**MEDISUITE**

Project Report Submitted to

Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam

**SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE**

**REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A DEGREE OF**

# Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA)

By

**ANAGHA NAIR (Reg:210021090292)**

**DARSANA RAJESH (Reg:210021090302)**

**CLARIN JOE (Reg:210021090301)**

**KARTHIKA. S. SURESH (Reg:210021090316)**

Under the Supervision of

**Asst.Prof. KARTHIKA**. **S**



## S A I N T G I T S

PG Department of Computer Applications and

Artificial Intelligence

SAINTGITS COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCES

**PATHAMUTTOM**

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# DECLARATION

We **Anagha Nair**, **Darsana Rajesh,** **Clarin Joe** and **Karthika. S. Suresh** hereby declare that this project titled “**MEDISUITE”** is the original work done under the guidance and support of

**Asst. Prof. Karthika. S,** during the year 2023-24. We also declare that this report has been submitted fully for the award of the degree before. Further, this is submitted on the fulfilment of the award of the degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala.

**Anagha Nair (Reg:210021090292)**

**Darsana Rajesh (Reg:210021090302)**

**Clarin Joe (Reg:210021090301)**

**Karthika. S. Suresh (Reg:210021090316)**

**Place: Pathamuttom**

**Date:**



**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project report entitled “MEDISUITE” is a bona fide report of the project work undertaken by **Anagha Nair(Reg:210021090292), Darsana Rajesh (Reg:210021090302), Clarin Joe (Reg:210021090301), Karthika .S .Suresh(Reg:210021090316)** fifth semester BCA students under my supervision and guidance, in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA) of MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, Kottayam Kerala.

**Dr. Ambily Merlin Kuruvilla** **Asst. Prof Karthika. S**

**Head of the Department** **Project Guide**

**Submitted for the viva-voice examination held on …………………………….**

**Date: External Examiner**

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Above all, we would like to express our profound gratitude to **God Almighty** for immense blessings upon us that led to the successful completion of this project.

**Anagha Nair (Reg:210021090292)**

**Darsana Rajesh (Reg:210021090302)**

**Clarin Joe (Reg:210021090301)**

**Karthika. S. Suresh (Reg:210021090316)**

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Pharmacy Database Management System

Abstract

The main aim of developing this application is 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. The user can post requirement for medicine. The

User can purchase medicine online. Medicine is provided at

your doorstep by the nearest associate store. The prescription is

mandatory for ordering medicine. As per the prescription, the

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. It’s main aim is

just to reduce squandering of time and effort that customer puts

into this process of purchasing medicine . After seeing

everyone’s common problem regarding the medicine world .

Everyone’s way of tackling the problem the similar way of

throwing away their priceless time and energy in getting

medicine for their family members or for themselves was just a

cry for help . So I decided to make things easier for everyone by

providing the medicine at their doorstep by just one click away

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTIO****N**

**1.1PROJECT ABSTRACT**

The main aim of developing this application is 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. The user can post requirement for medicine. The User can purchase medicine online. Medicine is provided at your doorstep by the nearest associate store. The prescription is mandatory for ordering medicine. As per the prescription, the 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 all expired medicines information and he can able to see all orders information of clients. It’s main aim is just to reduce squandering of time and effort that customer puts into this process of purchasing medicine. After seeing everyone’s common problem regarding the medicine world. Everyone’s way of tackling the problem the similar way of throwing away their priceless time and energy in getting medicine for their family members or for themselves was just a cry for help. So, we decided to make things easier for everyone by providing the medicine at their doorstep by just one click away

**1.2 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE**

The objectives of a pharmacy website can vary depending on the specific goals of the website, but here are some common objectives:

Provide a user-friendly platform for customers to access detailed information about medications, including usage instructions, side effects, and dosage recommendations.

Implement secure user profiles for managing prescription history, ordering refills.

The pharmacy site has three main users: -

• Admin

• user

• pharmacy

**ADMIN**

The admin is the main content manager of the website. The admin manage content that can be viewed by other users. The admin has the privilege to add and approve pharmacy. The admin also can also view users.

The main modules of Admin are:

1. Pharmacy management

2. user management

3. product management

4. payment management

5. Feedback management

6. Transaction management

**USER**

The user can be an individual who visits the site for purchasing medicines

The main modules of User are:

1.Product

2.cart

3.history

4. feedback

**PHARMACY**

The pharmacy manages content of products and add products. The pharmacy also can also view purchase history.

The main modules of Pharmacy are:

1.Product management

2.History

**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Numerous online pharmacy platforms face challenges in captivating and retaining users due to a deficiency in personalized and compelling healthcare content. Users often encounter difficulties navigating the extensive array of medications, hindering their ability to discover products aligned with their health needs. Moreover, the limited avenues for interaction and community engagement on many online pharmacy platforms contribute to a sense of isolation among users.

Therefore, individuals may find it challenging to stay engaged with the platform and seek alternative sources for pharmaceutical information and services. Addressing these issues is crucial to enhancing user satisfaction and fostering a more connected and personalized experience within the online pharmacy management system.

#### **ORGANIZATION PROFILE**

**MISSION**

The mission of an online pharmacy is to leverage digital technology to provide accessible, convenient, and safe pharmaceutical and healthcare services to individuals. Here are key components of the mission of our website is:

1. Accessibility and Convenience: Make healthcare and medications easily accessible to individuals, allowing them to order prescription and over-the-counter medications from the comfort of their homes. This is particularly beneficial for individuals with mobility challenges, those in remote areas, or those with busy schedules.
2. Patient Empowerment: Empower patients by providing them with information about medications, potential side effects, and proper usage. Offer resources that enable patients to make informed decisions about their healthcare and medications.
3. Prescription Management: Facilitate the secure and efficient processing of prescriptions online, ensuring that patients receive the correct medications and dosages. Implement measures to prevent medication errors and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.
4. Medication Adherence Support: Implement features that support medication adherence, such as medication reminders, automated refills, and educational content. This helps patients stay on track with their treatment plans
5. Customer Service Excellence: Deliver exceptional customer service by providing responsive support, addressing inquiries promptly, and resolving issues effectively.
6. Innovation and Continuous Improvement: Embrace technological advancements and continuously seek opportunities to innovate and improve services.

**QUALITY POLICY**

At our pharmacy website, we are committed to delivering a high-quality user experience that meets the needs and expectations of our users.

