**CS330 Software Engineering**

**Software Requirements Specification (SRS) Template**

Items that are intended to stay in as part of your document are in **bold**; explanatory comments are in *italic* text. Plain text is used where you might insert wording about your project.

The document in this file is an annotated outline for specifying software requirements, adapted from the IEEE Guide to Software Requirements Specifications (Std 830-1993).

Tailor this to your needs, removing explanatory comments as you go along. Where you decide to omit a section, keep the header, but insert a comment saying why you omit the data.

(Project Title)

(Team Name and Number)

(Team Members)

**Software Requirements Specification**

**Document**

**Version: (n)** **Date: (mm/dd/yyyy)**

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# 1. Introduction

*People need medicine when they become sick and unable to enjoy their normal life. People have to go in the pharmacy for buying medicine. But sometimes they can’t get the proper medicine due to the lack of easy availability. So, the patients have to search for the desired medicine in every medicine shop which wastes their time and energy. Sometimes, in emergency cases, the condition of patients become very serious without taking medicine at the right time.*

*Online Medicine Shop will give the opportunity to buy proper medicine sitting at home without any trouble. There are many medicine shops in every city but online medicine shop is very rare. The online medicine shop is operated over the internet. It will bring comfort to every buyer and seller of the medicine. The seller can manage the shop, store the details and relevant information of the medicine and sell the medicine in one system easily. The customer can see, search, buy medicine and give review about the service quality in this website. So, Online Medicine Shop will create a convenient way of selling and buying medicine and will make our life easier and hassle free.*

## Purpose

*The main objective is to manage the details of customer, vendor, medicine, stock, order and sell the medicine in online. In this technological era, everything becomes very faster. People love to enjoy a comfortable life. This online medicine shop will bring many facilities to our life. The seller can easily sell the medicine and preserves the records and documents of the medicine. And the profit will be high also. That’s why, Online Medicine Shop is developed where the management of the medicine shop is web based through which one can manage a medicine shop easily from anywhere at anytime.*

## 1.2 Scope

*The scope of this project is limited to the activities of a pharmaceutical store which includes will improving health outcomes, reduce hospital and long term care admissions, enhance access and care in the Estate and surrounding communities and ensuring best use of resources, the use of a computer based management system for improving the efficiency of a pharmacy is needed and it is an essential part of any modern continuously evolving society. The systemwill not be able to handle drug prescription, drug to drug interaction. The system will not be able to handle contraindication and poly pharmacy in a prescription; this implies that thes services will be manually completed by the pharmacist.Front-end Language: HTML, CSS, JavaScript ,Back-end Language: C#, ASP.NET,Database: MS SQL Server,IDE: Microsoft Visual Studio*

## 1.3 Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations.

*Manual based system: The system that uses was paper based and arranged on the shelf through functionality of documents. Everything that is arranged, searched, updated and deleted is through humans only. In general manual based system is un-computerized system which is tedious in its data arrangement for efficient work.*

*Pharmacist: The profession who have knowledge on the medicine usage, instruction for use those medicines for the particular diseases and other related things.*

*Management system: A system in which manage, organize, formulate data’s through a technical data structure arrangement*

*Billing: The way in which generating paper which store information about some specific data containing details explanation.*

## 1.4 References

*In this subsection:*

*(1) Provide a complete list of all documents referenced elsewhere in the SRS*

*(2) Identify each document by title, report number (if applicable), date, and publishing organization*

1. *Specify the sources from which the references can be obtained.*

*This information can be provided by reference to an appendix or to another document. If your application uses specific protocols or RFC’s, then reference them here so designers know where to find them.*

