1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Aim

The aim of the Online Unused Medicine Donation System for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) is to create an efficient and transparent online platform that enables individuals, healthcare providers, and pharmaceutical companies to donate unused medicines securely to registered NGOs. By doing so, the system aims to address the problem of medicine wastage and ensure that these valuable resources reach underserved communities in need. The system also aims to promote responsible donating practices and adherence to regulatory requirements, while safeguarding donor privacy and facilitating effective communication and coordination between donors and NGOs. Ultimately, the aim is to maximize the impact of unused medications, support healthcare initiatives, and improve access to essential medicines for vulnerable populations.

1.2 About project

A unique online based medicine donation system for the poor people. The primary target of this design is to make available the medicine to everyone availability better than we currently have. In this project we have three main modules which are Donor and NGO. These modules have their specific roles to perform on the website to work on the website if a person wants to donate medicines, they must register themselves as a Donor with the required details. Then the donors will get their login credentials after donor logs in to the website, he/she can donate medicine by filling the medicine details form which are specified there. Now NGO can register themselves with the physical verification of the documents with donor by contacting with the email address provided in the website. And Admin can manage the users of the website and manage the medicine donations and contacts between the NGOs and the donors. Health is a vital issue for human race. In recent times, people's concern regarding health issues has increased exponentially. For developing countries, health care is a fundamental need. Due to the scarcity of doctors and physicians, people of the developing countries have less access to health care services. Thus, health care is a very challenging in these countries.

In today's era, we can see the growing format of the internet we can use the internet to solve health-related problems; people can help others very quickly and easily with the use of the internet. Be main objective of this medicine donation website is to create a platform for people who cannot buy medicine. Users can register by entering their basic details and login into this website any time in the future using the same login credentials.

The project is being set up to donate medicines that are left over after a patient recovers. But that medicine should be unused and not expired. By donating the medicines left over after the patient is cured, we can save the lives of people who cannot afford this medicine. By doing this the medicine will also be used properly and there will be no harm to the donor.

Online Unused Medicine Donation for NGOs is designed for the people who cannot afford the medicines for their health. This web portal helps the unprivileged to get medicines when they need them this portal also makes it easier for people who want to donate medicines. So, in this project, we are aiming to develop a web portal which can help NGOs to collect unused medicines from donors and to donate people who are in need for medicines.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing System

- In the existing system, if someone have to donate medicines through an NGO one has t o visit an NGO physically taking the medicines along with them and donating them.
- This is a very tiring and time-consuming process which might make it impossible for the donors to donate medicines
- If a donor donates the medicines to a NGO the NGO might or might not find them useful and they might get expired.
- The NGOs might not have proper storage facility to store all the donated medicine.

2.1.1 Limitation of the Existing System

- Currently there is only physical donation of everything. The existing system can only limit the level of donations.
- With the new online system that is being developed helps the donors to donate more and effectively and spread availability and happiness and good health poor people.
- The existing system does not reach everyone in the society and does not know to everyone.
- It takes more time to donate and give those donated medicines to poor people.

2.2 Proposed System

- To overcome the problems of existing system we are aiming to develop a website, where the donors can donate medicines that are not of any use for them.
- The medicines once approved by the admin are made available on the Web portal.
- We follow three step verification process where the NGO who wants to gain access to the portal need to get their documents verified by the admin.
- We then issue login credentials to the NGO using which they can access the portal and request the medicines that are required and available.

2.3 Technologies used

Introduction to Python:

Python is an interpreter, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics developed by Guido van Rossum. It was originally released in 1991. Designed to be easy as well as fun, the name "Python" is a nod to the British comedy group Monty Python. Python has a reputation as a beginner-friendly language, replacing Java as the most widely used introductory language because it handles much of the complexity for the user, allowing beginners to focus on fully grasping programming concepts rather than minute details.

Python is used for server-side web development, software development, mathematics, and system scripting, and is popular for Rapid Application Development and as a scripting or glue language to tie existing components because of its high-level, built-in data structures, dynamic typing, and dynamic binding. Program maintenance costs are reduced with Python due to the easily learned syntax and emphasis on readability. Additionally, Python's support of modules and packages facilitates modular programs and reuse of code. Python is an open source community language, so numerous independent programmers are continually building libraries and functionality for it.

Characteristics of python

Python is a high-level programming language known for its simplicity and readability. It offers several characteristics that make it a popular choice among developers:

- **Easy-to-learn syntax:** Python emphasizes code readability with its clean and straightforward syntax. It uses indentation to define code blocks, which promotes consistency and readability.
- **Interpreted language:** Python is an interpreted language, which means that code is executed line by line, without the need for compilation. This allows for rapid development and easy debugging.
- **Cross-platform compatibility:** Python is available on multiple platforms, including Windows, macOS, and Linux. Developers can write code on one platform and run it on another without major modifications.

- **Large standard library:** Python has an extensive standard library that provides numerous pre-built modules and functions for various tasks. These modules cover a wide range of functionalities, such as string manipulation, file I/O, networking, and web development, among others.
- **Dynamically-typed:** Python is dynamically-typed, meaning variable types are determined at runtime. Variables can be assigned values of different types without explicit type declarations, allowing for flexible and concise code.
- **Object-oriented programming (OOP) support:** Python supports object-oriented programming paradigms, allowing developers to define classes, objects, and implement inheritance, polymorphism, and encapsulation. OOP promotes modularity and code reusability.
- **Extensibility and integration:** Python can be easily extended by incorporating modules written in other languages such as C or C++. It also offers seamless integration with other programming languages and tools, making it suitable for building large-scale applications.
- **Strong community and ecosystem:** Python has a thriving community of developers who actively contribute to its ecosystem. There is a vast collection of third-party libraries and frameworks available, such as NumPy, Pandas, Djngo, Flask, Tensor Flow, and many more, which further enhances its capabilities.
- **Versatility:** Python can be used for various purposes, including web development, data analysis, scientific computing, machine learning, artificial intelligence, automation, scripting, and more. Its versatility makes it a versatile language for a wide range of applications.
- **Open-source:** Python is an open-source language, which means it is freely available for use, modification, and distribution. This fosters collaboration and innovation within the Python community.

These characteristics contribute to Python's popularity and wide adoption in diverse fields, making it one of the most widely used programming languages today.

Introduction to Djngo framework:

Djngo is a Python-based web framework that allows you to quickly create efficient web applications. It is also called batteries included framework because Jingo provides built-in

features for everything including Jingo Admin Interface, default database – SQLlite3, etc. When you're building a website, you always need a similar set of components: a way to handle user authentication (signing up, signing in, signing out), a management panel for your website, forms, a way to upload files, etc. Jingo gives you ready-made components to use and that too for rapid development.

Why Djngo Framework?

Excellent documentation and high scalability.

Used by Top MNCs and Companies, such as Instagram, Disqus, Spotify, Youtube, Bitbucket, Dropbox, etc. and the list is never-ending.

Easiest Framework to learn, rapid development and Batteries fully included.

The last but not least reason to learn Jingo is Python, Python has huge library and features such as Web Scraping, Machine Learning, Image Processing, Scientific Computing, etc. One can integrate it all this with web application and do lots and lots of advance stuff.

Introduction JSON file:

JSON stands for JavaScript Object Notation. It is a format for structuring data. This format is used by different web applications to communicate with each other. JSON is the replacement of the XML data exchange format in JSON. It is easy to struct the data compare to XML. It supports data structures like arrays and objects and the JSON documents that are rapidly executed on the server. It is also a Language-Independent format that is derived from JavaScript. The official media type for the JSON is application/json and to save those file json extension.