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### **CHAPTER 2**

**SYSTEM CONFIGURATION**

**2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**

Processor - Intel Core i3

RAM - 2 GB DDR2

Hard Disk Drive - 500 GB SATA

Monitor - Intel Original DG41RQ

Keyboard - Logitech USB Keyboard

### **2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

Tool Used - PHP

Database Used - MYSQL Server

Operating system - Microsoft Windows 7

**2.3 ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS**

### **PHP**

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Ramus Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by the PHP group. While PHP originally stood for personal home page, it now stands for PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor, a recursive acronym. PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting web page. PHP commands can be embedded directly into a HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP. PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

### **HTML**

HTML stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language, was invented by Tim Burners Lee. It is a simple text formatting language used to create hypertext documents. It is a platform independent language unlike most other programming languages. HTML is neutral and can be used on any platform or desktop. It is this feature of HTML that makes it popular as standard on the WWW. This versatile language allows the creation of hypertext links, also known as hyperlinks. The language used to develop web pages is called Hyper Text Mark-up Language (HTML). HTML is the language interpreted by a browser. HTML is specified as TAGS in an HTML document (i.e. the web page).

### **HTML TAGS**

Tags are instructions that are embedded directly into the text of the document. An HTML tag is a signal to a browser that it should do something other than just throw text up on the screen. By convention, all HTML tags begin with an open angle bracket (<) and end with a close angle bracket (>).

### **THE STRUCTURE OF AN HTML PROGRAM**

Every HTML program has a rigid structure. The entire web page is enclosed within <html></html> tags. Within these tags two distinct sections are created using the <head></head> tags and the <body></body> tags.

### **JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript is an object based, cross-platform, loosely typed multiuse programming language that is used to add interactivity to the web pages. A JavaScript is a program that is included on an HTML page. Because it is enclosed in the <script> tag, the text of the script doesn't appear on the user's screen, and the Web browser knows to run the JavaScript program. The <script> tag is most often found within the <head> section of the HTML page. Scripts that write text to the screen or that write HTML is best put in the body section. JavaScript allows you create an active interface, giving the users feedback as they navigate your pages. JavaScript can be used to make sure that your users enter valid information in forms, which can save time and money. If the forms require calculations, you can do them in JavaScript the user's machine without needing to use a complex server CGI.

With JavaScript, you have the ability to create custom HTML pages depending on actions that the user takes. JavaScript controls the browser, because JavaScript has a set of date and time features. Java script deals with commands called event handles. An action by the user on the page triggers an event handler in your script. JavaScript is case sensitive. Scripts can be put in either of two places on an HTML page: between the <head> and </head> tag or between<body>and</body>tag.

One of the main uses of JavaScript is to provide feedback to people browsing your site. An alert window can be created that pops up and gives the user the vitally important information that they need to know about the page. Different languages versions can have had on different scripts on one page. One script might be for any JavaScript version, another for JavaScript1.1 and higher, and a third for JavaScript1.2. In the case of JavaScript, the function is a set of JavaScript statements that performs a task. Function can be called as many times as needed.

### **DBMS DESCRIPTION**

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective of database design is to make the database access easy, inexpensive and flexible to the user. Database design is used to define and then specify the structure of business used in the client/server system. A business object is nothing but information that is visible to the users of the system. The database must be normalized one. Database design is one of the important parts in developing software. It is a process of developing the conceptual model of data. It minimizes the artificiality embedded in using separate files. It is a definition of the entire information content of the organization, and it specifies a relation between the data.

The primary objectives are fast response time to enquiries, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease-of-use and program independence, accuracy and integrity of the system, fast recovery, privacy and security of information and availability of powerful and user languages. For designing a table, the analyst must decide the fields of the tables, types of the fields, field length, default values etc. For this firstly the entity and relationship must be identified. Secondly, their attributes must be specified. This method of organizing the data table is known as normalization.

The data structure can be later redefined through a normalization process that groups data in the simplest way possible so that later changes can be made with ease. Normalization is designed to simplify relationship and establish logical links between files without losing information. An inherit problem is data redundancy and the inefficiency it generates. In other words, normalization implies splitting the tables into two or more tables with fewer columns.

Most designing techniques try to reach and a few 4NF, but many reach 5NF. **The six normalization rules are:**

* 1NF – each row or column must have a single value with no repeating values.
* 2NF – each non-key column must depend on the primary key column.
* 3NF – no non-key column can depend on another non-key column.
* BCNF – no attribute of a composite key depends on the attribute of another composite key. 4NF – an entity cannot have a 1:1 relation between key column and non-key column.
* 5NF –if and only if every non-trivial join dependency in it is implied by the candidate key. It is also known as project join normal form.

### **OPERATING SYSTEM**

This project work is done in Windows 11, which is the operating system. An operating system is a set of software tools designed to make it easy for people or programmers to make optimum use of the computer. People can be separated into two groups, users and programmers. The user wants a convenient set of commands to manage files of data or programs, copy and run application packages while a programmer uses a set of tools that can be held together and debug programs. No matter where you are working, your computer will easier use and manage, because Microsoft Windows 10 is more compatible and powerful than any workstation you have used.

The main features of Windows 11 are:

1. Easier to use
2. Easier to manage
3. More compatible
4. More powerful

### **1. EASIER TO USE**

With Windows 10, you can have faster access to information, and you are able to accomplish tasks more quickly and easily.

Windows 10 makes it easier to:

* Work with files
* Find information.
* Personalize computing environment.
* Work remotely
* Work taking place the web

### **2. EASIER TO MANAGE**

You and your network administrators can work more efficiently now because many of the most common management tasks are streamlined with Windows 10.

With Windows 10 your workstation will be easier to:

* Setup
* Administrate
* Support

**3. MORE COMPATIBLE**

Windows 10 offers increased compatibility. With different types of networks and with wide array of hardware and software.

Windows 10 also provides:

* Improved driver support
* Increased support for new generation hardware multimedia technologies.

### **4. MORE POWERFUL**

For all your computing needs Windows 10 provides:

* Industrial-strength reliability.
* The highest level of security
* Powerful performance.

