctors or another application available for getting online appointments from hospitals or doctors and also provide healthcare system, there is no any mechanism of having online treatment through professionals. So, after studied some papers making such a portal that also accessible on mobiles or smart phones is good idea for both Doctors and Patients, so that we can overcome the limitations of previous systems by making this portal as online medical system.

Purchasing of medicines online is recently started so there is only little literature available. Less research papers are available on online medicines/medical products shopping. Some research papers are available showing benefits of selling medicines and medical products online. With expanded utilization of the web, more individuals access medications and health supplements on the web. However, little is thought about components connected with utilizing internet purchasing.

2.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

- Online medical store has become famous these days.
- There are certain changes that has to be made to the existing system or technology.
- There is no feature of asking prescription for the specified medicines.
- This is the drawback of the existing system.

The customer goes to the shop and purchases the medicine required. So, lot of time is wasted and the person gets tired. If he wants to exchange the product, once again he goes to the shop and replaces them. The complete process is depending on the physical interactions.

2.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

- As the existing system has exhibited some ineffectiveness and inefficiency, some features are to be incorporated.
- The prescription will be asked for specified medicines or drugs.
- This helps in reducing misuse of drugs.

The Online Pharmacy is easy to use and order. The customer selects the required medicines and orders them by a single click. Before it the customer needs to create a login account and fill all the details like name, address, any id no...Etc. Client can able to view status of the medicines. The business goal for the application is to provide the medicines to all the people & admin will provide the supplier details.

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2.3. ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- To provide login facility to the customers.
- To provide list of all available medicines to the customers.
- To update all the list of expired medicines.
- Medicines are delivered at your door-step.

2.4. DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM

- Customers need to go shop for purchasing items
- Customers can view a limited range of products
- Cannot compare prices with the other stores
- Limited customer reach. Customers from a certain area go for shopping**.**

3. ANALYSIS

3.1. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Requirement Specification provides a high secure storage to the web server efficiently. Software requirements deal with software and hardware resources that need to be installed on a serve which provides optimal functioning for the application. These software and hardware requirements need to be installed before the packages are installed. These are the most common set of requirements defined by any operation system. These software and hardware requirements provide a compatible support to the operation system in developing an application.

3.2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

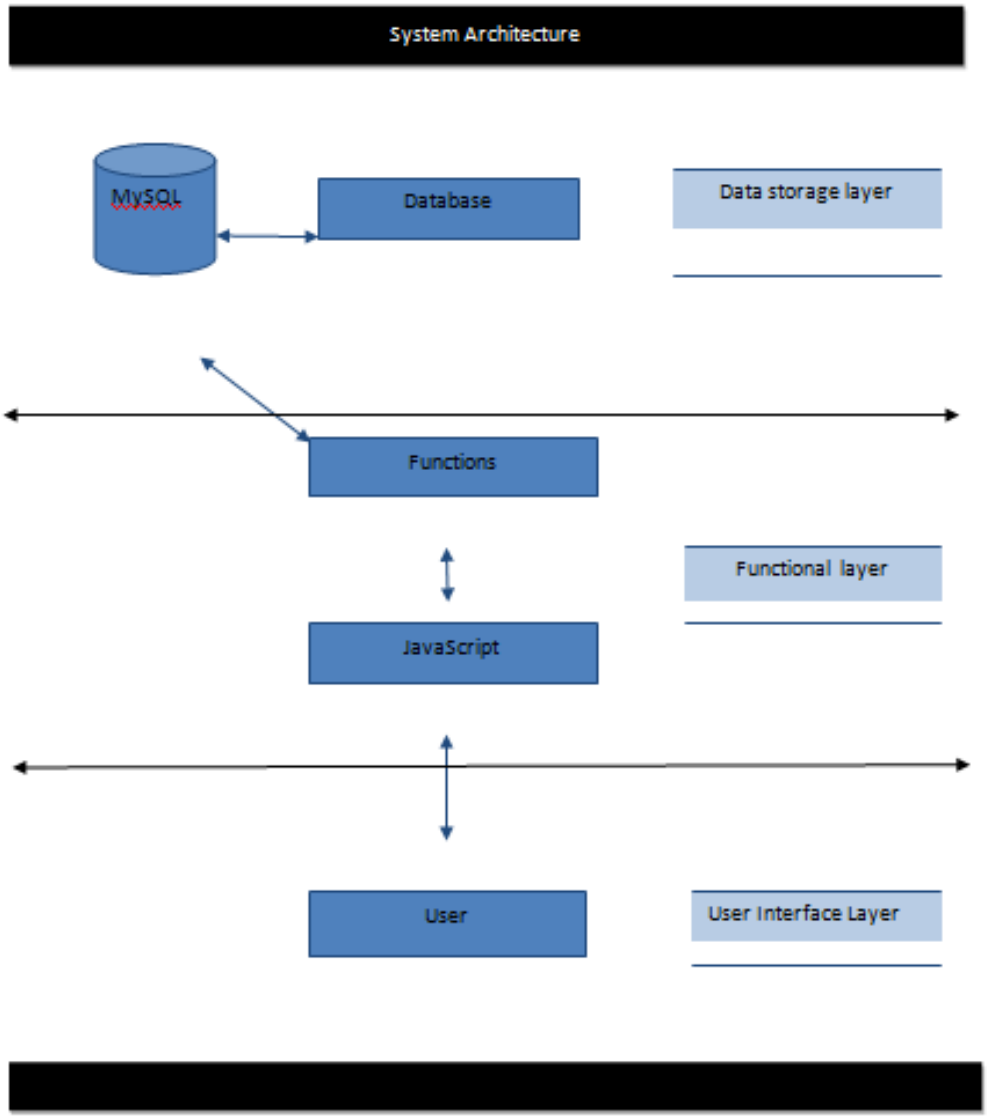
- Operating system : Windows XP/7/10
- Coding Language : Html, JavaScript, Java/J2EE (Jsp Servlet)
- Development Kit : JDK 1.7
- Database : MySQL
- IDE : Netbeans
- Server : Tomcat 7.0

3.3. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

- System : Pentium IV 2.4 GHz.
- Hard Disk : 100 GB.
- Monitor : 15 VGA Color.
- Input Devices : Keyboard, Mouse.
- RAM : 2 GB.

4. DESIGN

4.1. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:



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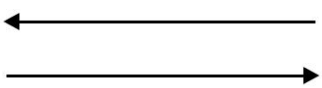
4.2. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

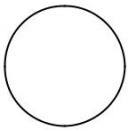
1. The DFD is also called as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of input data to the system, various processing carried out on this data, and the output data is generated by this system.
2. The data flow diagram (DFD) is one of the most important modeling tools. It is used to model the system components. These components are the system process, the data used by the process, an external entity that interacts with the system and the information flows in the system.
3. DFD shows how the information moves through the system and how it is modified by a series of transformations. It is a graphical technique that depicts information flow and the transformations that are applied as data moves from input to output.
4. DFD is also known as bubble chart. A DFD may be used to represent a system at any level of abstraction. DFD may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional detail.