## 1.5 Overview

The pharmacy management system is built in order to replace manual based system to computerize. Here system is expected to be efficient, useful and affordable on implementing tasks that is order by the pharmacy manager. 2 current system The current Pharmacy system were manually base system which is almost all works on the pharmacy organization is accomplished by papers. Among thus Medicine data search in order to buy, audit, and other related works. And the other one is data security, the data’s can be accessed anyone who entered to the pharmacy house as friends, other Humans without the volunteer of the pharmacist. The pharmacists work in tedious situation because of the upper reasons. Not efficient on arrange medicine on the shelf meaning arrangement method is difficult to take in mind. In current system almost all pharmacies do not use computerized system but use computer for giving bills only for the sold medicine to the user. And use manual searching of medicine on shelf because of manual based system and there is nothing which gives alarm for the finished or sold medicine. Also there is a difficulty on store the data which wastes resources as well as time to retrieve the necessary data from the manually based data system. So generally the current system does not arrange medicine in systematic way, does not store the medicine appropriate data, security for the data is low, does not indicate how much medicine is needed and sold quickly and efficiently. The pharmacy system will implement by the pharmacy unit of the organization. At present, manual system is being utilized. This system requires the pharmacist to manually monitor each drug that is available in the pharmacy shelf. This involves manually entry

# 2. The Overall Description

## 2.1 Product Perspective

### 2.1.1 System Interfaces

### *The Transportation and Distribution (TD) area contains the following interfaces:*

### *Transportation Planning Interface.Terminal Automation System Interface .Interface for Delivery Confirmation Processin*

### *.You can use these interfaces together. The graphic below shows how SAPOil&Gas and external systems use interfaces to communicate with each other. The individual steps refer to the numbers in the graphic.*

### *The interface copies master data and orders to the Transportation Planning System (TPS).*

### *The interface automatically creates orders, deliveries, and optimized shipments in the external TPS. Optimized shipments are copied to SAPOil&Gas.*

### *The interface copies data for loading processes (loading information) to the Terminal Automation System.*

### *The interface copies actual loading data from the loading process to SAPOil&Gas. The interface creates the delivery confirmation.*

### *The interface copies the shipment master data and TD master data to the carrier’s system.*

### *The interface copies all data that is relevant to the delivery confirmation to SAPOil&Gas, where the shipment is modified accordingly. The interface creates the delivery confirmation.*

### *2.1.2 Interfaces*

*There are many types of interfaces as such supported by the E-Store software system namely; User Interface, Software Interface and Hardware Interface.*

*The protocol used shall be HTTP.The Port number used will be 80.*

*There shall be logical address of the system in IPv4 format.*

The user interface for the software shall be compatible to any browser such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla or Netscape Navigator by which user can access to the system.

The user interface shall be implemented using any tool or software package like Java Applet, MS Front Page, EJB etc.

### 2.1.3 Hardware Interfaces

### *Since the application must run over the internet, all the hardware shall require to connect internet will be hardware interface for the system. As for e.g. Modem, WAN – LAN, Ethernet Cross-Cable.*

### 2.1.4 Software Interfaces

1. The e-store system shall communicate with the Configurator to identify all the available components to configure the product.

2. The e-store shall communicate with the content manager to get the product specifications, offerings and promotions.

3. The e-store system shall communicate with billPay system to identify available payment methods , validate the payments and process payment.

4. The e-store system shall communicate to credit management system for handling financing options.

5. The e-store system shall communicate with CRM system to provide support.

6. The e-store system shall communicate with Sales system for order management.

7. The e-store system shall communicate with shipping system for tracking orders and updating of shipping methods.

8. The e-store system shall communicate with external Tax system to calculate tax.

9. The e-store system shall communicate with export regulation system to validate export regulations.

10. The system shall be verisign like software which shall allow the users to complete secured transaction. This usually shall be the third party software system which is widely used for internet transaction.