### **KERNEL FEATURES**

The kernel is the heart of the operating system that provides services to the programs running on the computer. It takes care of the hardware, software, network resources, file systems and the remaining services such as

* Security
* System fault tolerance
* Multitasking
* Multiprocessing
* Platform independence
* File system reliability
* File system security
* Flexible protocol support
* Support multi-client operating system
* Enhanced scalability
* Multi-user environment
* Communication.

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# CHAPTER 3

# SYSTEM ANALYSIS

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## 3.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The first stage of any project, sometimes called the preliminary assessment is brief investigation of the system under consideration, system study and analysis deals with the study of the current system, this is the critical process of information development. It can be defined as problem solving which consist of four phases that can be successfully completed by applying appropriate skill and carefully addressing each dimension of the information system. The purpose of preliminary study phase is to determine the initial feasibility of a project work. The product of the phase is a feasibility survey that is presented to a steering committee for a decision on whether the project should be developed.

During this phase, the team analysed the suggested project and noted the requirements proposed for the new system and sanctioned to develop the project after taking the feasibility of the project into consideration.

After feasibility analysis, the next phase is the study of the current system. The purpose of this phase is to learn how the current system operates. The analyst identifies the problems, limitations and constraints forms preliminary solutions finally. The analyst updates the feasibility estimates and presents the findings as a problem statement for final study of phase reports.

The team examined the faults in the present system of online and offline pharmacy management and how they operate and sorted out the factors to improve upon it.

The third phase of the system analysis is to define end-user requirements for a new system. The purpose of this phase is to identify what the new and improved information system must be able to do. The product of this phase is the requirement statement. Life Saver users only need an active internet connection and any updated Internet browser.

The fourth phase to select a feasible solution from alternatives that are evaluated in terms of operational, technical, and economic feasibility the analyst will recommend the best solution to the management for approval.

## 3.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

An assortment of medications and pharmaceutical products available for the users to explore, obtain, and purchase. The inventory may be categorized by type, brand, or common usage.

### **3.1.1 LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEM**

• Limited medication variety: Although an online pharmacy may provide a diverse range of medications, it might not have every specific drug or brand a user requires. This could be inconvenient for users seeking a particular medication not found on the platform.

• Insufficient personalization: Despite online pharmacies offering suggestions and product recommendations based on a user's medical history, these suggestions may not consistently align with the individual's health needs. This may result in a less tailored and satisfactory experience for certain users.

## 3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Here is a proposed system for a online pharmacy website:

User account creation: Users can create an account on the pharmacy website by providing their personal information, such as their name and email address.

Medicine catalogue: Organized medicine catalogue and provide a search feature for easy navigation.

Ordering options: User should be able to add medicines to their cart for online purchase.

### **3.2.1 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Here are some advantages of a pharmacy website:

1. Convenience: Pharmacy websites provide a convenient platform for users to access and order medications from any device with internet connectivity. Users can place orders, manage prescriptions, and access healthcare information all in one place.

2. Wide variety of medications: Pharmacy websites offer a comprehensive range of pharmaceutical products, ensuring users have access to a diverse selection of medications to meet their health needs.

3. Personalization: Pharmacy websites offer personalized recommendations based on a user's medical history and preferences, facilitating easy discovery of relevant medications and health information tailored to individual needs

4. Cost-effective: Many pharmacy websites offer competitive pricing and discounts, providing a cost-effective solution for obtaining medications compared to traditional brick-and-mortar pharmacies.

## 3.3 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

In any project, feasibility analysis is a very important stage: here the project is checked for its feasibility. Any project may face scarcity in resources, time or workforce. Hence all these are to be studied in detail and a conclusion should be drawn whether the project under consideration is feasible or not. The main objective of the feasibility is to test the technical, social and economic feasibility of a project. System feasibility is attested or evaluation of the complete system plan. Such an evaluation is necessary to define the application area along with its extended and complexity, to provide the scope of computerization together with suggested output and input format and potential benefits. During feasibility analysis for this project the following three primary areas of interest were considered.

1. Technical feasibility
2. Economic feasibility
3. Operational feasibility

1.TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility is the most important of all types of feasibility analysis. An idea from the outline design to system requirements in terms of inputs, outputs, files and procedures is drawn and the type of hardware, software and the methods required for running the system are analyzed. Keeping in mind the above considerations, the resource availability at this bookstore was observed. It was found that the bookstore has the efficient resources to develop the current project; hence the system is technically feasible.

2.ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

This is judged by comparing the development cost against the income or benefit analysis, which is the basis for the economic justification of a system. In terms of benefits, we have to consider both tangible and intangible benefits and it was found that no new software or hardware is needed for the development of the system. Thus, the project is economically feasible for development in this company.

3.OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational feasibility I concerned with the working of the system after its installation. The company has a good record of development, installation and maintenance of systems for its clients. So, this system can be installed in the client environment and the bookstore admins will manage the future maintenance of the bookstore.

## 3.4 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

### **3.4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Software requirement specification (SRS) is the requirement document that provides the technical specification for the design and development of the software. This document enhances the system’s quality by formalizing communication between the system developer and the user and provides the proper information for accurate documentation. The produces a consequence of the analysis task at its culmination.

The introduction of the SRS states the goals and objectives of the software, describing it in the context of the computer-based system. It is nothing more than the software scope. The information description provides a detailed description of the problem that the software must solve. Information content, flow and structure are documented, and hardware, software and human interfaces are described. A description of each function required to solve the problem is presented in the functional description. The behavioural description section of the specification examines the operation of the software because of external events and internally generated control characteristics.

Validation criteria are perhaps the most important and, ironically, the most often neglected section of the SRS. Specification of validation criteria act as an implicit review of all other requirement. Finally, the specification includes a Bibliography and Appendix. The bibliography contains references to all documents that relate to the software. The appendix contains information that supplements the specification. For example, tabular data, charts, description for algorithms etc.

SPECIFICATION REVIEW

A review of the SRS is conducted by both the software developer and the customer. The review is first conducted at a macroscopic level i.e.; reviewers attempt to ensure that the specification is completed, consistent and accurate when the overall information functional and behavioural domains are considered.

Once the review is completed the SRS is “signed off” by both the customer and the developer. During the review changes to the specification may recommended. Thus, it ensures that the developer and the customer will have the same perception of data.

### **3.4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENT**

This document describes the requirement of the system. It is meant for use by the developers and will also be the basis for validating the final delivered system. Any changes made to the requirements in the future will have to go through a formal change approval process. The developer is responsible for asking the clarification, where necessary, and will not make any alterations without the permission of the client.