The Basic Notation used to create a DFD's are as follows:

Dataflow:

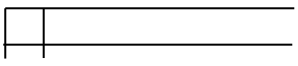


Process:

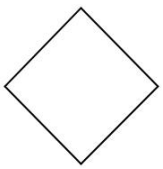


Source:

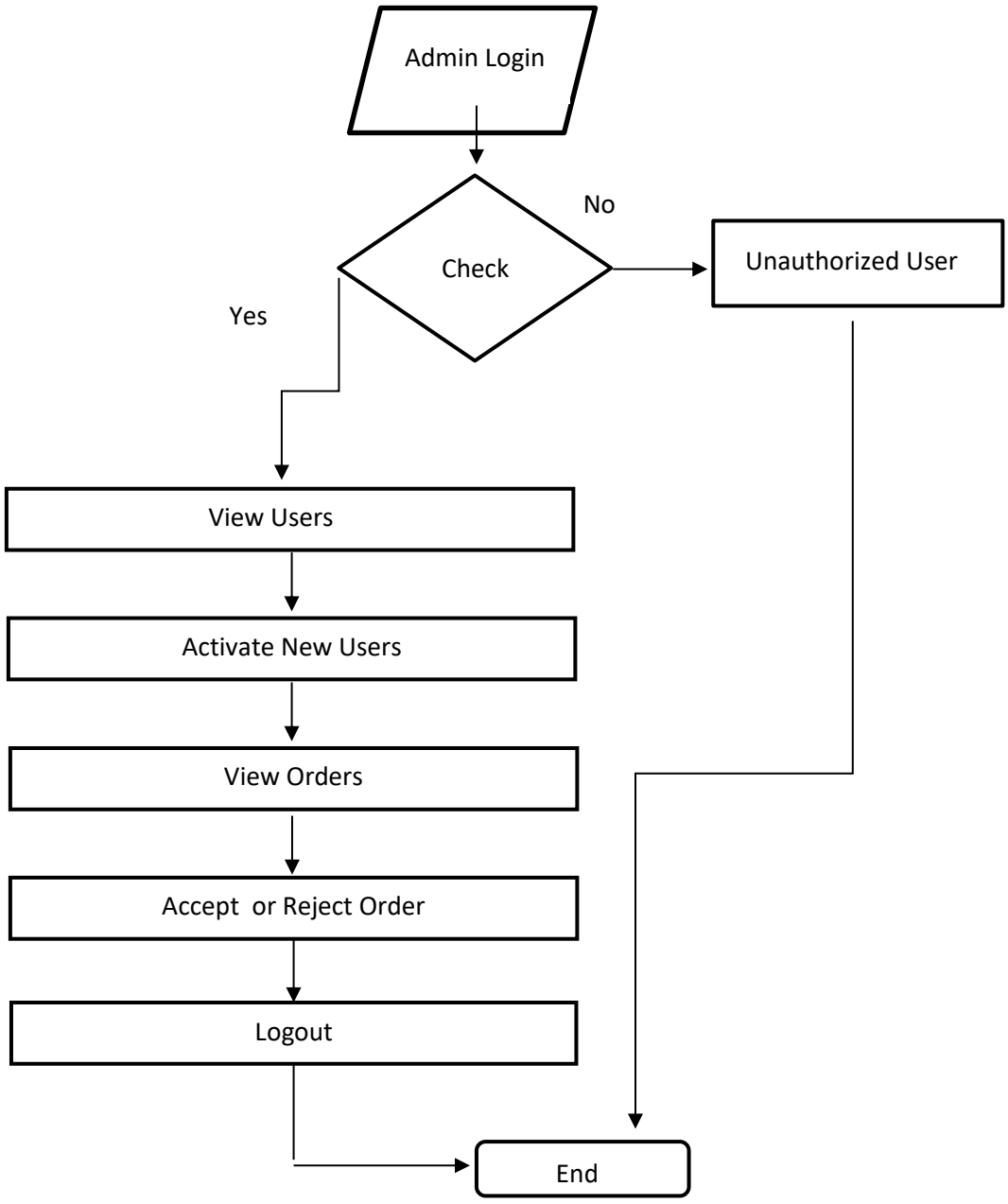
Data Store:



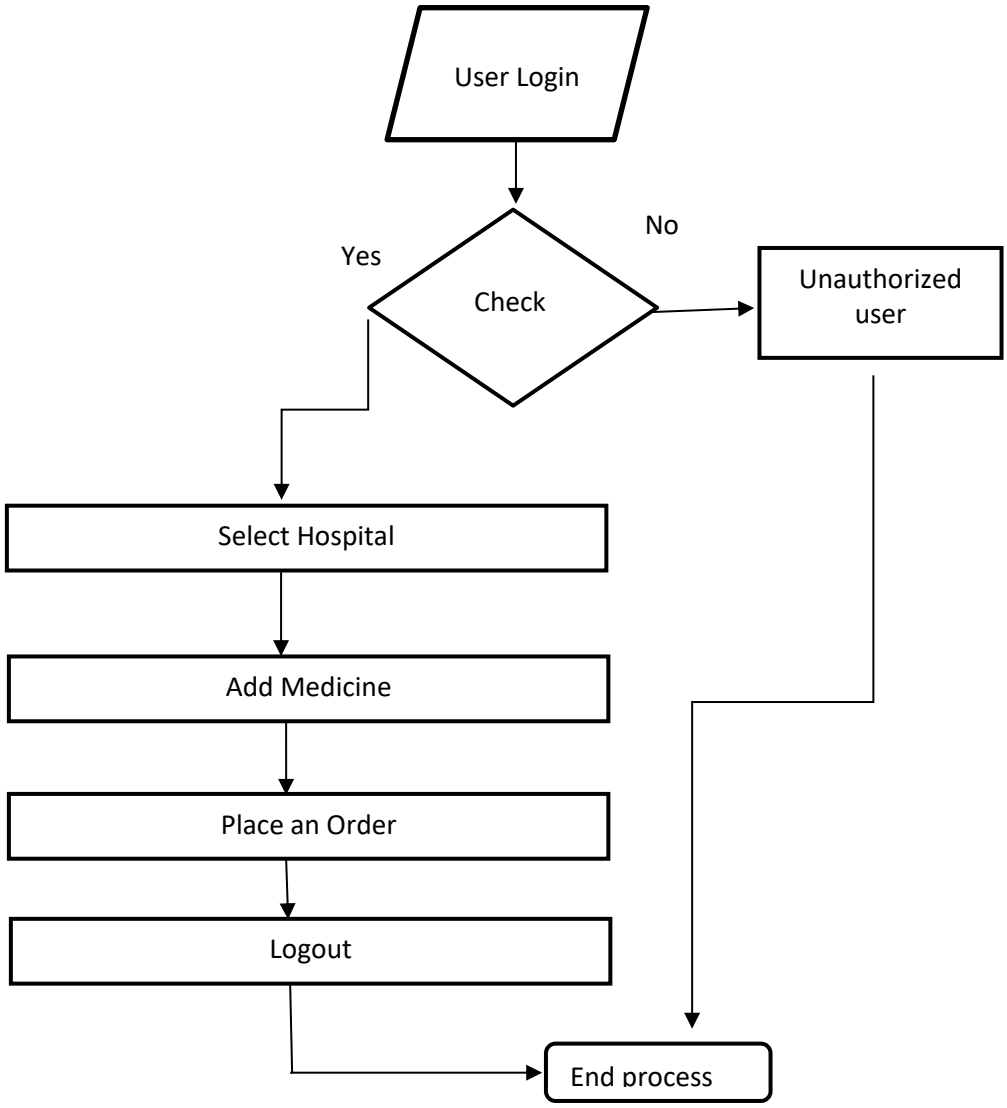
Decision:



Admin:


Admin Login
Check
No
Unauthorized User
Yes
View Users
Activate New Users
View Orders
Accept or Reject Order
Logout
End

User:


User Login
Check
Yes
No
Unauthorized user
Select Hospital
Add Medicine
Place an Order
Logout
End process

4.3 UML DIAGRAMS

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a standardized general-purpose modeling language in the field of object-oriented software engineering. The standard is managed, and was created by, the Object Management Group.

The goal is for UML to become a common language for creating models of object oriented computer software. In its current form UML is comprised of two major components: a Meta-model and a notation. In the future, some form of method or process may also be added to; or associated with, UML.

The Unified Modeling Language is a standard language for specifying, Visualization, Constructing and documenting the artifacts of software system, as well as for business modeling and other non-software systems.

The UML represents a collection of best engineering practices that have proven successful in the modeling of large and complex systems.

The UML is a very important part of developing objects oriented software and the software development process. The UML uses mostly graphical notations to express the design of software projects.

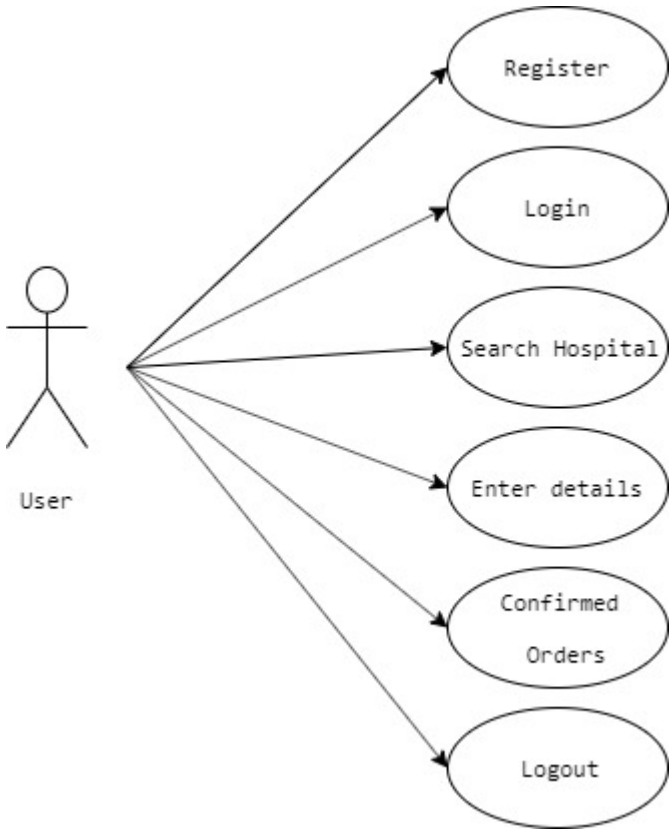
GOALS:

The Primary goals in the design of the UML are as follows:

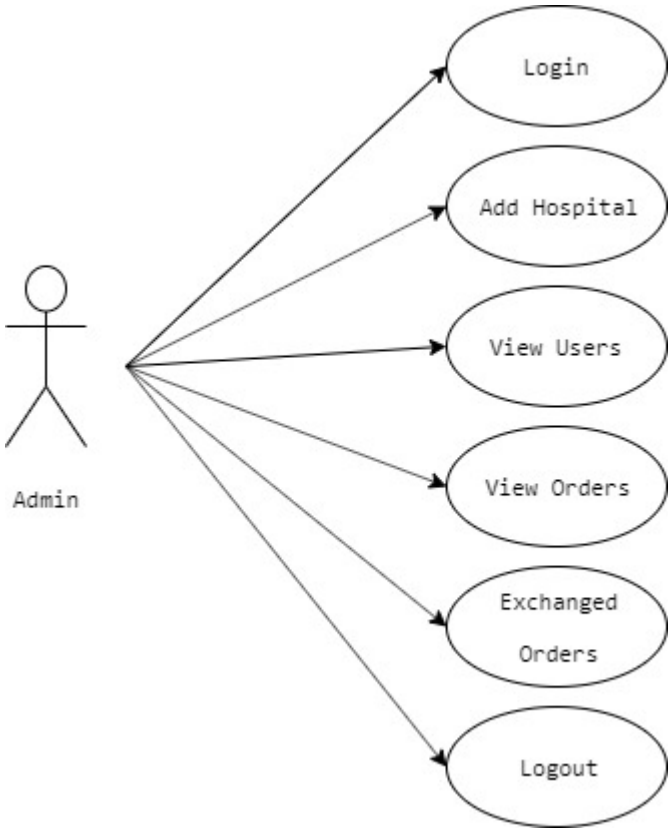
1. Provide users a ready-to-use, expressive visual modeling Language so that they can develop and exchange meaningful models.
2. Provide extendibility and specialization mechanisms to extend the core concepts.
3. Be independent of particular programming languages and development process.
4. Provide a formal basis for understanding the modeling language.
5. Encourage the growth of OO tools market.
6. Support higher level development concepts such as collaborations, frameworks, patterns and components.
7. Integrate best practices.

4.3.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM:

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.