Features of JSON:

- **Easy to understand:** JSON is easy to read and write.
- **Format:** It is a text-based interchange format. It can store any kind of data in an array of video, audio, and image anything that you required.
- **Support:** It is light-weighted and supported by almost every language and OS. It has a wide range of support for the browsers approx each browser supported by JSON.
- **Dependency:** It is an Independent language that is text-based. It is much faster compared to other text-based structured data.

Introduction to HTML:

HTML stands for Hypertext Mark-up Language. It is used to design web pages using a mark-up language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Mark-up language. Hypertext defines the link between web pages. A mark-up language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages. This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly. Most mark-up languages (e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.

HTML is a mark-up language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first-ever version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1995.

Features of HTML

- User friendly and simple
- Semantic and structure
- Platform independent
- SEO (Search Engine Optimisation)
- Media support

Introduction to CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independently of the HTML that makes up each web page. It describes how a webpage should look: it prescribes colours, fonts, spacing, and much more. In short, you can make your website look however you want. CSS lets developers and designers define how it behaves, including how elements are positioned in the browser.

While HTML uses tags, CSS uses rule sets. CSS is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

System analysis is a critical phase in the development of any software or information system. It involves a systematic investigation of the current or desired system to identify its requirements, functions, and components. The goal of system analysis is to understand the needs of stakeholders and translate them into a clear and comprehensive specification that guides the design and implementation process.

During system analysis, a thorough examination of the existing system or the problem domain is conducted. This examination includes gathering information, conducting interviews or surveys with stakeholders, and studying documentation and processes related to the system. The analysis focuses on understanding the underlying problems, inefficiencies, and limitations of the current system, as well as identifying opportunities for improvement.

The system analyst plays a crucial role in this phase. They act as a bridge between the end-users and the development team, facilitating effective communication and ensuring that the requirements and expectations of stakeholders are accurately captured. The system analyst also collaborates with domain experts, business analysts, and technical experts to gain a comprehensive understanding of the system's context and constraints.

Key activities involved in system analysis include:

- **Requirements gathering:** Collecting and documenting the needs, objectives, and constraints of the system and its stakeholders.
- **Requirement analysis:** Analyzing and prioritizing requirements to identify essential features and functionalities.
- **Modelling:** Creating models, such as use case diagrams, data flow diagrams, or entity-relationship diagrams, to represent the system's structure and behavior.
- **Feasibility study:** Evaluating the technical, economic, and operational feasibility of proposed solutions.
- **Risk assessment:** Identifying potential risks and evaluating their impact on the system and its stakeholders.
- **Defining system specifications:** Documenting the functional and non-functional requirements, system behaviour, and user interface design.

- **Validation and feedback:** Reviewing the analysis with stakeholders to ensure accuracy and completeness, and incorporating their feedback for refinement.

The system analysis phase sets the foundation for successful system design, development, and implementation. It helps in identifying the optimal solution, aligning stakeholders' expectations, and avoiding costly rework by addressing requirements and constraints early in the process. Effective system analysis leads to improved system performance, enhanced user experience, and increased efficiency and effectiveness of the overall system.

3.2 Purpose

The purpose of the online unused medicine donation system is to address the problem of medication wastage and ensure that unused medicines are utilized effectively to meet the healthcare needs of underserved individuals. The system aims to create a transparent and efficient platform that connects donors with NGOs and patients in need, facilitating the donation and redistribution of unused medications.

Reduce Medication Wastage: The primary purpose of the system is to minimize medication wastage by providing an organized platform for individuals and healthcare facilities to donate their unused medicines. By channelling these medications to individuals who need them, the system helps to ensure that valuable resources are not discarded unnecessarily.

Improve Access to Medications: The online system aims to improve access to medications for patients who cannot afford them. By connecting donors with NGOs and patients, the system enables the redistribution of unused medicines to those who require them but may not have the means to obtain them. This promotes equity in healthcare and helps bridge the gap between medication availability and patient needs

Facilitate Collaboration between Donors and NGOs: The system acts as a bridge between medicine donors and NGOs working in the healthcare sector. It streamlines the donation process by providing a centralized platform for communication and coordination. NGOs can identify and request specific medications, and donors can easily contribute their unused medicines, creating a collaborative and mutually beneficial environment.

Ensure Safety and Compliance: The system incorporates safety measures and compliance protocols to ensure that donated medicines meet quality standards and are suitable for redistribution. By implementing verification processes and adhering to regulatory guidelines, the system aims to maintain the integrity and safety of the donated medicines.

Foster Transparency and Accountability: Transparency and accountability are crucial in the donation process. The system enables tracking and monitoring of donated medicines, ensuring transparency in their distribution and utilization. This accountability instils confidence in donors, NGOs, and beneficiaries, as they can have visibility into the entire donation cycle.

Overall, the purpose of the online unused medicine donation system is to optimize the utilization of unused medications, promote equitable access to healthcare, and contribute to the well-being of underserved individuals. By creating an efficient and transparent platform, the system seeks to address the challenges of medication wastage and improve the overall healthcare ecosystem.

3.3 Scope

Performance: This project has been developed using strong and best performance given web technologies. The performance is observed and is effective to use such that all the users who interact with website will be satisfied with portal who use This is one of the important causes so that it will be well maintained so that no error and problem should not be occurred.

Efficiency: The basic need of the project is efficiency. The project should be efficient so that whenever a new patient is admitted, and automatically a medicine are updated with spontaneous changes to record of the medicine database.

Control: The complete control of the project is under the hands of authorized person who has the password to access this project and illegal access is not supposed to deal with. All the control is under the administrator and the other members have the rights to just see the records not to change any transaction or entry.

Security: Security is the main criteria for the proposed system Since

Illegal access may corrupt the database and it will affect not only the hospital but also it also affects the patient's life. So, security has to be given in this project.

3.4 Functional and Non-Functional Requirements

3.4.1 Functional Requirements

For documenting the functional requirements, the set of functionalities supported by the system are to be specified function can be specified by identifying the state at which data is to be input to the system, its input data domain, the output domain, and the type of processing to be carried on the input data to obtain the output data. Functional requirements define specific behaviour or function of the application Online Unused Medicine Donation for NGOs system is used for donation of medicines which are unused in the households and other fields These medicines are donated to poor people through NGOs where the medicines will be donated by common people as donors These donors are registered users of the website.

1. Registration Process of SRS (Software Requirements Specification)

- **Adding NGO:** The system enables the admin team to add new NGO to the system.
- **Assigning an ID to the NGO:** The system enables the admin team to provide a unique ID for each NGO and then add them to the record sheet of the system. The NGO can utilize the ID to access the portal.

2. Check Out of SRS:

- **Deleting NGO ID:** The staff in the administration section of the ward can delete the NGO ID from the system when the patient's checkout from the hospital.
- **Adding to medicines available list:** The Staff in the administration section can edit the list of medicines available.

3. Report Generation of SRS:

- **Information of the Medicines:** The System generates a list of available medicines every time some medicines are added by the donor and the details of the medicines is given to the NGOs.
- **Availability of the Medicines:** The Online Unused Medicine Donation for NGOS system also helps in generating reports on the availability of the bed regarding the information like bed number donated or not donated, maintaining records.

4. Database of SRS:

- **Mandatory NGO Information:** Every NGO has some necessary data like phone number, their name, the government approved documents, address, contact details.
- **Updating information of the Donor:** The system enables users to update the information of the donor as described in the mandatory information included.