The developer is responsible for:

* Developing the site.
* Installing the software.
* Conducting demonstrations about the usage.

**CHAPTER 4**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

**4.1 INTRODUCTION**

System design involves translating information requirements and conceptual design into technical specification and general flow of processing. After the user requirements are identified, related information is gathered to verify the problem and after evaluating the existing system, a new system is proposed. The proposed system consists of various tables, their maintenance and report generation.

For design of get unsettled software, care has been given for developing an efficient system, which is user friendly as well as high in performance. It has been assured that the system will have the functions and promises of the proposed system. In the system, the various techniques are used to present a simple efficient system. Design phase acts a bridge between the software requirement specification and the implementation phase, which satisfies the requirements.

The major step in design is the preparation of input forms and the design of all major output forms in a manner acceptable to the user in all aspects. The base lies in the complete understanding of the system. The data flow diagrams explicitly specify the process flow. Table design or database design is the next major step. Extreme care has to be given here and several concepts of normalization have to be applied at many levels.

Program specification comes next. Here we specify various aspects of the program and also will in detail the major components used in the program. The overall process flow is also explained in much detail. Validation rules and checks come next. Several degrees of validation have to be applied to all outputs and various other operations made on the system. Deviation, if any, has to be checked from these validation rules, imposing the ‘not null’ constraint is one of the best examples. It has been used many aspects. Various other constraints are also used. Security checks refer to avoiding unnecessary access to data that is under use and guarding data from any malice.

Inputs, outputs have to be designed as per predefined guidelines. Effective and meaningful navigation has to be applied. In the input design, the user-oriented inputs are converted into computer-based formats whereas in the output design, the emphasis is on producing the hard copy or softcopy of the information requested for.

## 4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a diagram that describes the flow of data and the processes that change data throughout a system. It’s a structured analysis and design tool that can be used for flowcharting in place of or in association with information. Oriented and process-oriented system flowcharts. When analysts prepare the Data Flow Diagram, they specify the user needs at a level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the required data resources. This network is constructed by using a set of symbols that do not imply physical implementations. The Data Flow Diagram reviews the current physical system, prepares input and output specification, specifies the implementation plan etc.

Throughout the project, the context flow diagrams, data flow diagrams and flow charts have been extensively used to achieve the successful design of the system. In our opinion, “efficient design of the data flow and context flow diagrams helps to design the system successfully without much major flaws within the scheduled time”. This is the most complicated part in a project. In the designing process, our project took more than the activities in the software life cycle. If we design a system efficiently with all the future enhancements, the project will never become junk and it will be operational.

Four basic symbols are used to construct data flow diagrams. They are symbols that represent data source, data flows, and data transformations and data storage. The points at which data are transformed are represented by enclosed figures, usually circles, which are called nodes.

Main symbols used in the data flow diagram are:

A black background with a black square

Description automatically generated with medium confidence : **Square**, this defines source or destination of data



: **Arrow,** which shows data flow

A black background with a black square

Description automatically generated with medium confidence : **Circle**, this represents a process that transform

Incoming data and outgoing flow.

![A black background with a black square

Description automatically generated with medium confidence]() : **Rectangle**, which shows data store.

Steps to Construct Data Flow Diagrams:

Four steps are commonly used to construct a DFD. They are

* Process should be named and numbered for easy reference. Each name should be representative of the process.
* The destination of flow is from top to bottom and from left to right.
* When a process is exploded in to lower-level details they are numbered.
* The names of data stores, sources and destinations are written in capital letters.

**Data Flow Diagram**

**Level-0**

**A diagram of a system

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1 (ADMIN)**

**A diagram of a login

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.1**

**A diagram of a pharmacy management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.2**

**A diagram of a user management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.3**

A white circle with black text

Description automatically generated

**Level-1.4**

**A diagram of a payment management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.5**

**A diagram of a feedback management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1 (PHARMACY)**

**A diagram of a company

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.1**

**A diagram of medicine management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.2**

**A diagram of a diagram

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.2**

**A diagram of a diagram

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1 (USER)**

**A diagram of a company

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.1**

**A diagram of medicine management

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.2**

**A diagram of a cart management

Description automatically generatedLevel-1.3**

**A black and white circle with text

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.4**

**A diagram of a person's reaction

Description automatically generated**

**Level-1.5**

**A diagram of a profile management

Description automatically generated**

**4.3 INPUT DESIGN**

The input is the set of values that is provided by the user to the system. The input design must enable the user to provide the error free input to the system for efficient processing. The input design is the process of converting the user-oriented inputs into computer-based formats. The data fed into the system using simple interactive forms. The forms have been supplied with messages so that user can enter data without facing any difficulty. The data is validated wherever it requires in the project. The input data have to be validated, edited, organized, and accepted by the system before being proposed to produce the outputs.

**The main objectives of input design are as follows:**

Produce effective method of input

Achieve high level accuracy

Ensure that the input is acceptable and understood by the user

The different types of input data handled by the system are:

**EXTERNAL**

They are the primary inputs to the system. The external input is what the user supplies

to the system. The user can give different types of external inputs in this project such as add new threads, post reply

**INTERNAL**

When the external inputs are obtained from the user, these inputs are transferred to the system as messages. These messages are captured and handled as input for further processing. In this project the input design is done with PHP codes. The external inputs are data given to the system by the user such as username and password for authentication process. The external input also includes the request as per the user’s interest for displaying today’s, yesterdays and last week’s threads/posts and its replies. The internal input covers the fetching of data from the database and it will be the input for displaying the results of the screen. The necessary internal inputs are given to the system by Graphical User Interface (GUI) technology. The GUI system applied to this

project enables the user to avoid error and conclusion arises while entering the input.

**4.4 OUTPUT DESIGN**

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the

information clearly. In any systems results of the processing are communicated to the user and to the other systems through outputs design it is determined how the information is to be displayed for immediate need. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the systems relationship with the user and helps in decision making. The objectives of the output design are to convey the information of all the past activities, current status and to emphasize important events. The output generally refers to the results and information that is generated from the system. Outputs from computers are required primarily to communicate the results of processing to the users. The result for each

query option that is submitted by the user, the system displays the output. The output that is obtained for each query submitted should be tested before conforming the result

**4.5 DATABASE DESIGN**

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information access easy, quick, inexpensive, and flexible for the users. The general theme behind a database is to integrate all the information. In database design several specific objectives are considered: -

* Controlled redundancy
* Ease of learning and use
* Data independence
* Accuracy and integrity
* Recovery from failure
* Performance

A database is an integrated collection of data which provides centralized access to the data.