### 

### 2.1.5 Communications Interface

*The system shall be a standalone product that does not require any communication interfaces.*

### 2.1.7 Operations

*1. Once a user registers or signs up, he/she can upload the valid medicine prescription or enter the medicines in the search field.*

*2. Based on entered information, the system provides you with a medicine list you were looking for.*

*3. At this step, a user can place an order, choose a delivery time, add to the cart, or make payment.*

*4. Once a user places an order, a pharmacy manager will get notifications about a new order.*

*5. An administrator verifies medicine prescriptions and confirms the order.*

*6. A pharmacy manager prepares all the necessary medications to be delivered.*

*7. Only after order confirmation can the administrator assign an available delivery partner or in-house courier to deliver medicine.*

*How the medicine delivery solution works*

*A medicine delivery application solution is more complicated than it may seem at first glance. Not only should each customer provide a valid prescription, but also a licensed pharmacist checks it. Nationally regulated systems officially and legally control the rules around electronic prescriptions and online prescription exchange. That’s why it’s imperative to ask for a prescription that must not be eliminated when developing a medicine delivery platform.*

### 

## 2.2 Product Functions

* Medicine Stock Record Management System

Allows to keep record of the medicine such as medicine name, medicine id, quantity of medicine, price of the medicine etc.

Allow to keep record of the expiry date of the medicines such as to remove those medicines from the stock whose expiry date is over.

Allows to manage the availability of the medicine in the store such as to order those stock of medicines which are over on time.

Allows the user to arrange the medicine systematically according to their comfort.

* Customer information and Billing System

Keeps track of the customer information. Billing is done with their proper record.

* Sale and Supplier Management System

• Keep in record the details of their supplier such as supplier name, id, quantity of stock of medicines supplied, bill of the stock supplied etc.

• Keep track of the profit and losses of the shop.

Keep record of the sales of shop.

• Complete record of all the purchases is maintained.

## 2.3 User Characteristics

Educational level of MSMS computer software – Low

Experience of MSMS software - None

Technical Expertise - Little

## 2.4 Constraints

* *Deliverymen put themselves in danger*
* *Whether it is a heatwave boiling down the city or it is snowing or raining heavily, a Delivery Boy is waiting outside the restaurant to pick and deliver your order. This is one of the disadvantages of ordering food online.*
* *Although we get the joy of our favorite food in any season, they are also humans who forget their human rights putting themselves in danger sometimes.*
* *Disguised increased expense*
* *We surely get attracted by yummy-looking food pictures on the app and a small but highlighting banner of cashback offer.*
* *However, we forget that despite cashback, it is costing us higher than the food which we can cook with the groceries available using all our magical cooking skills and spend blindly ordering the food online.*
* *Revenue conflicts between the restaurants and delivery providers*
* *Not every restaurant owner can afford to employ ten delivery boys and bear all the transport and remuneration expenditure; so, they choose to contract with the delivery service providers through these apps. This brings the disadvantages of food delivery service.*
* *However, despite automation in place, one can’t control everything through an automated system, and conflicts occur between the restaurant owner and delivery providers regarding the payments.*
* *Juggling with your health*
* *Another disadvantage of an online ordering system for restaurants is even though when you go to a restaurant you won’t be seeing the material they use in that mouth-watering Pasta dish that they bring to your table, still, you can get it replaced if you find any faults.*

## 2.5 Assumptions and Dependencies

*List each of the factors that affect the requirements stated in the SRS. These factors are not design constraints on the software but are, rather, any changes to them that can affect the requirements in the SRS. For example, an assumption might be that a specific operating system would be available on the hardware designated for the software product. If, in fact, the operating system were not available, the SRS would then have to change accordingly.*

*This section is catch-all for everything else that might influence the design of the system and that did not fit in any of the categories above.*

## 2.6 Apportioning of Requirements.

*Identify requirements that may be delayed until future versions of the system. After you look at the project plan and hours available, you may realize that you just cannot get everything done. This section divides the requirements into different sections for development and delivery. Remember to check with the customer – they should prioritize the requirements and decide what does and does not get done. This can also be useful if you are using an iterative life cycle model to specify which requirements will map to which interation.*