3.4.2 Non functional Requirements

A non-functional requirement is a requirement that specifies criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviours. Especially these are the constraints the system must work within. There are a lot of software requirements specifications included in the non-functional requirements of the Online Unused Medicine Donation for NGOs, which contains various process, namely Security Performance, Maintainability, and Reliability.

1. Security:

- **Donor Identification:** The system needs the patient to recognize her or himself using the phone.
- **Logon ID:** Any users who make use of the system need to hold a Logon ID and password.
- **Modifications:** Any modifications like insert delete, update, etc. for the database can be synchronized quickly and executed only by the ward administrator.
- **NGO Rights:** The NOG can access the web portal and request for medicines from the available list.
- **Administrator rights:** The administrator can view as well as alter any information in the Hospital Management System

2. Performance:

- **Response Time:** The system provides acknowledgment in just one second once the 'patient's information is checked
- **Capacity:** The system needs to support at least 1000 people at once.

User-Interface: The user interface acknowledges within five seconds

- **Conformity:** The system needs to ensure that the guidelines of the Microsoft accessibilities are followed.

3. Maintainability:

- **Back-Up:** The system offers the efficiency for data backup.
- **Errors:** The system will track every mistake as well as keep a log of it.

4. Reliability:

- **Availability:** The system is available all the time.

4. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Hardware Requirements

Processor: Intel Pentium 4

RAM: 512 MB

Hardware capacity: 20 GB

Personal computer/ Laptop

4.2 Software Requirements

Operating system: Windows

Simulation tools: visual studio code

Python: version 3.10 or 3.11

Net beans IDE: for html

Framework: Django

5. SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 Modules

NGO:

- **Registration:** for obtaining credentials NGO's need to register.
- **Login:** with the help of credentials NGO can login.
- **Scheduled appointment (only approved appointments):** NGO can send request for appointment which will be further approved and scheduled.
- **Stock management:** stock of the medicine has been donated will listed in stock management.
- **Change password:** NGO can change their password in case of security.

Donor:

- **Registration:** User can register and acquire credentials.
- **Login:** With the help of credentials user can login.
- **Donate Medicine:** User can donate medicine by providing medicine details. And can schedule donating data.
- **View Transactions:** User can see the previous transaction of medicine.
- **Change Password:** User can change their password in case of security.

5.2 Use Case Diagram

5.2.1 NGO's

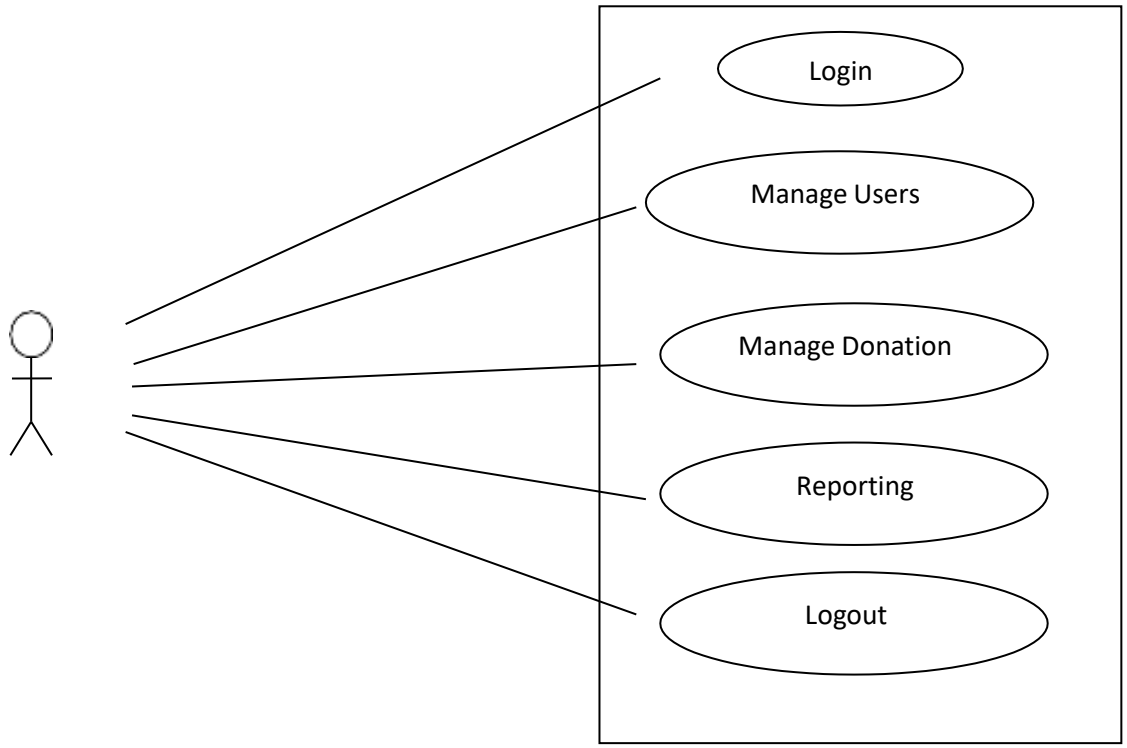


Fig 5.1 NGO's Use Case Diagram

In this use case diagram:

- The "NGO" represents the main system or organization.
- The "Manage Users" use case allows the NGO to manage user-related functionalities such as user registration, authentication, and user profile management.
- The "Manage Donations" use case covers the functionalities related to managing donations, including accepting, categorizing, and distributing them.
- These are just some of the use cases that may be relevant to an NGO. Depending on the specific activities and requirements of the NGO, additional use cases can be added to capture other functionalities like fundraising, event management, communication with stakeholders, and more.

5.2.2 Donor

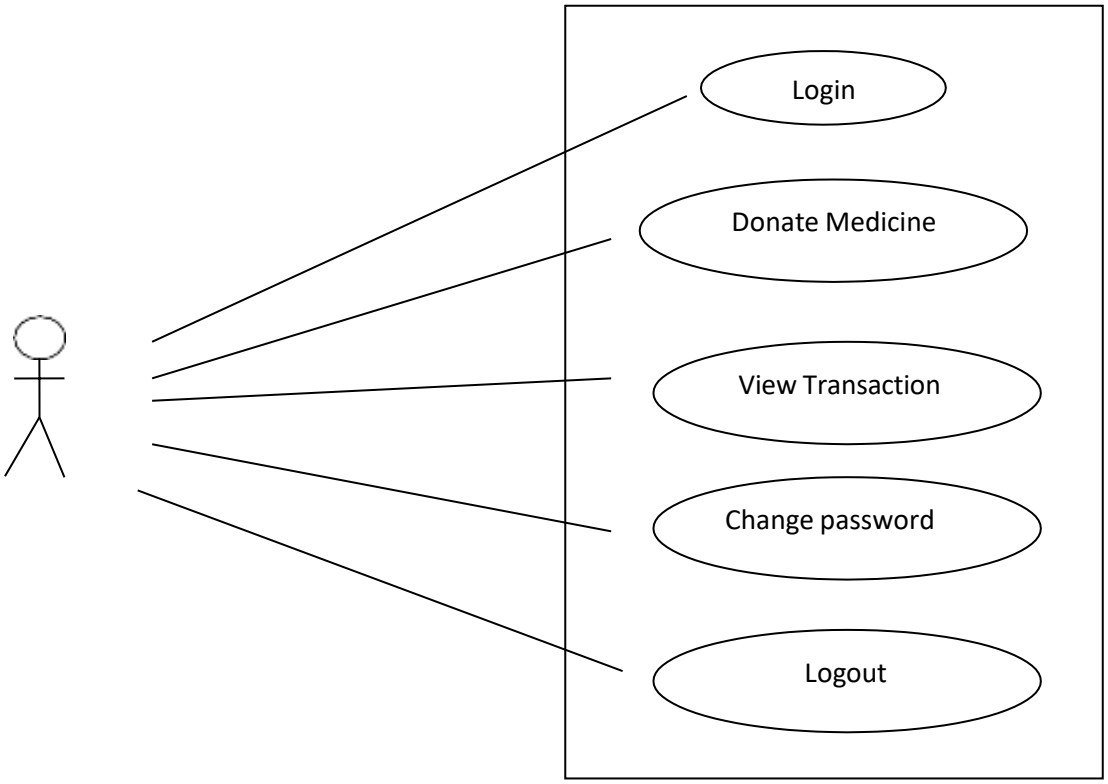


Fig 5.2 Donor Use Case Diagram

In this use case diagram:

- The "Donor" is the actor who interacts with the system.
- The "Donate Medicines" use case allows the donor to initiate the process of donating unused medicines.
- The "View Transaction" use case enables donor can see the previous transaction of medicine.
- The "change password" use case donor can change their password in case of security.
- These use cases capture the main interactions and functionalities that a donor would typically have within the online unused medicine donation system. However, depending on the specific requirements and features of the system, additional use cases may be added to reflect other donor-related functionalities like registration, profile management, feedback submission, and mor**e.**

5.3 Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data within a system. It illustrates how data is input, processed, and outputted in various stages of a project or system. Data flow diagram shows how Information flows around a system, they represent a situation from the viewpoint of the data are techniques to assist analysis of processes in a system

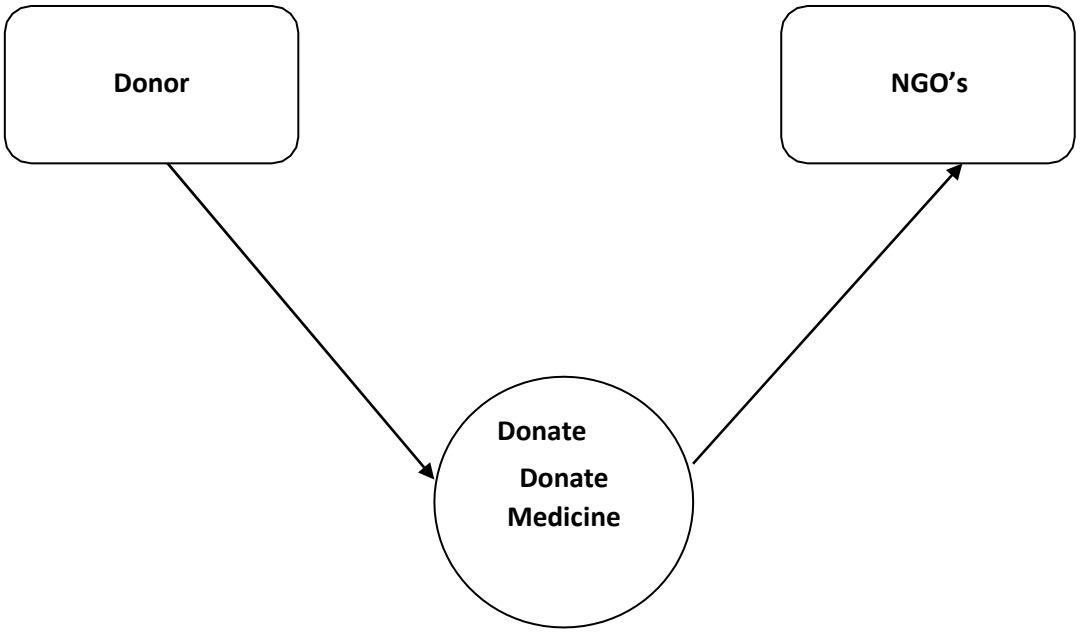


Fig 5.3 – Data Flow Diagram

5.4 E-R Diagram

A description of an Entity-Relationship (E-R) diagram for an online unused medicine donation system for an NGO:

Entities:

Donor: Represents the individuals or organizations who donate unused medicines. It includes attributes such as Donor (unique identifier), Name, Address, Email, and Contact Number.

Medicine: Represents the donated medicines. It includes attributes such as Medicine (unique identifier), Name, Expiry Date, Quantity, and Description.

Collection Request: Represents the requests made by the NGO to collect donated medicines. It includes attributes such as Requested (unique identifier), Request Date, Status, and Collection Address.

NGO Staff: Represents the staff members of the NGO who manage the donation system. It includes attributes such as Staffed (unique identifier), Name, Email, and Contact Number.

Relationships:

Donation: Represents the relationship between the Donor and the Medicine entities. It indicates that a Donor can donate multiple Medicines, and each Medicine is associated with a specific Donor. This relationship has attributes such as Donation Date and Donation Quantity.

Approval: Represents the relationship between the NGO Staff and the Donation entities. It indicates that the NGO Staff approves or verifies the donated medicines. This relationship has attributes such as Approval Date and Status.

Collection: Represents the relationship between the Collection Request and the Medicine entities. It indicates that a Collection Request can include multiple Medicines, and each Medicine can be associated with a specific Collection Request. This relationship has attributes such as Collection Date and Status.

Cardinalities:

One Donor can donate multiple Medicines (1 to many).

One Medicine is associated with one Donor (1 to 1).

One Donation is approved by one NGO Staff member (1 to 1).

One Collection Request can include multiple Medicines (1 to many).

One Medicine can be associated with one Collection Request (1 to 1).