Usually, the centralized data managing the software is called RDBMS and the other DBMS is the separation of data as seen by the program and data has stored in direct access to stores device. This is the difference between logical and physical data.

**DESIGN CONSIDERATION**

The system is analysed to the requirements and possible tables and fields are identified.

• Identifying keys: Once we have drawn up the list of possible tables and fields, the

next step in the logic database is to identify and set foreign keys for each table.

• Primary keys: A primary key consist of a field or a set of fields that uniquely identify

each record in that table. The “primary “field defines the primary key.

• Foreign key: A foreign key comprises a field or multiple fields that links to the

primary key of another table.

**DATABASE DESIGN AND TABLE**

Database is recognized as standard of MIS and is available virtually for every computer system. The general theme behind a database is to integrate all the information. A database is an integrated collection of data and provides centralized access to the data. Databases are designed to manage large bodies of information. One of the major purposes of a database system is to provide users with an abstract view of data. A database is designed so that it can be used both to specify the overall logical structure of the database and provide a higher-level description of the implementation. The database is structured in fixed format records of several types. Each record type defines a fixed number of fields or attributes and each field usually of a fixed length

**4.6 TABLES OF MEDISUITE**

**TABLE1:**

**ADMIN:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| admin\_id | int(11) | primary key | Admin id |
| admin\_name | varchar(25) | not null | Admin Name |
| admin\_email | varchar(25) | Not Null | Admin email |
| admin\_password | varchar(10) | Not Null | Admin password |

**TABLE 2:**

**FEEDBACK:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| feedback\_id | int(11) | primary key | feedback id |
| Feedback\_content | varchar(50) | not null | Feedback content |
| Feedback\_reply | varchar(50) | Not Null | Feedback reply |
| User\_id | int(11) | Not Null | User id |

**TABLE 3:**

## ORDER:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| Order\_id | int(11) | primary key | Order id |
| Product\_id | int(11) | not null | Product id |
| User\_id | Int(11) | Not Null | User id |
| Order\_status | varchar(25) | Not Null | Order status |
| Order\_date | date | Not Null | Order date |
| Order\_quantity | Int(11) | Not Null | Order quantity |
| Order\_price | Int(11) | Not Null | Order price |
| Payment\_id | Int(11) | not null | Payment id |

**TABLE 4:**

## PAYMENT:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| Payment\_id | int(11) | primary key | Payment id |
| Payment\_type | Varchar(25) | not null | Payment type |

**TABLE 5:**

**PHARMACY:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| Pharmacy\_id | int(11) | primary key | Pharmacy id |
| Pharmacy\_name | varchar(20) | not null | pharmacy Name |
| Pharmacy\_mailid | varchar(20) | Not Null | Pharmacy mailid |
| Pharmacy\_ph\_no | varchar(15) | Not Null | Pharmacy phone number |
| Pharmacy\_address | varchar(50) | Not Null | Pharmacy address |
| Pharmacy\_password | varchar(1000) | Not Null | Pharmacy Password |
| Pharmacy\_status | varchar(25) | Not Null | Pharmacy status |

**TABLE 6:**

**PRODUCT:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| Product\_id | int(11) | primary key | Product id |
| Product\_name | varchar(20) | not null | product Name |
| Product\_manufacturer | varchar(25) | Not Null | Product manufacturer |
| Product\_exp\_date | date | Not Null | Expiry date |
| Product\_manuf\_date | date | Not Null | Manufacturing date |
| Product\_quantity | Int(11) | Not Null | Product quantity |
| Product\_price | float | Not null | Product price |
| Product\_description | varchar(100) | Not Null | Product description |
| Pharmacy\_id | Int(11) | Not null | Pharmacy id |

**TABLE 7:**

**USER:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| FIELD | TYPE | CONSTRAINTS | COMMENTS |
| user\_id | int(11) | primary key | user id |
| User\_name | varchar(20) | not null | user Name |
| user\_address | varchar(20) | Not Null | User address |
| User\_mailid | Varchar(20) | Not Null | User email |
| user\_ph\_no | Varchar(15) | Not Null | User phone number |
| user\_password | Varchar(1000) | Not Null | User password |

**CHAPTER 5**

**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

**5.1 INTRODUCTION**

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. At this stage the main workload, the greatest upheaval and the major impact on the existing system shifts to the user department. If the implementation is not carefully planned and controlled, it can cause chaos and confusion.

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to new system. The new system may be totally new, replacing an existing manual or automated system or it may be a major modification to an existing system. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the organization requirements. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvement in the organization using the new system, but improper installation will prevent it.

The implementation stage involves the following tasks:

* Careful planning
* Investigation of system and constrains
* Design of methods to achieve the changeover phase
* Training of staffs in the changeover phase
* Evaluation of the changeover method

The method of implementation and the time scale to be adopted are found out initially. Next the system is tested properly and the same time users are trained in the new procedures.

### IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Implementation of software refers to the final installation of the package in its real environment, to the satisfaction of the intended users and the operation of the system, people who are not sure that the software is meant to make their job easier. In the initial stage, they doubt about the software but we have to ensure that the resistance does not build up as one has to make sure that

* The active user must be aware of the benefits of using the system.
* Their confidence in the software is built up.
* Proper guidance is imparted to the user so that he is comfortable in using the application.

Before going ahead and viewing the system, the user must know that for viewing the result, the server program should be running in the server. If the server object is not up running on the server, the actual processes won’t take place.

## 5.2 IMPLEMENTATION LOGIC

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new one. The new system may be totally new, replacing an existing manual automated system. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet customer requirements.

The process of putting developed system in actual use is called system implementation. This includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new system. The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specifications. The system personally checks the feasibility of the system.

The implementation stage involves following tasks:

* Investigation of system and constrains.
* Design of methods to achieve the changeover.
* Evaluation of the changeover method.