# 3. Specific Requirements

*This section contains all the software requirements at a level of detail sufficient to enable designers to design a system to satisfy those requirements, and testers to test that the system satisfies those requirements. Throughout this section, every stated requirement should be externally perceivable by users, operators, or other external systems. These requirements should include at a minimum a description of every input (stimulus) into the system, every output (response) from the system and all functions performed by the system in response to an input or in support of an output. The following principles apply:*

1. *Specific requirements should be stated with all the characteristics of a good SRS*
2. *correct*
3. *unambiguous*
4. *complete*
5. *consistent*
6. *ranked for importance and/or stability*
7. *verifiable*
8. *modifiable*
9. *traceable*
10. *Specific requirements should be cross-referenced to earlier documents that relate*
11. *All requirements should be uniquely identifiable (usually via numbering like 3.1.2.3)*
12. *Careful attention should be given to organizing the requirements to maximize readability (Several alternative organizations are given at end of document)*

*Before examining specific ways of organizing the requirements it is helpful to understand the various items that comprise requirements as described in the following subclasses. This section reiterates section 2, but is for developers not the customer. The customer buys in with section 2, the designers use section 3 to design and build the actual application.*

*Remember this is not design. Do not require specific software packages, etc unless the customer specifically requires them. Avoid over-constraining your design. Use proper terminology:*

*The system shall… A required, must have feature*

*The system should… A desired feature, but may be deferred til later*

*The system may… An optional, nice-to-have feature that may never make it to implementation.*

*Each requirement should be uniquely identified for traceability. Usually, they are numbered 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2.1 etc. Each requirement should also be testable. Avoid imprecise statements like, “The system shall be easy to use” Well no kidding, what does that mean? Avoid “motherhood and apple pie” type statements, “The system shall be developed using good software engineering practice”*

*Avoid examples, This is a specification, a designer should be able to read this spec and build the system without bothering the customer again. Don’t say things like, “The system shall accept configuration information such as name and address.” The designer doesn’t know if that is the only two data elements or if there are 200. List every piece of information that is required so the designers can build the right UI and data tables.*

## 

## 3.1 External Interfaces

*This contains a detailed description of all inputs into and outputs from the software system. It complements the interface descriptions in section 2 but does not repeat information there. Remember section 2 presents information oriented to the customer/user while section 3 is oriented to the developer.*

*It contains both content and format as follows:*

1. *Name of item*
2. *Description of purpose*
3. *Source of input or destination of output*
4. *Valid range, accuracy and/or tolerance*
5. *Units of measure*
6. *Timing*
7. *Relationships to other inputs/outputs*
8. *Screen formats/organization*
9. *Window formats/organization*
10. *Data formats*
11. *Command formats*
12. *End messages*

## 3.2 Functions

*Functional requirements define the fundamental actions that must take place in the software in accepting and processing the inputs and in processing and generating the outputs. These are generally listed as “shall” statements starting with "The system shall…*

*These include:*

1. *Validity checks on the inputs*
2. *Exact sequence of operations*
3. *Responses to abnormal situation, including*
4. *Overflow*
5. *Communication facilities*
6. *Error handling and recovery*
7. *Effect of parameters*
8. *Relationship of outputs to inputs, including*
9. *Input/Output sequences*
10. *Formulas for input to output conversion*

*It may be appropriate to partition the functional requirements into sub-functions or sub-processes. This does not imply that the software design will also be partitioned that way.*

## 3.3 Performance Requirements

*Performance requirements define acceptable response times for system functionality. • The load time for user interface screens shall take no longer than ten seconds. • The log in information shall be verified within five seconds. • Queries shall return results within five seconds.*

## 3.4 Logical Database Requirements

*The logical database requirements include the retention of the following data elements. This list is not a complete list and is designed as a starting point for development.*

## 3.5 Design Constraints

*The Medical Store Management System shall be a stand-alone system running in a Windows environment. The system shall be developed using c/c++ language.*