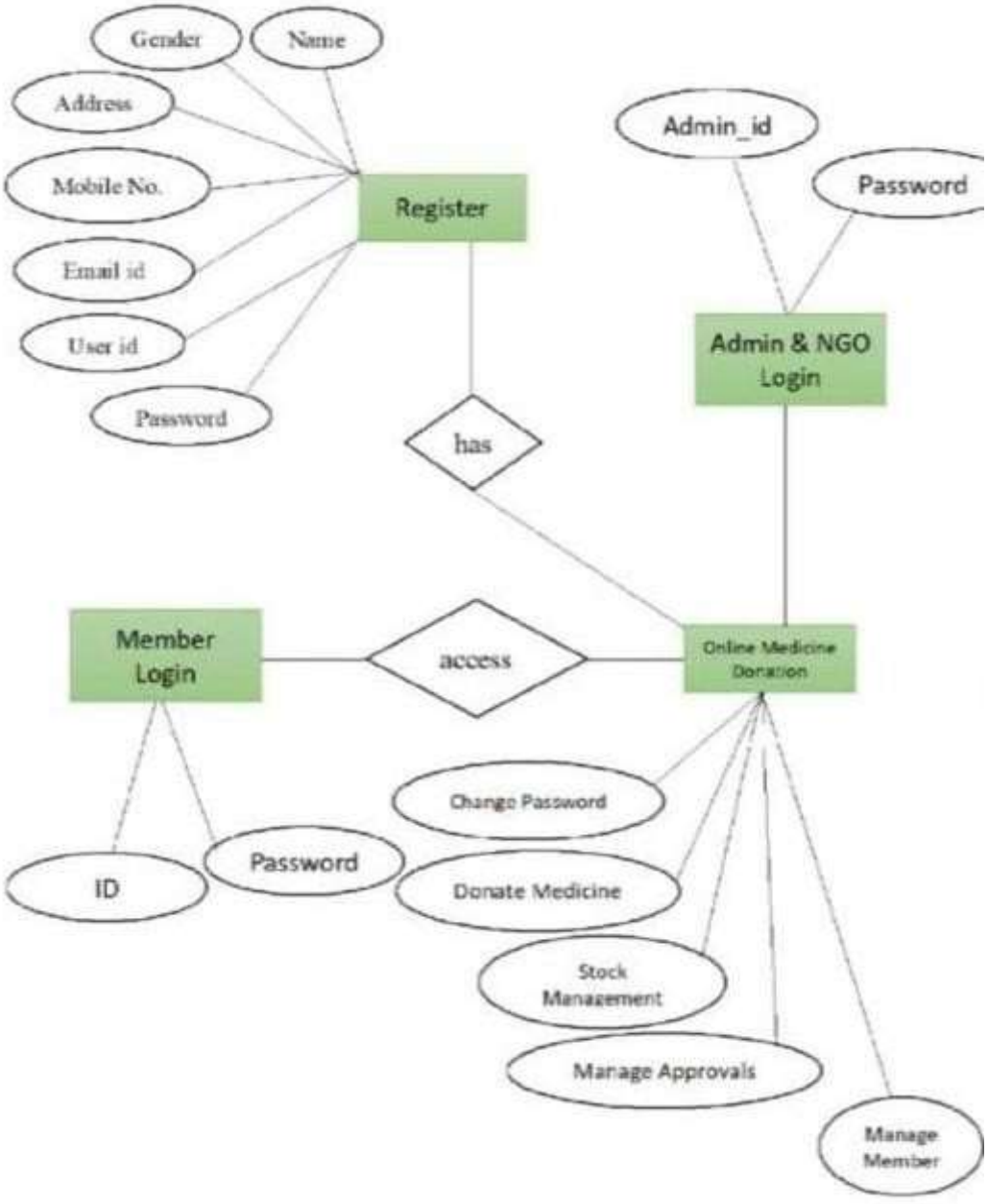


Fig 5.4 – E-R Diagram of Online Unused Medicine Donation System for NGO'

6. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Coding

6.1.1 NGO information:

NGO page is a webpage where NGO have to register to our web application by giving Name, E-mail , Address, Mobile Number, Password, Confirm password, Certifications. Then he able to login to the application by giving username/E-mail and password only. The details of a every Ngo is stored in the database and user can get access to view his credentials in "My Profile" webpage anytime.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<title> online unused medicine donation system for NGO's</title>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css'%}">

<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css"
>

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js" ></script>

<script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.16.0/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></s
cript>

<script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></s
cript>
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
  <style type="text/css">
  .col-md-3
  {
align-items: center;
justify-content: center;
left: 40%;
top:10%;

  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <!-----Navigation Bar--- >
   <section id="nav-bar">
    <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light ">
  <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><img src="{% static 'img/project2.png'%}"></a>
  <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
```

```
    <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
  </button>
  <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
    <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto">
      <li class="nav-item ">
        <a class="nav-link" href="index"><i class="fa fa-home"></i>Home</a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="about"><i class="fa fa-user"></i>About us</a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link " href="ourteam"><i class="fa fa-users"></i>Team</a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item ">
        <a class="nav-link" href="index"><i class="fa fa-sign-out"></i>Log Out</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
  </section>
  <header>
```

```
<div class="col-md-3">
    <div class="card card-body">
     <hr>
     <h3 style="text-align: center;">MY PROFILE</h3>
     <hr>
     <center>
     {%for ngo in ngofields%}
      <form method="post" action="/updatengo">
      {% csrf_token %}
       Name:<br>
       <input type="text" name="newname" placeholder={{ngo.name}}><br>
       Mobile Number:<br>
       <input type="text" name="newphone" placeholder={{ngo.phone}}><br>
       Email:<br>
       <input type="text" name="newemail" placeholder={{ngo.email}}><br>
       Address:<br>
       <input type="text" name="newaddress" placeholder={{ngo.address}}><br>
       Certification:<br>
       <input type="text" name="newcertification" placeholder={{ngo.certification}}><br><br>
```

```
<input type="hidden" name="oldname" value={{ngo.name }}>
<button class="btn btn-primary" name="updateinformation" value={{ngo.email}}>&#8592; Update</button>
</form>
<form method="post" action="/welcomengo">
{% csrf_token %}
<button class="btn btn-warning" name="myemail" value={{ngo.email}}>&#8592; Back</button>
</center>
</form>
{% endfor %}
</div>
</div>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```

6.1.2 Donor Medicine Donation:

When donor logged in he enter his Name, E-mail, Mobile Number, Address, Medicine Name, Purpose, Expiry Date. After enter he wants to submit information.

```
<! DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
```

```
<title>online unused medicine donation system for NGO's</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css'%}">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js" ></script>
<script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.16.0/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
<script src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
</head>
<body>
 <!-----Navigation Bar --- >
 <section id="nav-bar">
  <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light ">
 <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><img src="{% static 'img/project2.png'%}"></a>
 <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
  <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
 </button>
 <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
  <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto">
   <li class="nav-item ">
    <a class="nav-link" href="index"><i class="fa fa-home"></i>Home</a>
```

```
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link" href="about"><i class="fa fa-user"></i>About us</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link " href="ourteam"><i class="fa fa-users"></i>Team</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item ">
          <a class="nav-link" href="index"><i class="fa fa-sign-out"></i>Log Out</a>
        </li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </nav>
  </section>
  <header>
  <div class="wrap">
    <h2>DONATE MEDICINE FORM</h2>
    <form action="/donations" method="post">
      {% csrf_token %}
      <input type="text" name="donor_name" placeholder="Name.." required="">
      <input type="text" name="email" placeholder="Email Address.." required="">
      <input type="text" name="phone" placeholder="Mobile Number.." required="">
      <input type="text" name="pickup_address" placeholder="Source Address.." required="">
```

```
<input type="text" name="medicine_name" placeholder="Name of the medicine"
required="">
<h5>Purpose</style></h5>
<select name="purpose">
<option value="">Purpose</option>

<option value="HEART PROBLEMS">HEART PROBLEMS</option>
<option value="PAIN RELIEVER">PAIN RELIEVER</option>
<option value="DIABETES">DIABETES</option>
<option value="OTHERS">OTHERS</option>
</select>
<h5 >Expiry Date</h5>
<input type="date" name="expiry_date" placeholder="dd/mm/yyyy">

<input type="submit" name="submit" value="Submit">
</form>
</div>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```

6.1.3 Login Page:

Login page is a webpage where user have to login to our web application by giving username and password. The details of a every user is stored in the database and user can get access to view his credentials in "My Profile" webpage anytime.