The newly proposed system is implemented after the successful testing of the system. The final step of the system approach recognizes that an implemented solution should be monitored and evaluated. This is called post implementation review process. Since the success of a solution is reviewed after it is implemented. The focus on this stepwise to determine if the implementation solution has indeed helped the institution and the organizers of the event, meet their system objectives.

**5.3 CODING**

Coding is the phase of a software development project where developer’s actually in put the source code into a computer that will be compiled into the final software program. Source code is the high-level language like C#, java, python etc. that is typed into an IDE (Interactive Development Environment) and stored in the text file on the computer. This text file is compiled into machine code, which are the instructions actually understood by the computer.

## 5.4 CODING VALIDATION AND OPTIMIZATION

It is verified whether the data entered in each form is added to the corresponding fields of the table. On the press of Submit button, controls will appear on the form and the entered data is saved.

The lower keys letters entered are detected and changed to upper case. Also numbers are not allowed to be entered in the text boxes.

* Validation is the status of the project when the theoretical designs turned into a working System
* It is used to reduce the number of loops in the program.
* Optimization is the last part of the system development life cycle.
* If the number of loops increases no. of executions also increases. Then there may be a chance for the program to get stuck.

**SAMPLE CODE**

**Connection.php**

<html>

<head>

<title>Untitled Document</title>

</head>

<body>

<?php

$servername="localhost";

$username="bmadmin";

$password="bmadmin123";

$dbname="blue\_moon";

$conn=mysql\_connect($servername,$username,$password);

$d=mysql\_select\_db($dbname);

if(!$conn)

{

die("Connection Failed");

}

else

{ }

?>

</body>

</html>

**index.php**

<?php

$con=mysqli\_connect("localhost","root","","db\_onlinemed");

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<title>OnlineMed</title>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Nunito:wght@400;700&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/fonts/icomoon/style.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/bootstrap.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/fonts/flaticon/font/flaticon.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/magnific-popup.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/jquery-ui.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/owl.carousel.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/owl.theme.default.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/aos.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="asset\_landing/css/style.css">

</head>

<body>

<div class="site-wrap">

<div class="site-navbar py-2">

<div class="search-wrap">

<div class="container">

<a href="#" class="search-close js-search-close"><span class="icon-close2"></span></a>

<form action="#" method="post">

<input type="text" class="form-control" placeholder="Search keyword and hit enter...">

</form>

</div>

</div>

<div class="container">

<div class="d-flex align-items-center justify-content-between">

<div class="logo">

<div class="site-logo">

<a href="index.html" class="js-logo-clone"><strong class="text-primary">Online</strong>Med</a>

</div>

</div>

<div class="main-nav d-none d-lg-block">

<nav class="site-navigation text-right text-md-center" role="navigation">

<ul class="site-menu js-clone-nav d-none d-lg-block">

<li class="active"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

<li class="has-children">

<a href="#">Register</a>

<ul class="dropdown">

<li><a href="register\_user.php">User</a></li>

<li><a href="register\_pharmacy.php">Pharmacy</a></li>

</ul>

</li>

<li class=><a href="login.php" class="btn btn-primary px-3 py-1"><b>Login</b></a></li>

</ul>

</nav>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="owl-carousel owl-single px-0">

<div class="site-blocks-cover overlay" style="background-image: url('asset\_landing/images/hero\_bg.jpg');">

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<div class="col-lg-12 mx-auto align-self-center">

<div class="site-block-cover-content text-center">

<h1 class="mb-0"><strong class="text-primary">Medisuite</strong> Opens 24 Hours</h1>

<div class="row justify-content-center mb-5">

</div>

<p><a href="login.php" class="btn btn-primary px-5 py-3">Shop Now</a></p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="site-blocks-cover overlay" style="background-image: url('asset\_landing/images/hero\_bg\_2.jpg');">

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<div class="col-lg-12 mx-auto align-self-center">

<div class="site-block-cover-content text-center">

<h1 class="mb-0">New Medicine <strong class="text-primary">Everyday</strong></h1>

<div class="row justify-content-center mb-5">

</div>

<p><a href="login.php" class="btn btn-primary px-5 py-3">Shop Now</a></p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="site-section py-5">

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<?php

$selq = "select \*from tbl\_product";

$row = mysqli\_query($con, $selq);

while ($data = mysqli\_fetch\_array($row)) {

?>

<div class="col-lg-3">

<div class="feature">

<h3><?php echo $data['product\_name'];?></h3>

<p><?php echo $data['product\_manufacturer'];?></h3></p>

<p><a href="login.php" class="d-flex align-items-center"><span class="mr-2">Learn more</span> <span class="icon-keyboard\_arrow\_right"></span></a></p>

</div>

</div>

<?php

}

?>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="site-section py-5">

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<div class="col-lg-4">

<div class="feature">

<span class="wrap-icon flaticon-24-hours-drugs-delivery"></span>

<h3><a href="#">Free Delivery</a></h3>

<p><a href="#" class="d-flex align-items-center"><span class="mr-2">Learn more</span> <span class="icon-keyboard\_arrow\_right"></span></a></p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-lg-4">

<div class="feature">

<span class="wrap-icon flaticon-medicine"></span>

<h3><a href="#">New Medicine Everyday</a></h3>

<p><a href="#" class="d-flex align-items-center"><span class="mr-2">Learn more</span> <span class="icon-keyboard\_arrow\_right"></span></a></p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-lg-4">

<div class="feature">

<span class="wrap-icon flaticon-test-tubes"></span>

<h3><a href="#">Medicines Guaranteed</a></h3>

<p><a href="#" class="d-flex align-items-center"><span class="mr-2">Learn more</span> <span class="icon-keyboard\_arrow\_right"></span></a></p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<footer class="site-footer bg-light">

<div class="container">

<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-6 col-lg-4 mb-4 mb-lg-0">

<div class="block-7">

<h3 class="footer-heading mb-4">About <strong class="text-primary">OnlineMed</strong></h3>

<p>OnlineMed is a highly regarded online pharmacy.Quality is the foundation of onlinmed operations.onlinemed is a one-stop online destination with a vast range of products.