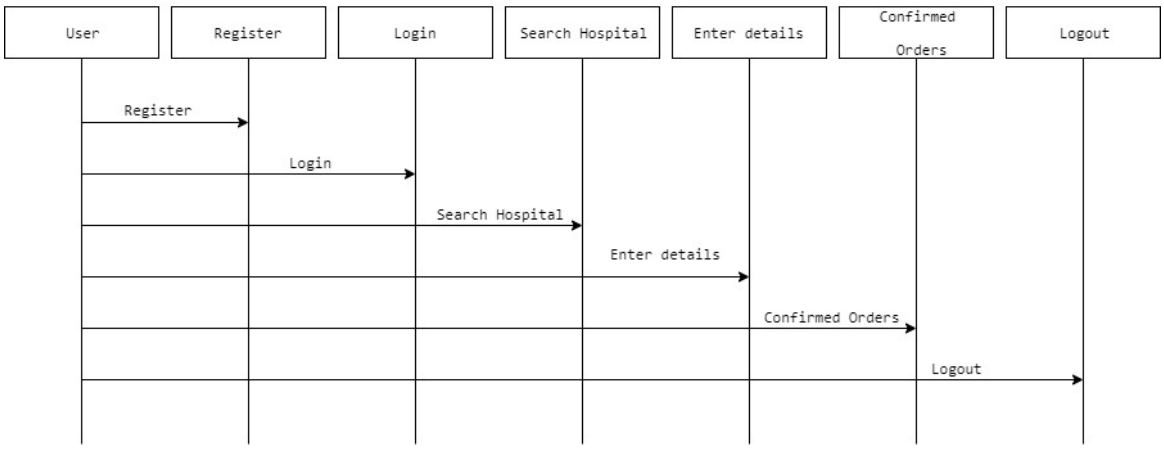
USE CASE DIAGRAM: USER



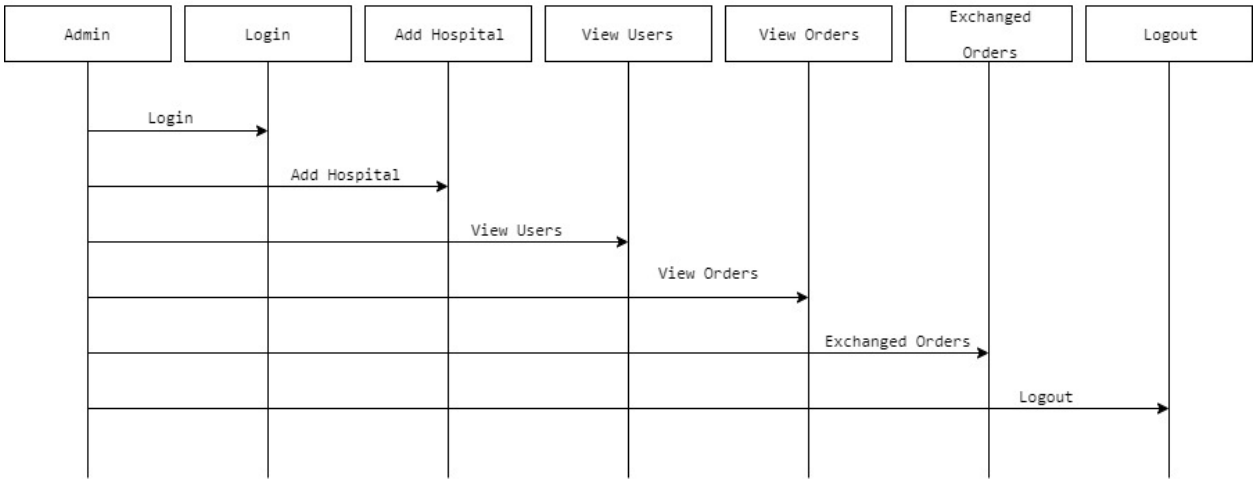
USE CASE DIAGRAM: ADMIN

4.3.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:

A sequence diagram in Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams, event scenarios, and timing diagrams.



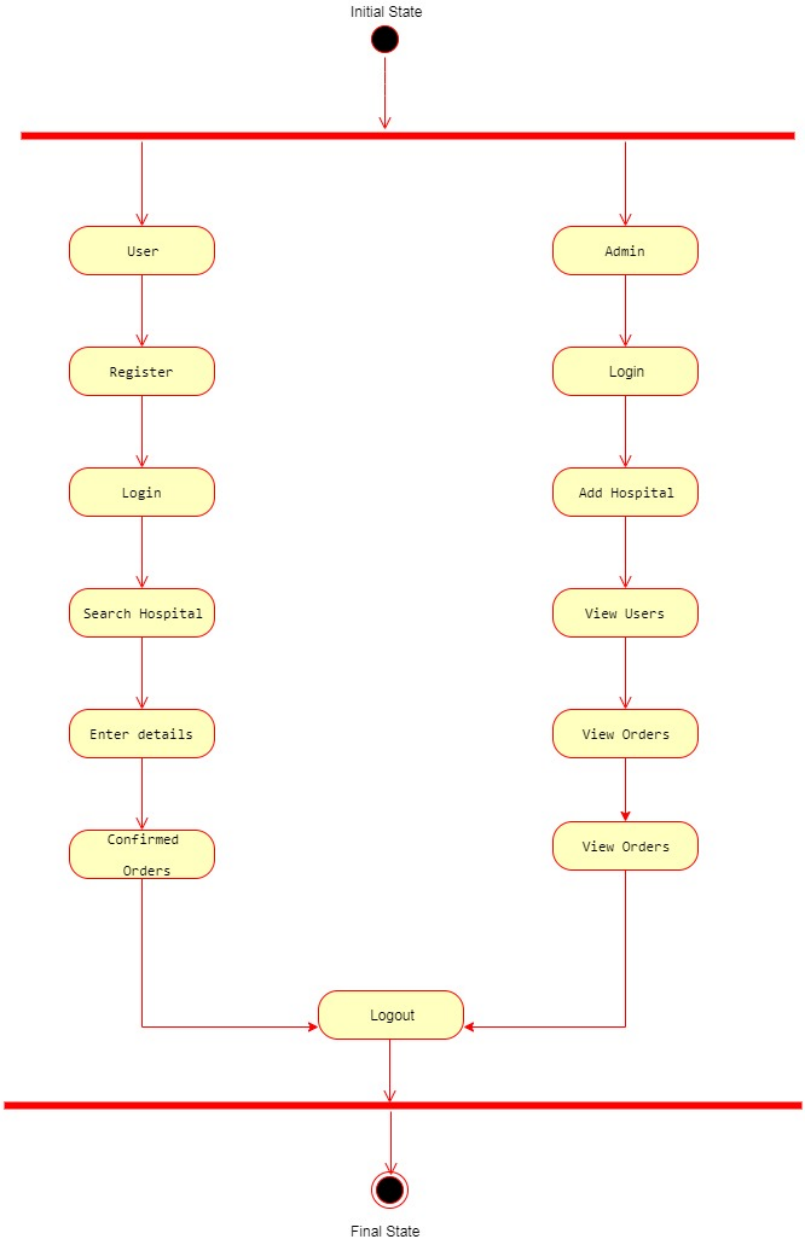
SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR USER



SEQUENCE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN

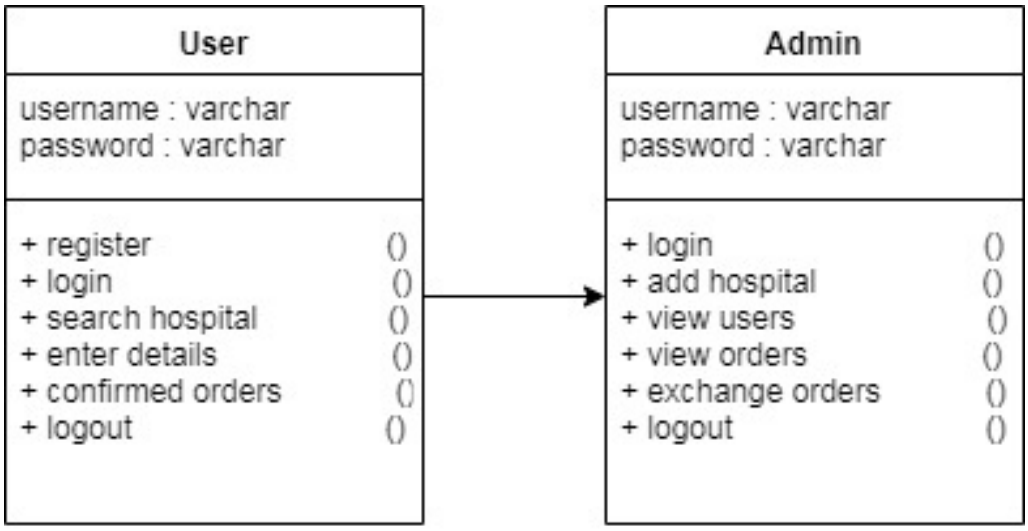
4.3.3 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.