```
<! DOCTYPE html>

<Html>

<Head>

<Title>online unused medicine donation system for NGO's</title>

<link rel="style sheet" href="{% static 'css/style.css'%}">

<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">

<script src="https://code.jquery.com/jquery-3.5.1.slim.min.js" ></script>

<Script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.16.0/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>

<Script
src="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>

<link rel="style sheet" type="text/css" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

</head>

<body>

  <! -----Navigation Bar--- >

  <section id="nav-bar">

    <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark ">

  <a class="navbar-brand" href="#"><img src="{% static 'img/project2.png'%}"></a>

  <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">

    <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>

  </button>

  <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
```

```
    <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto">
      <li class="nav-item ">
        <a class="nav-link" href="index"><i class="fa fa-home"></i>Home</a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link" href="about"><i class="fa fa-user"></i>About us</a>
      </li>
      <li class="nav-item">
        <a class="nav-link " href="ourteam"><i class="fa fa-users"></i>Team</a>
      </li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</nav>
  </section>
  <header>
    <div class="login box">
    <img src="{% static 'img/avatar.png'%}" class="avatar">
    <h2>LOGIN HERE</h2>
    <form action = "/logincheck" method = "post">
    {% csrf_token %}
      <p>Email-Id</p>
      <input type="text" name="email" placeholder="Enter Email-id">
      <p>Password</p>
      <input type="Password" name="password" placeholder="Enter the Password">
```