### 3.5.1 Standards Compliance

*There shall be consistency in variable names within the system. The graphical user interface shall have a consistent look and feel.*

## *There shall be consistency in variable names within the system. The graphical user interface shall have a consistent look and feel.*

### 3.6.1 Reliability

*Specify the factors required to establish the required reliability of the software system at time of delivery.*

### 3.6.2 Availability

*The system shall be available during normal hotel operating hours.*

### 3.6.3 Security

*Pharmacist and Managers will be able to log in to the Medical Store Management System. Pharmacist will have access to the Medcine stock and customer info and billing system.* *Managers will have access to the Sale and Supplier info as well as the Medcine stock and customer info and billing system. Access to the various subsystems will be protected by a user log in screen that requires a user name and password.*

### 3.6.4 Maintainability

*The Medical Store Management System is being developed in Turbo c . It shall be easy to maintain.*

### *3.6.5 Portability*

*The Medical Store Management System shall run in any Microsoft Windows environment that contains Microsoft Access database.*

*Definitions of the quality characteristics not defined in the paragraphs above follow.*

*• Correctness - extent to which program satisfies specifications, fulfills user’s mission objectives*

*• Efficiency - amount of computing resources and code required to perform function*

*• Flexibility - effort needed to modify operational program*

*• Interoperability - effort needed to couple one system with another*

*• Reliability - extent to which program performs with required precision*

*• Reusability - extent to which it can be reused in another application*

*• Testability - effort needed to test to ensure performs as intended*

*• Usability - effort required to learn, operate, prepare input, and interpret output*

## 3.7 Organizing the Specific Requirements

*For anything but trivial systems the detailed requirements tend to be extensive. For this reason, it is recommended that careful consideration be given to organizing these in a manner optimal for understanding. There is no one optimal organization for all systems. Different classes of systems lend themselves to different organizations of requirements in section 3. Some of these organizations are described in the following subclasses.*

### 3.7.1 System Mode

**Routes of Delivery**

Medications can be taken in a variety of ways—by swallowing, by inhalation, by absorption through the skin, or by intravenous injection. Each method has advantages and disadvantages, and not all methods can be used for every medication. Improving current delivery methods or designing new ones can enhance the use of existing medications.

**Delivery Vehicles**

Biotechnology advances are leading to improved medications that can target diseases more effectively and precisely. Researchers have begun to reformulate drugs so they may be more safely used in specific conditions. The more targeted a drug is, the lower its chance of triggering drug resistance, a cautionary concern surrounding the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics.

**Cargo**

Perhaps the most obvious route to improving disease treatment would be to focus on the medications themselves. In addition to drugs and novel vaccines, researchers are also exploring the use of genes, proteins, and stem cells as treatments.

**Targeting Strategies**

Working backwards is sometimes an effective way to solve a problem. In drug delivery research, this means starting with a delivery method. The target may be whole organs (heart, lung, brain), tissue types (muscle, nerve), disease-specific structures (tumor cells), or structures inside of cells.

### 3.7.2 User module

*.* *Profile: To get the authentication, customers need to fill some of the required personal details such- an email address, or/and phone number.*

*Select the medicine: users can choose the necessary medicine and select them or save them for the future.*

*Filters: users can use filter and list options according to prices, ratings, delivery time, products, items, and radius.*

*Prescriptions uploading: users can upload pictures scanned with their cameras from their galleries so that a licensed pharmacist can review them.*

*Medicine details: users can read a detailed prescription of each medication, see the manufacture, etc.*

*Map View: users can see all active service providing outlets on Google Maps with real-time locations of each.*

*Search for substitutes: users can find generic alternatives to name-brand medications.*

*Notifications: users can get notifications from the pharmacy about their order confirmation, status updates, discounts, etc.*

*In-app payment: users can pay the bill online for getting the drug’s orders at their mentioned place or select the cash on delivery option.*