4.3.4 CLASS DIAGRAM:

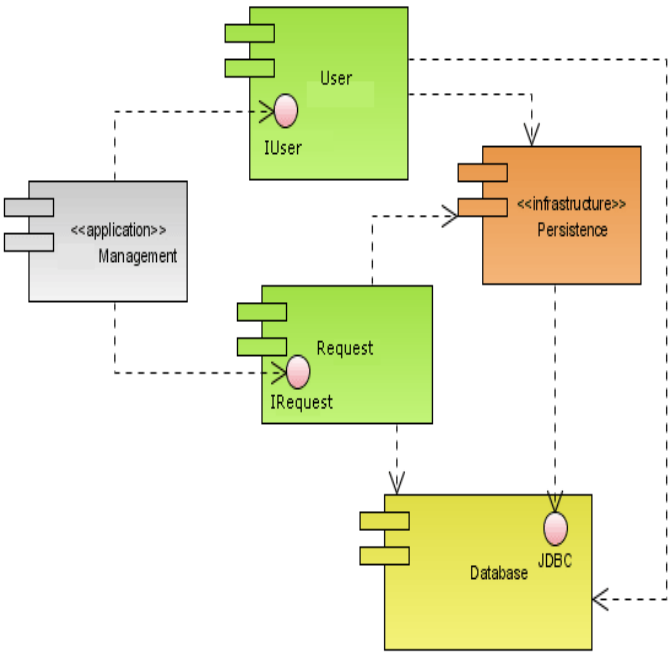
In software engineering, a class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among the classes. It explains which class contains information.



4.3.5 COMPONENT DIAGRAM:

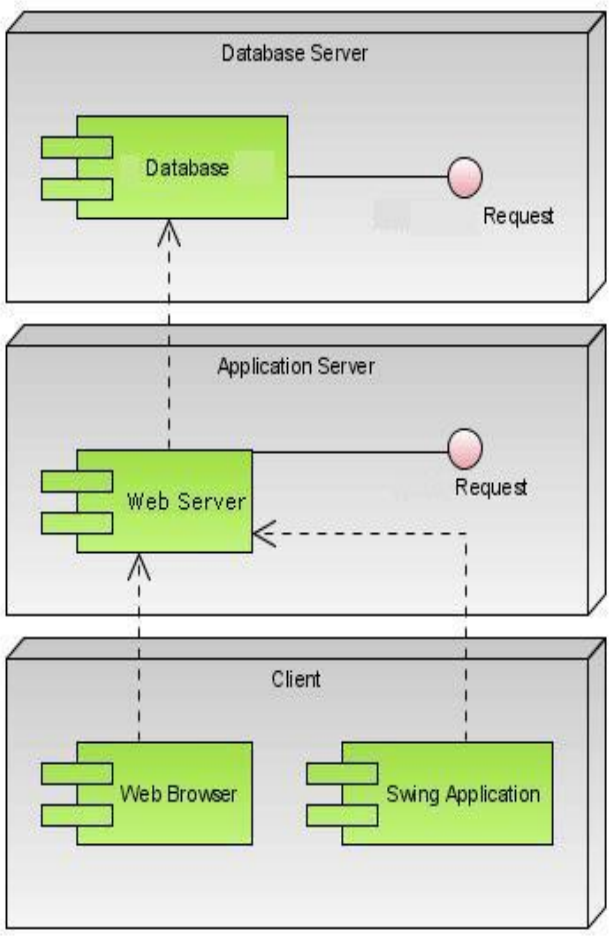
A component diagram is used to break down a large object-oriented system into the smaller components, so as to make them more manageable. It models the physical view of a system such as executables, files, libraries, etc. that resides within the node.

It visualizes the relationships as well as the organization between the components present in the system. It helps in forming an executable system. A component is a single unit of the system, which is replaceable and executable. The implementation details of a component are hidden, and it necessitates an interface to execute a function. It is like a black box whose behavior is explained by the provided and required interfaces.



4.3.6 DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM:

The deployment diagram visualizes the physical hardware on which the software will be deployed. It portrays the static deployment view of a system. It involves the nodes and their relationships. It ascertains how software is deployed on the hardware. It maps the software architecture created in design to the physical system architecture, where the software will be executed as a node. Since it involves many nodes, the relationship is shown by utilizing communication paths.



5.IMPLEMENTATION

5.1. TECHNOLOGIES USED

Introduction of Technologies Used

Initially Java language was called as “oak” but it was renamed as “java” in 1995.The primary motivation of this language was the need for a platform-independent i.e. architecture neutral language that could be used to create software to be embedded in various consumer electronic devices.

Applications and applets

An application is a program that runs on our computer under the operating system of that computer. It is more or less like one creating using C or C++. Java’s ability to create Applets makes it important. An Applet is an application, designed to be transmitted over the Internet and executed by a Java-compatible web browser. An applet I actually a tiny Java program, dynamically downloaded across the network, just like an image. But the difference is, it is an intelligent program, not just a media file. It can be react to the user input and dynamically change.

Java Architecture

Java architecture provides a portable, robust, high performing environment for development. Java provides portability by compiling the byte codes for the Java Virtual Machine, which is then interpreted on each platform by the run-time environment. Java is a dynamic system, able to load code when needed from a machine in the same room or across the planet.

Compilation of code

When we compile the code, the Java compiler creates machine code called byte code for a hypothetical machine called Java Virtual Machine (JVM). Compiling and interpreting java source code.

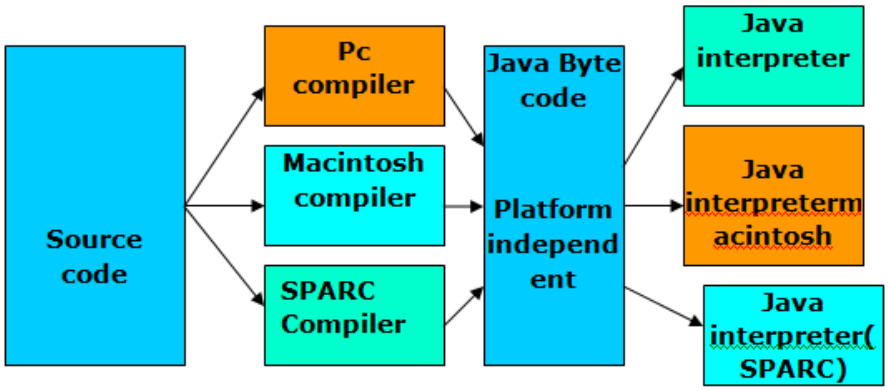


Fig : Structure of compilation

During run-time the Java interpreter tricks the byte code file into thinking that it is running on a Java Virtual Machine. In reality this could be an Intel Pentium windows 95 or sun SPARCstation running Solaris or Apple Macintosh running system and all could receive code from any computer through internet and run the Applets.