```
      <p>Login As</p>
      <select name="loginas">
        <option value="DONOR">DONOR</option>
        <option value="NGO">NGO</option>
      </select>
      <input type="submit" name="" placeholder="Login">
      <a href="index">Don't have an account?</a>
      <p>{{variable1 }}</p>
    </form>
  </div>
</header>
</body>
</html>
```

7. TESTING

Testing an online unused medicine donation system for an NGO involves verifying its functionality, usability, security, and performance. Here are some specific testing considerations for each aspect:

7.1 Functionality Testing:

- Test user registration and login processes.
- Verify the ability to list available medicines for donation.
- Test the search functionality to ensure accurate and relevant results.
- Verify the donation process, including adding medicines to the donation list, specifying quantities, and confirming the donation.
- Test the tracking mechanism to ensure donors can monitor the status of their donations.

7.2 Usability Testing:

- Evaluate the user interface for intuitiveness and ease of use.
- Test navigation flows to ensure users can easily find and access different features.
- Verify that instructions and labels are clear and understandable.
- Evaluate the overall user experience and identify any pain points or areas for improvement.

7.3 Security Testing:

- Conduct vulnerability assessments to identify potential security risks.
- Test authentication and authorization mechanisms to ensure only authorized users can access and perform actions within the system.
- Verify that sensitive user information, such as personal data and medical details, are properly protected and not vulnerable to unauthorized access.
- Test the system for common security vulnerabilities like cross-site scripting (XSS) and SQL injection.

7.4 Performance Testing

- Test the system's response time under different loads and user traffic scenarios.
- Assess the system's scalability to handle a growing number of users and donations.
- Verify that the system can handle peak loads without significant performance degradation.
- Monitor resource utilization to identify any bottlenecks or performance issues.

7.5 Compatibility Testing:

- Test the system on various browsers, such as Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge, to ensure compatibility.
- Verify that the system works effectively on different devices, including desktops, laptops, and mobile devices.
- Test compatibility with different operating systems, such as Windows, macOS, and mobile platforms (iOS and Android).

7.6 User Acceptance Testing (UAT):

- Involve representatives from the NGO and potential users to perform UAT.
- Let users explore the system and provide feedback based on their specific needs and expectations.
- Ensure the system aligns with the requirements and goals of the NGO and meets the expectations of end users.

7.7 Data Privacy Testing:

- Verify that user data is handled securely and in compliance with relevant data protection regulations.
- Test data encryption during transmission and storage to protect sensitive information.
- Ensure proper anonymization or de-identification of personal data when necessary.