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-lg-3 mx-auto mb-5 mb-lg-0">

<h3 class="footer-heading mb-4">Navigation</h3>

<ul class="list-unstyled">

<li><a href="#">Supplements</a></li>

<li><a href="#">Vitamins</a></li>

</ul>

</div>

<div class="col-md-6 col-lg-3">

<div class="block-5 mb-5">

<h3 class="footer-heading mb-4">Contact Info</h3>

<ul class="list-unstyled">

<li class="address">OnlineMed, Pathamuttom, Kottayam</li>

<li class="phone"><a href="tel://23923929210">+91 9876543210</a></li>

<li class="email">query@onlinemed.com</li>

</ul>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="row pt-5 mt-5 text-center">

<div class="col-md-12">

</div>

</div>

</div>

</footer>

</div>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/jquery-3.3.1.min.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/jquery-ui.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/popper.min.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/owl.carousel.min.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/jquery.magnific-popup.min.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/aos.js"></script>

<script src="asset\_landing/js/main.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

**Login.php**

<?php

session\_start();

if (isset($\_SESSION['flash\_message'])) {

echo '<div class="alert alert-primary" role="alert">' . htmlspecialchars($\_SESSION['flash\_message']) . '</div>';

unset($\_SESSION['flash\_message']);

}

$con = mysqli\_connect("localhost", "root", "", "db\_onlinemed");

if (isset($\_POST['submit'])) {

$email = $\_POST['mail'];

$password = $\_POST['password'];

$admin = "select \* from tbl\_admin where admin\_email='$email' and admin\_password='$password'";

$admin\_row = mysqli\_query($con, $admin);

$admin\_data = mysqli\_fetch\_array($admin\_row);

if ($admin\_data) {

$\_SESSION['id'] = $admin\_data['admin\_id'];

$\_SESSION['flash\_message'] = "Welcome to OnlineMed Admin!";

header("location: admin/admin\_history.php");

exit;

}

$pharmacy = "select \* from tbl\_pharmacy where (pharmacy\_mailid='$email' and pharmacy\_password='$password') and pharmacy\_status='Approved'";

$pharmacy\_row = mysqli\_query($con, $pharmacy);

$pharmacy\_data = mysqli\_fetch\_array($pharmacy\_row);

if ($pharmacy\_data) {

$\_SESSION['id'] = $pharmacy\_data['pharmacy\_id'];

$\_SESSION['flash\_message'] = "Welcome to OnlineMed!";

header("location: pharmacy/pharmacy\_history.php");

exit;

}

// Check user

$user = "select \* from tbl\_user where user\_mailid='$email' and user\_password='$password'";

$user\_row = mysqli\_query($con, $user);

if (!$user\_row) {

die("Query Error: " . mysqli\_error($con));

}

$user\_data = mysqli\_fetch\_array($user\_row);

if ($user\_data) {

$\_SESSION['id'] = $user\_data['user\_id'];

$\_SESSION['flash\_message'] = "Welcome to OnlineMed!";

header("location: user/user\_product.php");

exit;

}

$\_SESSION['flash\_message'] = "Invalid Login Details!";

header("location: login.php");

exit;

}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">

<meta content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" name="viewport">

<title>OlineMed | Login</title>

<meta content="" name="description">

<meta content="" name="keywords">

<!-- Favicons -->

<link href="assets\_dashboard/img/favicon.png" rel="icon">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/img/apple-touch-icon.png" rel="apple-touch-icon">

<!-- Google Fonts -->

<link href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" rel="preconnect">

<link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Open+Sans:300,300i,400,400i,600,600i,700,700i|Nunito:300,300i,400,400i,600,600i,700,700i|Poppins:300,300i,400,400i,500,500i,600,600i,700,700i" rel="stylesheet">

<!-- Vendor CSS Files -->

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/bootstrap-icons/bootstrap-icons.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/boxicons/css/boxicons.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/quill/quill.snow.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/quill/quill.bubble.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/remixicon/remixicon.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="assets\_dashboard/vendor/simple-datatables/style.css" rel="stylesheet">

<!-- Template Main CSS File -->

<link href="assets\_dashboard/css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">

</head>

<body>

<main>

<div class="container">

<section class="section register min-vh-100 d-flex flex-column align-items-center justify-content-center py-4">

<div class="container">

<div class="row justify-content-center">

<div class="col-lg-4 col-md-6 d-flex flex-column align-items-center justify-content-center">

<div class="d-flex justify-content-center py-4">

<a href="index.html" class="logo d-flex align-items-center w-auto">

<img src="assets\_dashboard/img/logo.png" alt="">

<span class="d-none d-lg-block">OnlineMed</span>

</a>

</div><!-- End Logo -->

<div class="card mb-3">

<div class="card-body">

<div class="pt-4 pb-2">

<h5 class="card-title text-center pb-0 fs-4">Login to Your Account</h5>

<p class="text-center small">Enter your email & password to login</p>

</div>

<form class="row g-3 needs-validation" method="post" novalidate>

<div class="col-12">

<label for="yourUsername" class="form-label">Email</label>

<div class="input-group has-validation">

<span class="input-group-text" id="inputGroupPrepend">@</span>

<input type="email" name="mail" class="form-control" id="mail" required>

<div class="invalid-feedback">Please enter your email.</div>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-12">

<label for="yourPassword" class="form-label">Password</label>

<input type="password" name="password" class="form-control" id="yourPassword" required>

<div class="invalid-feedback">Please enter your password!</div>

</div>

<div class="col-12">

<div class="form-check">

<input class="form-check-input" type="checkbox" name="remember" value="true" id="rememberMe">

<label class="form-check-label" for="rememberMe">Remember me</label>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-12">

<button class="btn btn-primary w-100" type="submit" name="submit">Login</button>

</div>

</form>

</div>

</div>

<div class="credits">

Designed by <a href="">Onlinemed</a>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

</section>

</div>

</main><!-- End #main -->

<a href="#" class="back-to-top d-flex align-items-center justify-content-center"><i class="bi bi-arrow-up-short"></i></a>

<!-- Vendor JS Files -->

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/apexcharts/apexcharts.min.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/chart.js/chart.umd.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/echarts/echarts.min.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/quill/quill.min.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/simple-datatables/simple-datatables.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/tinymce/tinymce.min.js"></script>

<script src="assets\_dashboard/vendor/php-email-form/validate.js"></script>

<!-- Template Main JS File -->

<script src="assets\_dashboard/js/main.js"></script>

</body>

</html>

**Logout.php**

<?php

session\_start();

$\_SESSION = array();

session\_destroy();

header("location:index.php");

exit();

?>

**CHAPTER 6**

**SYSTEM TESTING**

**6.1 TESTING METHODOLOGIES AND STRATEGIES**

Software Testing is the process of executing software in a controlled manner, in order

to answer the question - Does the software behave as specified? Software testing is often used in association with the term’s verification and validation. Validation is the checking or testing of items, includes software, for conformance and consistency with an associated specification.