- Simple
- Object oriented
- Portable
- Distributed
- High performance
- Interpreted
- Multithreaded
- Robust
- Dynamic
- Secure

JDBC

In an effort to set an independent database standard API for Java; Sun Microsystems developed Java Database Connectivity, or JDBC. JDBC offers a generic SQL database access mechanism that provides a consistent interface to a variety of RDBMSs. This consistent interface is achieved through the use of "plug-in" database connectivity modules, or drivers. If a database vendor wishes to have JDBC support, he or she must provide the driver for each platform that the database and Java run on. To gain a wider acceptance of JDBC, Sun based JDBC's framework on ODBC. As you discovered earlier in this chapter, ODBC has widespread support on a variety of platforms.

Basing JDBC on ODBC will allow vendors to bring JDBC drivers to market much faster than developing a completely new connectivity solution. JDBC was announced in March of 1996. It was released for a 90 day public review that ended June 8, 1996. Because of user input, the final JDBC v1.0 specification was released soon after. The remainder of this section will cover enough information about JDBC for you to know what it is about and how to use it effectively. This is by no means a complete overview of JDBC. That would fill an entire book.

MODULES:

In this project there are two modules

1. Admin
2. User

MODULES DESCRIPTION:

Admin:

He can able to add the new medicines information which are visible to the clients. And he can view the expired medicines information and he can able to update the medicines status. He behaves like manufacturer of medicines and he will add the supplier details to the client. Admin will activate the new users and deactivate users. Whatever the medicines added by the user, an admin can confirm the user medicines or reject the user medicines. He has a right to reject the user order to reduce the usage of drugs.

User:

User have to register first before using this application. Whatever the medicine is required for the user, he can add those medicines. Those medicines will be accepted or rejected by admin. It is mandatory for user to add prescription inorder to reduce the usage of drugs. This is the main part of this application. User should follow some authentication process. He can able to logging into our application by providing valid user name and password. After that user can able to search the medicines and he will order the required medicines information through online.

5.2. SAMPLE CODE

i)DATABASE CONNECTION:

```
package databasecon;
import java.sql.Connection;
import java.sql.DriverManager;
public class Dbconnection {
    public static Connection getConnection() {
        Connection con = null;
        try {
            Class.forName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
            con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/onlinepharmacy",
"root", "");
        } catch (Exception ex) {
            ex.printStackTrace();
        }
        return con;
    }
}
```

ii)SQL CODE:

```
/*
SQLyog Community Edition- MySQL GUI v7.15
MySQL - 5.5.29 : Database - onlinepharmacy
*********************************************************************
*/
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8 */;
/*!40101 SET SQL_MODE=''*/;
/*!40014 SET @OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@@FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS,
FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=0 */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_SQL_MODE=@@SQL_MODE,
SQL_MODE='NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO' */;

CREATE DATABASE /*!32312 IF NOT EXISTS*/`onlinepharmacy` /*!40100 DEFAULT
CHARACTER SET latin1 */;
```

```
USE `onlinepharmacy`;
/*Table structure for table `exchange` */
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `exchange`;
CREATE TABLE `exchange` (
  `username` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `mobile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `prescription` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `sheets` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
/*Data for the table `exchange` */
/*Table structure for table `hospitals` */
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `hospitals`;
CREATE TABLE `hospitals` (
  `hname` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `category` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` text,
  `mobile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
/*Data for the table `hospitals` */
insert  into `hospitals`(`hname`,`category`,`email`,`address`,`mobile`) values ('Sun
Shine','children','sunshine@gmail.com','Hyderabad','9898989898');
/*Table structure for table `medicine` */
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `medicine`;
CREATE TABLE `medicine` (
  `username` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `mobile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `sheets` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `pres` text
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
/*Data for the table `medicine` */
insert  into `medicine`(`username`,`mobile`,`email`,`address`,`sheets`,`pres`) values
('ram','9009090999','shivakeshavaraju77@gmail.com','hyd','12','ACCOUNT NO
:1141243350\r\n\r\nUSER ID :bnr2634\r\n\r\nPASSWORD :abc123\r\n\r\nCUST CARE NO :
04066989898');
/*Table structure for table `orders` */
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `orders`;
CREATE TABLE `orders` (
  `username` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `mobile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `sheets` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `status` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
/*Data for the table `orders` */
/*Table structure for table `user` */
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `user`;
CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `username` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `password` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `dob` date DEFAULT NULL,
  `gender` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `address` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `mobile` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `prescription` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  `status` varchar(40) DEFAULT 'Pending',
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB AUTO_INCREMENT=3 DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
/*Data for the table `user` */
insert  into
```

```
`user`(`id`,`username`,`password`,`email`,`dob`,`gender`,`address`,`mobile`,`prescription`,`status
`) values (1,'ram','ram',1000projects@gmail.com','1990-03-
02','MALE','hyd','9857463201','headach\r\ncold\r\nbodypains','Activated'),(2,'Nikil','nikil',1000pr
ojects@gmail.com','1992-02-06','MALE','hyd','8574120369','cold and headach','Activated');
/*!40101 SET SQL_MODE=@OLD_SQL_MODE */;
/*!40014 SET FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS=@OLD_FOREIGN_KEY_CHECKS */;
```

iii)Html Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=utf-8" />
<title>Medical Store Management System</title>
<meta name="keywords" content="" />
<meta name="description" content="" />
<link href="templatemo_style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>
<body>
<div id="templatemo_container">
        <div id="templatemo_header">
        <div id="site_title_section">
        <div id="site_title">
              <font size="6">Medical System</font>
        </div>
        <div class="cleaner"> </div>
      </div>
      <div id="header_section_code">
        <p><font size="5">Medical Store Management System</font></p>
      </div>
    </div> <!-- end of header -->
   <div id="templatemo_menu">
      <ul>
        <li><a href="index.html" class="current">Home</a></li>
```

```
            <li><a href="admin.jsp">Admin</a></li>
            <li><a href="user.jsp">User</a></li>
          </ul>
        </div> <!-- end of menu -->
        <div id="templatemo_content">
          <div id="content_left">
            <div class="margin_bottom_20"> </div>
            <div class="content_left_section">
                  <div class="content_left_section_title">Categories</div>
                  <div class="content_left_section_content">
                  <ul>
                  <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
                  <li><a href="admin.jsp">Admin</a></li>
                  <li><a href="user.jsp">User</a></li>
                </ul>
              </div>
                  <div class="content_left_section_bottom"> </div>
            </div>
            <div class="margin_bottom_20"> </div>
            <div class="margin_bottom_20"> </div>
          </div> <!-- end of content left -->
            <div id="content_right">
            <div class="right_col_section_w650">
              <center><div class="header_01">Welcome to our online Store</div></center>
              <img src="images/templatemo_image_01.jpg" alt="image" />
              <p>The main aim of the project is to manage the database of the pharmaceutical shop.
                 This is done by creating a database of the available medicines in the shop.
                 The database is then connected to the main program by using interconnection of
                 the Visual asic program and the database already created.
                 This program can be used in any pharmaceutical shops having a database to
        maintain.</p>
              <div class="cleaner"> </div>
            </div>
```