*Exciting offers: users can get the prescribed medicines at a discounted price.*

*Order history: users can see all the information including the current and completed orders’ details along with details of stores and delivery providers fast and easily.*

*Reorder from history: users can reorder the items from their order history with updated prices of the items.*

*Real-Time Tracking: users can track the delivery provider’s real-time location as soon as their order gets delivered.*

*Order Cancellation: users can cancel the order by providing an appropriate reason for cancellation.*

### 3.7.3 Objects

*Objects are real-world entities that have a counterpart within the system. Associated with each object is a set of attributes and functions. These functions are also called services, methods, or processes. Note that sets of objects may share attributes and services. These are grouped together as classes.*

### 3.7.4 Feature

* *Admin will provide the details of the medicine like the company name, type of the medicine etc. to the website.*
* *Only admin has the access to the information of medicine stock, storage location, storage date, vendor details etc.*
* *Admin can announce offers of the medicine in this online medicine shop.*
* *People can view the details of the medicine that are available in this online shop without signing-in to the account.*
* *Customer has to sign up and then sign in to this website for buying the medicine from this online shop.*
* *Customer can give the review on the service after signing in to the website.*
* *Customer can see the offers on the medicine and can buy the medicine at the discount price.*
* *Medicines can be exchanged, if the medicines are bought from this shop are intact.*
* *Customer can buy more than one products at a time.*
* *Invoice is issued with the name and details of the customer after purchasing the medicine.*
* *Admin can assign deliveryman to deliver the medicines to the customer.*
* *Deliveryman details can be managed by the admin.*
* *Number of visits, version update info of the website will be tracked by the admin.*
* *Admin can add, update, delete the details of the medicine.*
* *This project ensures the security of admin access by providing a separate login to the admin panel.*
* *The medicine can be arranged according to different categories.*
* *Customer can search the medicine according to medicine name and medicine type.*
* *Customer can search medicine according to age as some medicine is dedicated for certain age-group.*
* *Customer can make their wishlist of medicine.*
* *Customer can send request for any medicine on demand.*

### 3.7.5 Stimulus

*In order to replicate an online medical store, some features are central to the customer.*

*These are:*

* *Convenience to sign-up, login, and logout.*
* *Capacity to locate pharmacy stores nearby on the medicine delivery app.*
* *Ability to upload doctor’s prescription on the app.*
* *Ability to chat to doctor in the absence of prescriptions.*
* *Return policies and exchange policies.*
* *Loyalty or reward points system for customer delight.*

### 3. 7.6 Response

*The enforcement of the lockdown has made more people look up to the Online medicine service providers. The pharmacy delivery app development is incorporating innovative features to protect customers. They are following strict regulations to prevent their employees from getting infected and infecting others. This is a tough period for all of us. As responsible citizens, we need to abide by the government’s regulations and safeguard ourselves. The online medicine delivery app development will be beneficial for the users and also fetch reasonable profits to the owners.*

*The customers have the following advantages of using the app:-*

***Easy Onboarding:****They have simple procedures for onboarding. User details are encrypted safely and securely in the app.*

***Interactive User-Interface:****It has a responsive interface. Patients can connect with the doctors for their medicinal queries without any hassles.*

***Connect with local pharmacies:****The customers can order medicines from the pharmacy in their vicinity on-demand.*

***Authentic medicine:****The online platform guarantees that they only showcase genuine drugs.*

***Discounts & promo codes:****The customers get a discount on each purchase, most online pharmacy delivery apps provide a cut of 20-25%. Apart from that, vouchers are given to regular customers.*

***Steps in using Medicine delivery application:***

***Profile creation:****Provide the necessary details to sign up. The user dashboard has a cart, payment module, and many other features.*

***Navigate:****Use the in-app search engine for product search. The advanced filter sorts the data in various categories like pill type, variation, etc.*

***Booking:****Add to cart is a virtual basket that holds all selected items. Upon choosing, the customer can view the entire list on the cart and schedule the order delivery.*

***Payment:****The application supports multiple payment modes, and users pay according to their preference.*

### 3.7.7 Functional Hierarchy

For Customers

1.Social Signup and Login

The users should be able to sign in easily and made the credentials according to his choice.