Software testing is just one kind of verification, which also uses techniques such as reviews, analysis, inspections, and walkthroughs. Validation is the process of checking that what has been specified is what the user actually wanted.

Validation: Are we doing the right job?

Verification: Are we doing the job right?

Software testing should not be confused with debugging. Debugging is the process of

analyzing and localizing bugs when software does not behave as expected. Although the

identification of some bugs will be obvious from playing with the software, a methodical

approach to software testing is a much more thorough means for identifying bugs.

Other activities which are often associated with software testing are static analysis and

dynamic analysis. Static analysis investigates the source code of software, looking for problems and gathering metrics without actually executing the code. Dynamic analysis looks at the behaviour of software while it is executing, to provide information such as execution traces, timing profiles, and test coverage information.

**BLACK BOX TESTING**

Black box testing, also called behavioural testing, focuses on the functional requirements

of software. This testing approach enables the software engineer to derive the input conditions that will fully exercise all requirements for a program. Black box testing attempts to find the errors like

• Incorrect or missing functions

• Interface errors

• Errors in data structures or external database access

• Behaviour or performance errors

• Initialization and termination errors

In Black box testing software is exercised over a full range of inputs and outputs are observed for correctness.

**WHITE BOX TESTING**

White box testing is also called Glass box testing is a test case design control; structure

of the procedural design to derive test cases using White box testing method, the software

engineer can derive the test cases that guarantee that all independent paths within the module have been exercised at least once. Exercise all logic decisions on their true or false sides. Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds. Exercise internal data structure to ensure their validity.

The first level of test is unit testing. The purpose of unit testing is to ensure that each program is fully tested.

**6.2 UNIT TESTING**

In the unit test case will be testing the separate modules of the software. We will carry

out black box testing where each module or component of software is tested individually. We will test the component by passing data through it and we will be monitoring data to find the errors. We will make sure that the component work without any troubles. The test primarily is carried out by the programmer who designed and implemented the module. Lead tester is carried out by the programmer who test the modules to finalize the testing.

**6.3 INTEGRATION TESTING**

In the Integration testing we will combine the different tested modules and we will test the bundle of module. This is to ensure that the entire modules are working correctly in conjunction with the other modules. Data can be lost across any interface; one module can have adverse effect on another. Sub function when combined, may not produce the desired major function. Integration testing is a systematic testing for conducting test to uncover errors associated within the interface.

The objective is to take unit tested modules and build a program structure. Here correction is difficult because expense of the entire program complicates the isolation causes.

**6.4 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

System validation checks for equality of the software in both simulated and live environments.

First, the software goes through a phase, in which errors and failures based on simulated user requirements are verified and studies. This is called alpha testing.

**CHAPTER 7**

**SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION**

**7.1. INTRODUCTION**

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical, design I turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users, which it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, an evaluation, of change over methods. Apart from planning major task of preparing the implementation are education and training of users the more complex system being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation.

An implementation co-ordination committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for them implementation of the system. According to this plan, the activities are to be carried out, discussions made regarding the equipment and the additional equipment and resources and the addition equipment has to acquire to implement the new system.

Implementation is the final and more important phase. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it found to work according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since his old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system.

Implementation involves careful planning to avoid any unwelcome consequences. The effort spends on developing any system results in success only when the system implemented properly.

System implementation involves actual installation, evaluation of the installation, organizational impact and finally the equality assurance.

**The implementation plan consists of:**

Testing the developed system with the sample data

Detection and correction of errors

Making necessary changes in the system

Checking it with the existing system

**7.2 SCREEN LAYOUTS**

**Homepage**

**A hand holding a pack of pills

Description automatically generated**

**Login Page**

**A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated**

**Admin Page**

ADMIN VIEW PHARMACY DETAILSA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

ADMIN VIEW USERS

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

ADMIN VIEW PRODUCT DETAILSA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

ADMIN PAYMENT DETAILS

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

ADMIN VIEW AND REPLY FEEDBACKA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

ADMIN TRANSACTION DETAILS

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**PHARMACY**

PHARMACY ADD AND EDIT PRODUCT A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

PHARMACY PRODUCT HISTORYA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**USER**

USER VIEW PRODUCT

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

USER CARTA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

USER PURCHASE HISTORY

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

USER FEEDBACKA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**CHAPTER 8**

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

**FUTURE ENHANCEMENT**

As all the projects have their future expansion. The entire project may be changed in future by the other person. We also have our future expansion, and we can add new features as and when we require. There is flexibility in all modules. In future, somebody might buy this project. Some of the future scopes of this project are:

1. Allowing for filters in the search category.

You can search by Category, Tag, Custom Taxonomy, Post Type, Post Date, or any combination of these easily to really refine your searches – remove the search box and use it as a filtering system for your posts and pages.

1. AI-powered personalization: With advances in AI and machine learning, music websites could offer even more personalized recommendations and playlists based on a user's listening history and behaviour.
2. Improved audio quality: As technology continues to improve, music websites could offer higher-quality audio streams or downloads, such as lossless or high-resolution audio formats.

**CHAPTER 9**

**CONCLUSION**

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, a pharmacy management website can serve as a valuable platform for individuals seeking convenient access to medications, health information, and interaction with healthcare resources. The proposed system encompasses a comprehensive medication inventory, personalized health recommendations, interactive features, and a user-friendly subscription model, among other functionalities. While acknowledging limitations, such as potential constraints on specific medications and the risk of technical issues, the advantages of the platform, including convenience, cost-effectiveness, and personalized health guidance, position it as a valuable resource for users. Future enhancements, such as virtual healthcare experiences, AI-driven health recommendations, and improved service quality, have the potential to further enhance user engagement and ensure the relevance of pharmacy management websites for the long term. Overall, a well-designed pharmacy management website can contribute significantly to providing essential healthcare services and supporting the healthcare industry.

## 

**CHAPTER 10**

**APPENDIX**

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**CHAPTER 11**

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