```
            <div class="margin_bottom_20"> </div>
        </div> <!-- end of content right -->
        <div class="cleaner"> </div>
            </div> <!-- end of container -->
    <div id="templatemo_content_bottom"> </div>
</div> <!-- end of container -->
</body>
</html>
```

6. TESTING AND VALIDATION

6.1. SYSTEM TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub- assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the

Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

Testing is the process where the test data is prepared and is used for testing the modules individually and later the validation given for the fields. Then the system testing takes place which makes sure that all components of the system property functions as a unit. The test data should be chosen such that it passed through all possible condition. The following is the description of the testing strategies, which were carried out during the testing period.

Testing has become an integral part of any system or project especially in the field of information technology. The importance of testing is a method of justifying, if one is ready to move further, be it to be check if one is capable to with stand the rigors of a particular situation cannot be underplayed and that is why testing before development is so critical. When the software is developed before it is given to user to user the software must be tested whether it is solving the purpose for which it is developed. This testing involves various types through which one can ensure the software is reliable. The program was tested logically and pattern of execution of the program for a set of data are repeated. Thus the code was exhaustively checked for all possible correct data and the outcomes were also checked.

6.2 MODULE TESTING

To locate errors, each module is tested individually. This enables us to detect error and correct it without affecting any other modules. Whenever the program is not satisfying the required function, it must be corrected to get the required result. Thus all the modules are individually tested from bottom up starting with the smallest and lowest modules and proceeding to the next level. Each module in the system is tested separately. For example the job classification module is tested

separately. This module is tested with different job and its approximate execution time and the result of the test is compared with the results that are prepared manually. Each module in the system is tested separately. In this system the resource classification and job scheduling modules are tested separately and their corresponding results are obtained which reduces the process waiting time.

6.3 INTEGRATION TESTING

After the module testing, the integration testing is applied. When linking the modules there may be chance for errors to occur, these errors are corrected by using this testing. In this system all modules are connected and tested. The testing results are very correct. Thus the mapping of jobs with resources is done correctly by the system

6.4 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

When that user fined no major problems with its accuracy, the system passers through a final acceptance test. This test confirms that the system needs the original goals, objectives and requirements established during analysis without actual execution which elimination wastage of time and money acceptance tests on the shoulders of users and management, it is finally acceptable and ready for the operation.