2. Profile Management

patient profile in medicine delivery appA user should be able to make his profile on the app for a better and seamless experience.

3. Upload Prescriptions

It should enable the users to upload their prescriptions so that the pharmacists can look at the medicines and send the medicines accordingly.

4. Filters for Category Search

The app should have filters and categories, for the users to easily look up medicines for any disease.

5. Medicine Details

Each medicine or drug listed on a medicine delivery mobile application should have all details pertaining to its medicines, like manufacturing date, expiry date, brand, manufacturer, price, salts, etc.

6. Expansive Search

The users should be able to look up for the substitute of medicine as the one he is looking for might not always be available.

For Chemist

1. Manage Drug Details

A pharmacist or a store owner should independently be able to make changes in case he wants to add or remove any medicines from his list on the app

2. Order Tracking & Notifications

The pharmacy should enable the feature of getting notified with a text message or a pup up message each time a user orders medicine.

3. Digital prescriptions

The app should allow the pharmacist to get access to the prescriptions uploaded by the users.

4. Manage Discounts

To get loyal customers for repeated orders, one should be able to offer them discounts.

5. Order Management

The pharmacists should be able to arrange the orders and look after things such as processing the orders, returns made by the customers, and providing refunds for those returns.

6. Track Payments

Maintain transparency, all payments should come directly in the app and the pharmacist should be able to track them easily.

7. Access Reviews & Ratings

It is very important to see what the customers think of their services and products; therefore, pharmacies should have access to all ratings and reviews given by the customers.

8. List Similar Medicines

A pharmacist should be allowed to guide the customers on buying similar medicines or substitute medicines in case of medicine from a particular brand is not available.

For Medicine Delivery Boy

1. Courier Profile

It should have the personal details of the delivery boy along with the history of deliveries made by him.

2. Push Messages

They should be intimidated about any new orders places through push notifications on their phones.

3. Tracking system

The delivery boys who are out to deliver the product should have a GPS tracking system to locate the customer easily.

4. Delivery updates

He should be able to update the status of the medicine delivery at each step so that all information stays up to date.

For Admin

1. Inventory Management

medicine drug in stock inventory in medicine appThis feature enables the admin to keep themselves updated about all products and the stock they have.

2. Marketing & Promotion Tools

They should be able to run campaigns that attract more customers. This helps them get in touch with more pharmaceutical companies.

3. Manage suppliers and users

The admin should have the power to manage the manufacturers, suppliers, and users through their online profile on the app.

4. Track ROT Profits

An admin should have the right to check his earning at any time of the year, of any month, quarter, or a year.

5. Access & Generate Reports

They should be allowed to get all data on the workflow of the app, so that they can prepare an up to date report on the same.

# Change Management Process

*A systematic approach to proposing, evaluating, approving,*

*implementing and reviewing changes.*

* The scope of change management is much broader than*

*change control, which was typically applied to one change*

*at a time.*

*Change management includes the oversight and*

*management of the entire portfolio of changes and the*

*change process, including all the components of change*

*control.*

*In a Pharmaceutical Quality System (PQS) developed*

*according to Q10, change management applies across the*

*entire product lifecycle*

# Document Approvals

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# Supporting Information

*On-demand apps are of the new trend nowadays. From ordering food online, to buying clothes, groceries, and now even medicines, every industry is entering the app world. With customers becoming digital and wanting to buy everything from the comfort of their home, these industries and businesses should pick up the pace to meet the demand. Medicine industry is one of the biggest industries among all which will thrive at all times. The medicine delivery apps have become famous and made their place in the app world and app stores in no time. So, if you are planning to launch such an app for your pharmacy business then get in touch with our experienced and professional team of mobile app developers*.