7.8 Load Testing

- Test the system's performance under heavy loads to ensure it can handle simultaneous users and donations.
- Simulate peak traffic conditions to assess the system's stability and response time.
- Identify and address any performance bottlenecks or scalability issues.

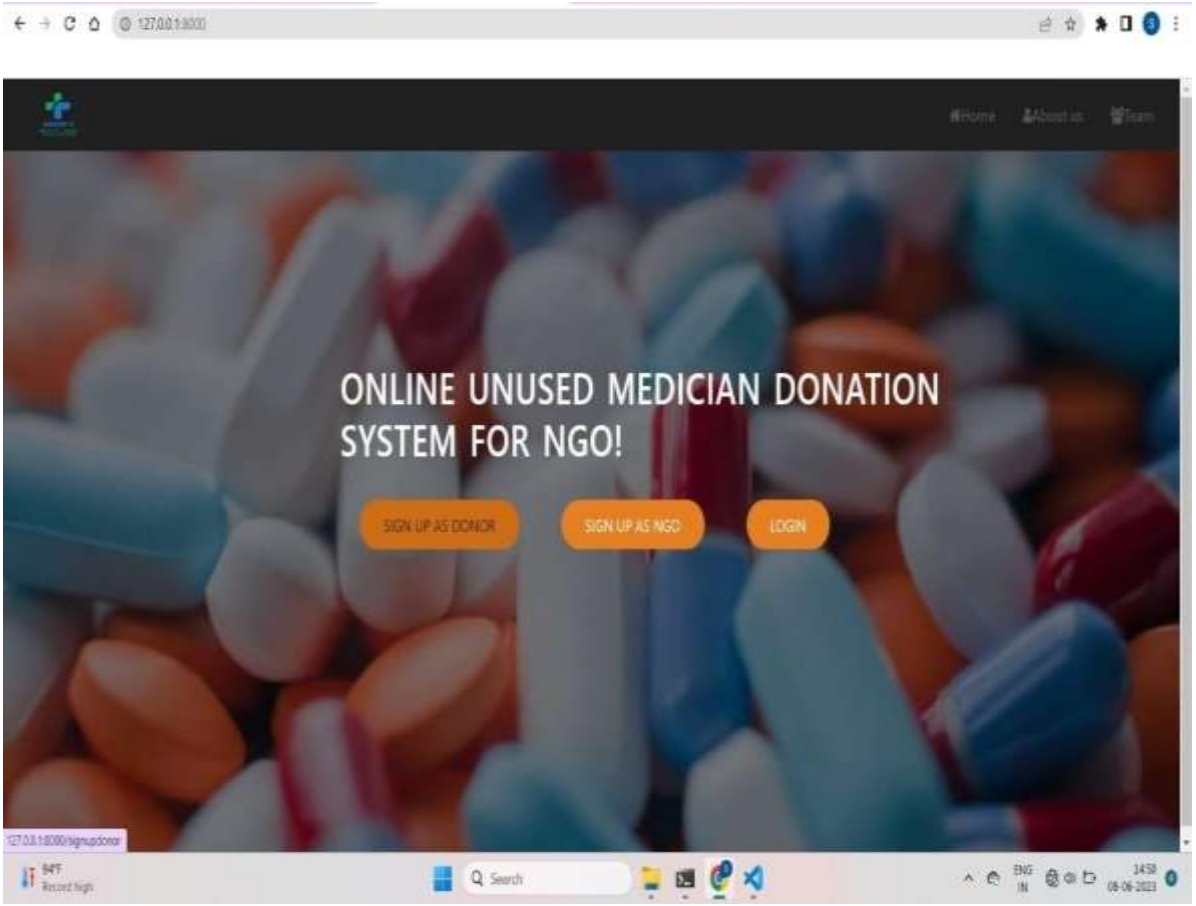
7.9 User Feedback Collection:

- Gather feedback from users, testers, and stakeholders throughout the testing process.
- Use surveys, interviews, or feedback forms to collect their input on usability, functionality, security, and overall satisfaction with the system.
- Actively address and incorporate the received feedback to improve the system.

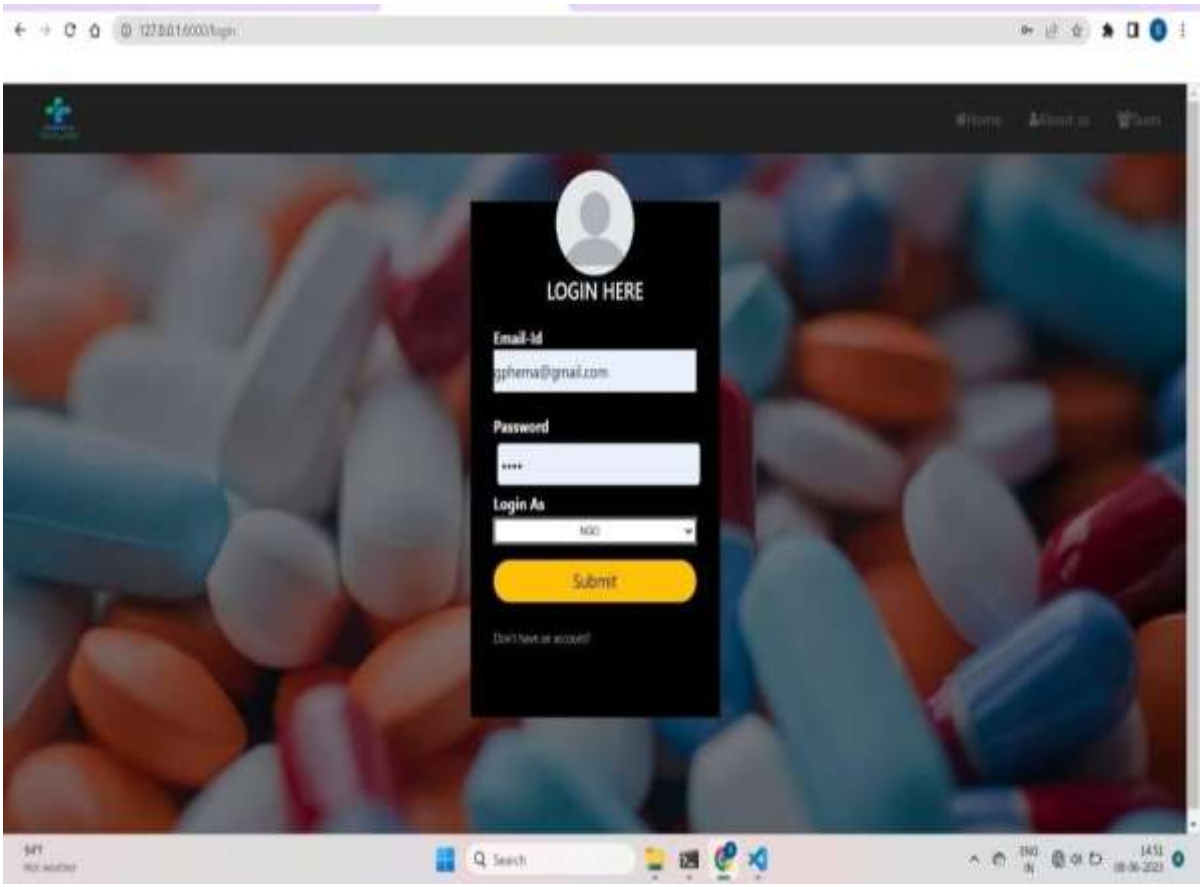
By conducting thorough testing in these areas, you can identify and rectify any issues, ensure the system meets the required standards, and provide a reliable and user-friendly online unused medicine donation platform for the NGO.

8. SNAPSHOTS

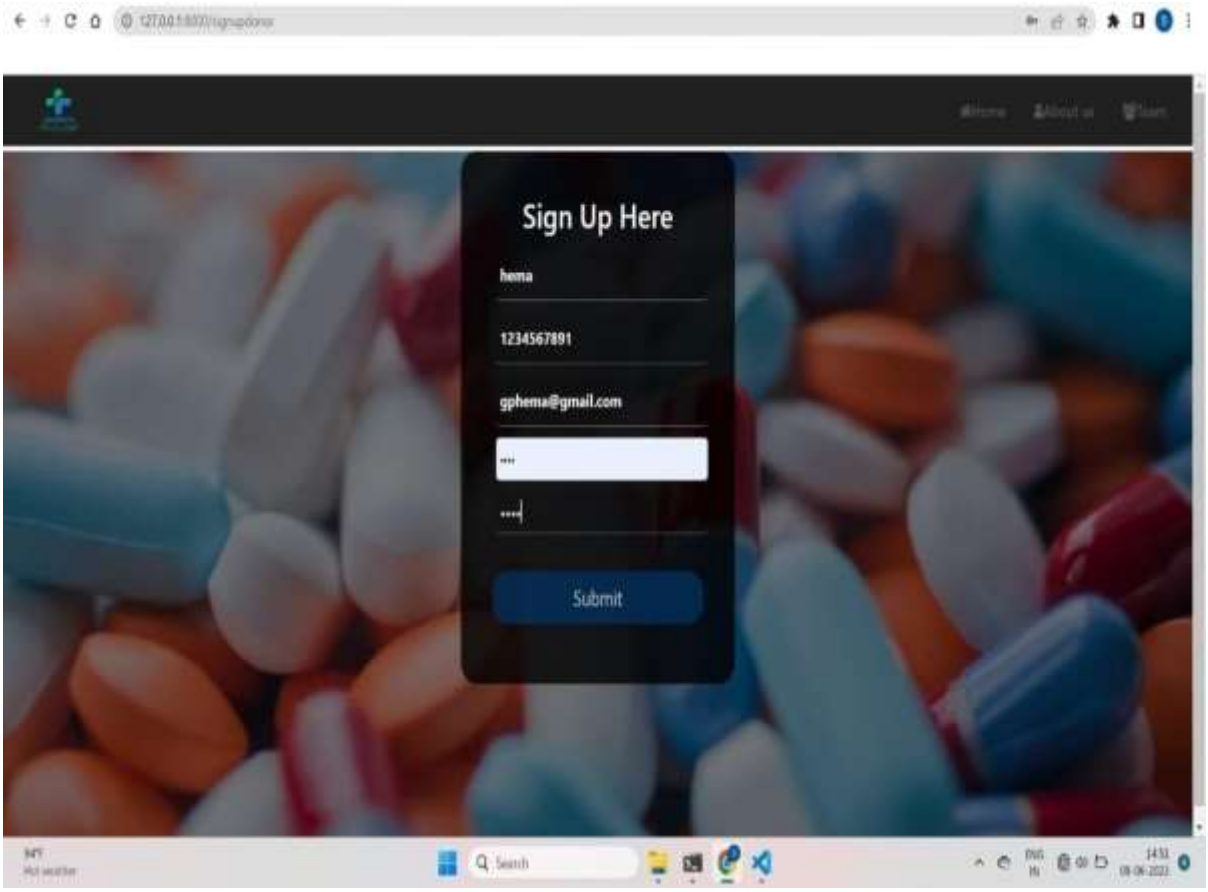
Home Page:



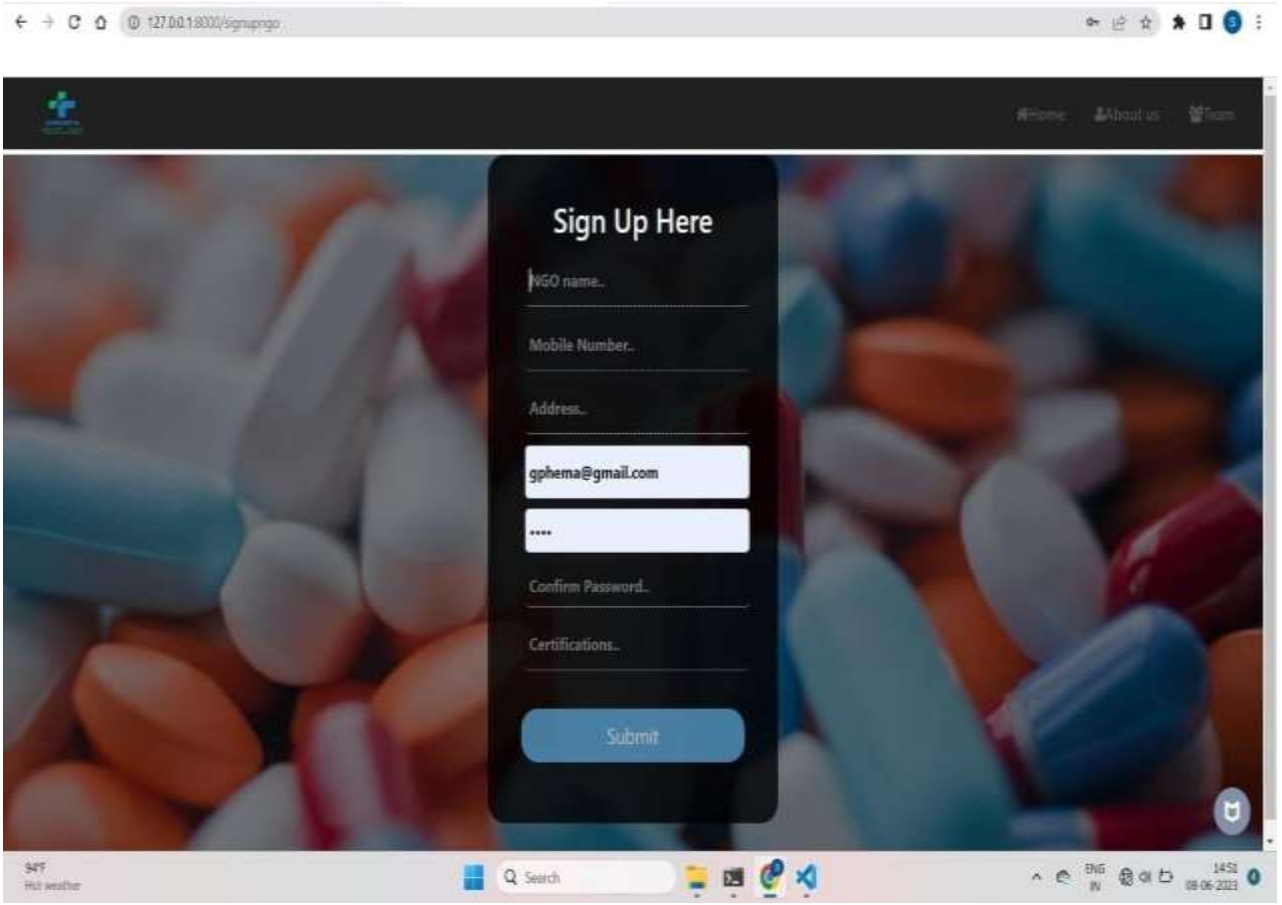
Login Page:



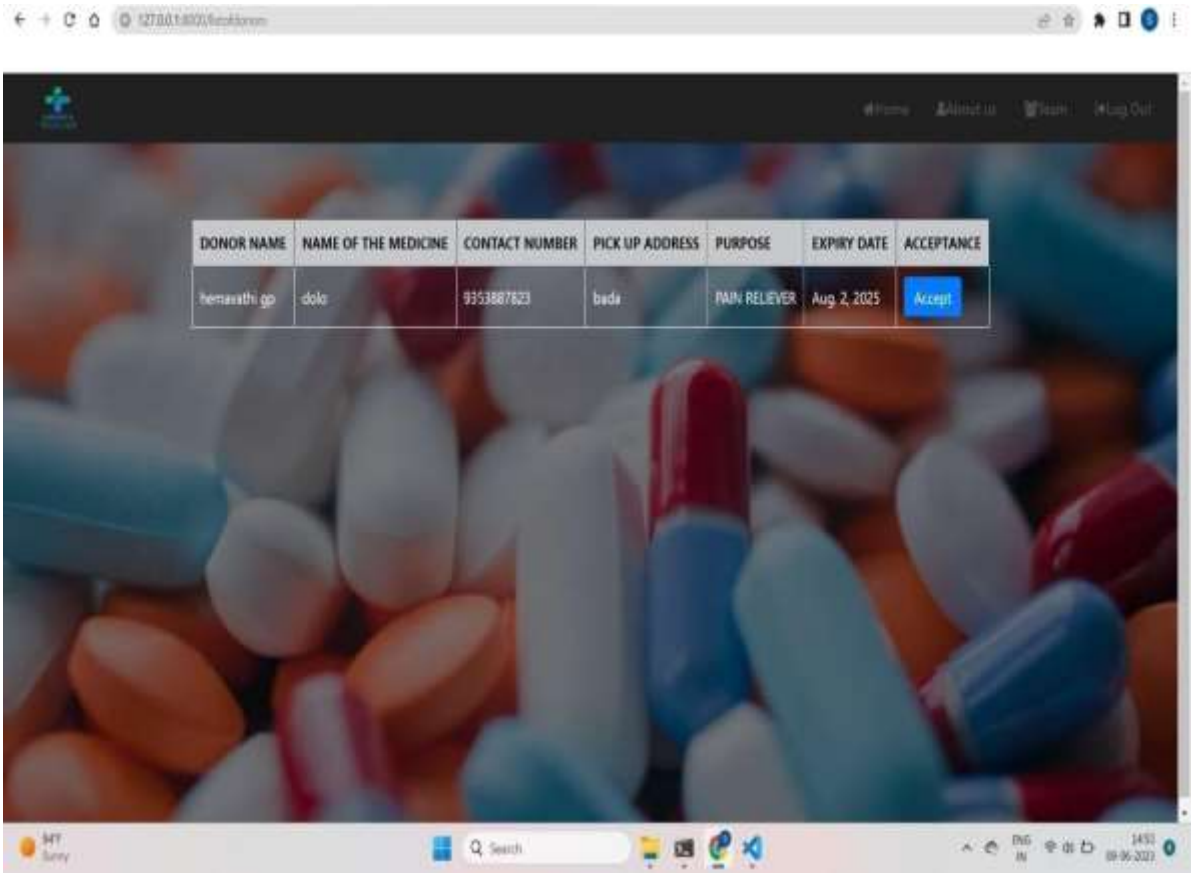
Sign Up As Donor:



Sign Up As NGO's:



Donor History:



9. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

9.1 CONCLUSION

Modern era has begun. People privileged or unprivileged, literate or illiterate are now conscious about their health. It is a matter of sorrow that being conscious poor people cannot pay much attention to their health care routine because of their low income.

Government takes great initiative by providing free treatment to poor people. But most of the cases, they get free medical treatment but must pay for expensive medicines. Therefore, the great initiative becomes valueless to poor.

Online Unused Medicine Donation for NGOs initiative helps the poor to get medicines to them through NGOs. So that no one shall be unhealthy and in turn the medicines that manufactured shall not be wasted. This is one of the great initiatives where like this there are so many other social welfare services to the people who are unprivileged.

So, this portal that is being developed helps the people who are need of medicine. Future research may also be conducted to design and develop a mobile application of this portal and assess the performance comparing with this web portal

9.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The proposed system 'Health Care' 'can be further developed into a separate, automated system with the following enhancements:

- The system as now doesn't support any kind off delivery options for the medicines to be delivered to the NGOs by the donor which will be added to the system in the future.
- A separate module can be added where people can donate used books or clothes to students who are unable to afford them.
- In the future the system can be made to accept a list of medicines that the NGOs might a requirement and the list once made live, donors who are able to donate those medicines.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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dservices.com

SITE

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