6.5 TEST CASES

a) User

Registration Test Case

Test Case	Input	Test case Description	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
1	Invalid user id and Password	User registration	User selects already existing user name	Displays message to choose different username	Pass
2	Valid User id and password	User registration	User Enters valid details	user registered successfully	Pass

Table: Test case for user registration

Table shows that, user has to register in order to login to the account if the details entered already exists, then it displays message to choose different username. If the user enters the valid details then registration will be successful.

Login Test case

Test Case	Input	Test case Description	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
1	Invalid user id and password	Account Login	User enters wrong user id and password	Displays the message user id or password is incorrect	pass
2	Valid User id and password	Account Login	User enters correct user id and password	User logs in successfully	pass

Table: Test case for user login

b) Admin

Manage Orders

Test Case	Input	Test case Description	Expected Output	Actual Output	Status
3	Admin accepts an order	Manage orders	Order is processed	Order is processed	pass
4	Admin deletes an order	Manage orders	Order is not processed	Order is not processed	pass

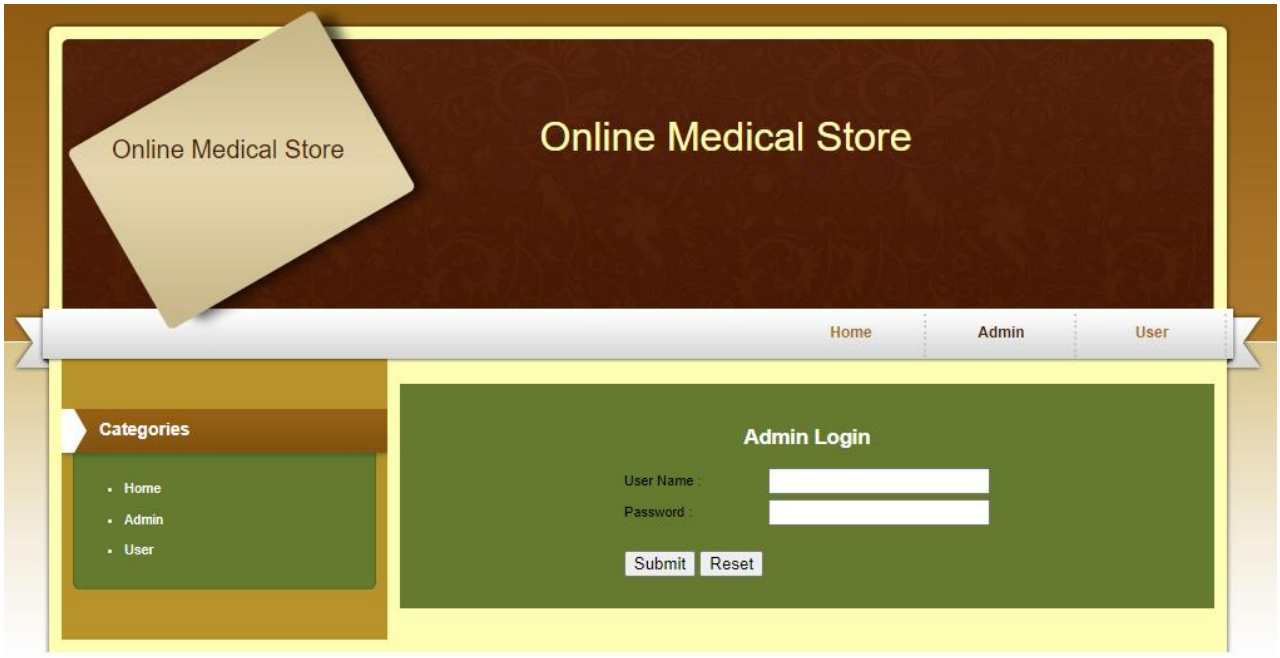
Table: Test case for Manage orders

Table 8.5.5 shows that, the order will be processed when admin accepts the order. The order will not be processed if the admin deletes the order.

7. RESULTS

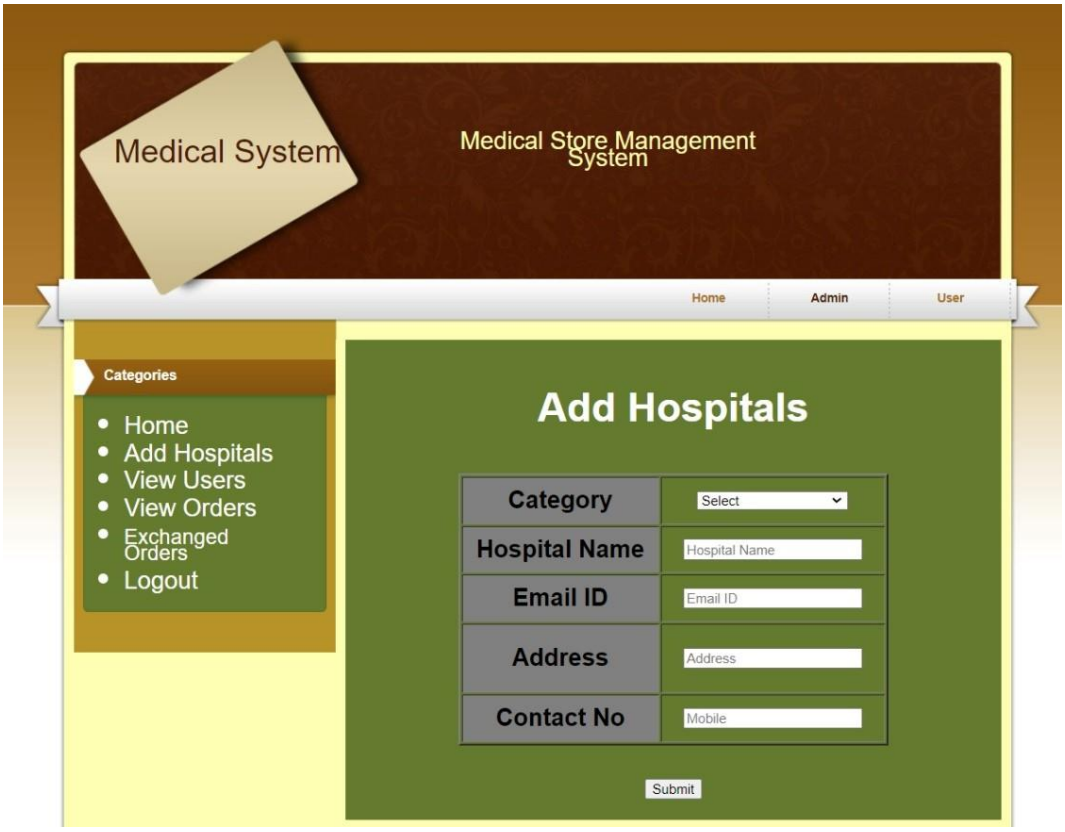
7.1 Home Page

7.2 Admin Login Page

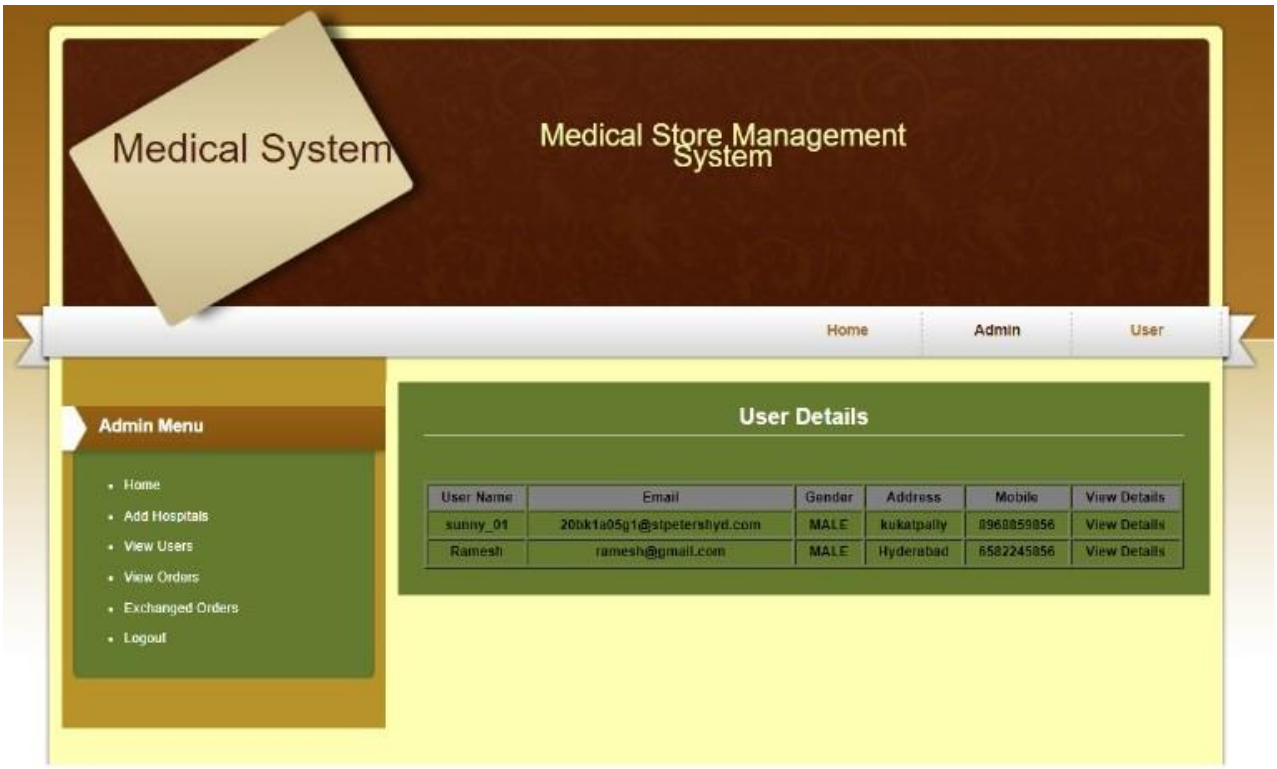


7.3 Admin Page

7.4 Add Hospitals



7.5 User Details



7.6 Activation Page

7.7 Order Details

7.8 User Login

7.3 User Registration

8. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

- This system helps the user to reduce its searching time to a great extent by allowing the user to enter its health problem and search accordingly.
- This system also allows the user to place order which will add the items to the user's cart and make payment for the same.
- This system helps in reduction of misuse of drugs
- Thus, this system helps to get the medicine best suited for user health to a great extent.

It has been a great pleasure for me to work on this exciting and challenging project. This project proved good for me as it provided practical knowledge of not only programming in Java (servlets, jsp) & MySQL, but also about all handling procedure related with "Online Medical Store". It also provides knowledge about the latest technology used in developing web enabled application and client server technology that will be great demand in future. This will provide better opportunities and guidance in future in developing projects independently. Tools used to develop this project are NetBeans7.4, JDK 1.7, SQLYog, HTML, JavaScript and CSS.

Future Enhancements:

It is not possible to develop a system that makes all the requirements of the user. User requirements keep changing as the system is being used. Some of the future enhancements that can be done to this system are:

As the technology emerges, it is possible to upgrade the system and can be adaptable to desired environment.

9.REFERENCE

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