Drug Dev

New Product Development System

Group Members

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Project Overview

Purpose:

• To digitize and centralize drug development processes in the pharmaceutical industry.

Key Features:

- Automated workflows for research, trials, approvals, and compliance.
- Real-time monitoring of drug development progress.
- Integration of regulatory requirements to ensure compliance.

Goals:

- Streamline operations and reduce manual errors.
- Minimize the time required to develop and approve new drugs.
- Improve collaboration among researchers, regulators, and manufacturers.

Target Users:

• Pharmaceutical companies, regulatory authorities, and research organizations.

Functional Requirements

1. Submit New Idea

Record idea details with unique ID and initial status.

2. Review Idea

View, filter, sort ideas.

Add reviewer comments.

3. Approval by M-Level

Approve/disapprove pending ideas.
Update status to "Approved by M-Level."

4. Approval by C-Level

Review M-Level approved ideas.
Update status to "Approved by C-Level."

5. Track Idea

View status updates and progress timeline.

6. Regulatory Compliance

Prepare and approve compliance documents.
Update status to "Approved Compliance."

7. Sales Plan

Develop and generate sales plans with templates.

8. Manage Testing

Track test progress and results. Approve or request retesting.

9. Product Launch

Plan and track launch milestones. Update status to "Launch."

Non-Functional Requirements

1. Performance Requirements

Supports up to 100 simultaneous users without degradation.

2. Safety Requirements

Ensures data integrity and accuracy for regulatory compliance and patient safety.

3. Security Requirements

Adheres to global data protection regulations. Guarantees secure storage and transmission of sensitive data.

4. Software Quality Attributes

Reliability: 99.9% uptime.

Usability: Intuitive interface for users with varying

technical expertise.

Maintainability: Modular, well-documented code for

easy updates.

5. Business Rules

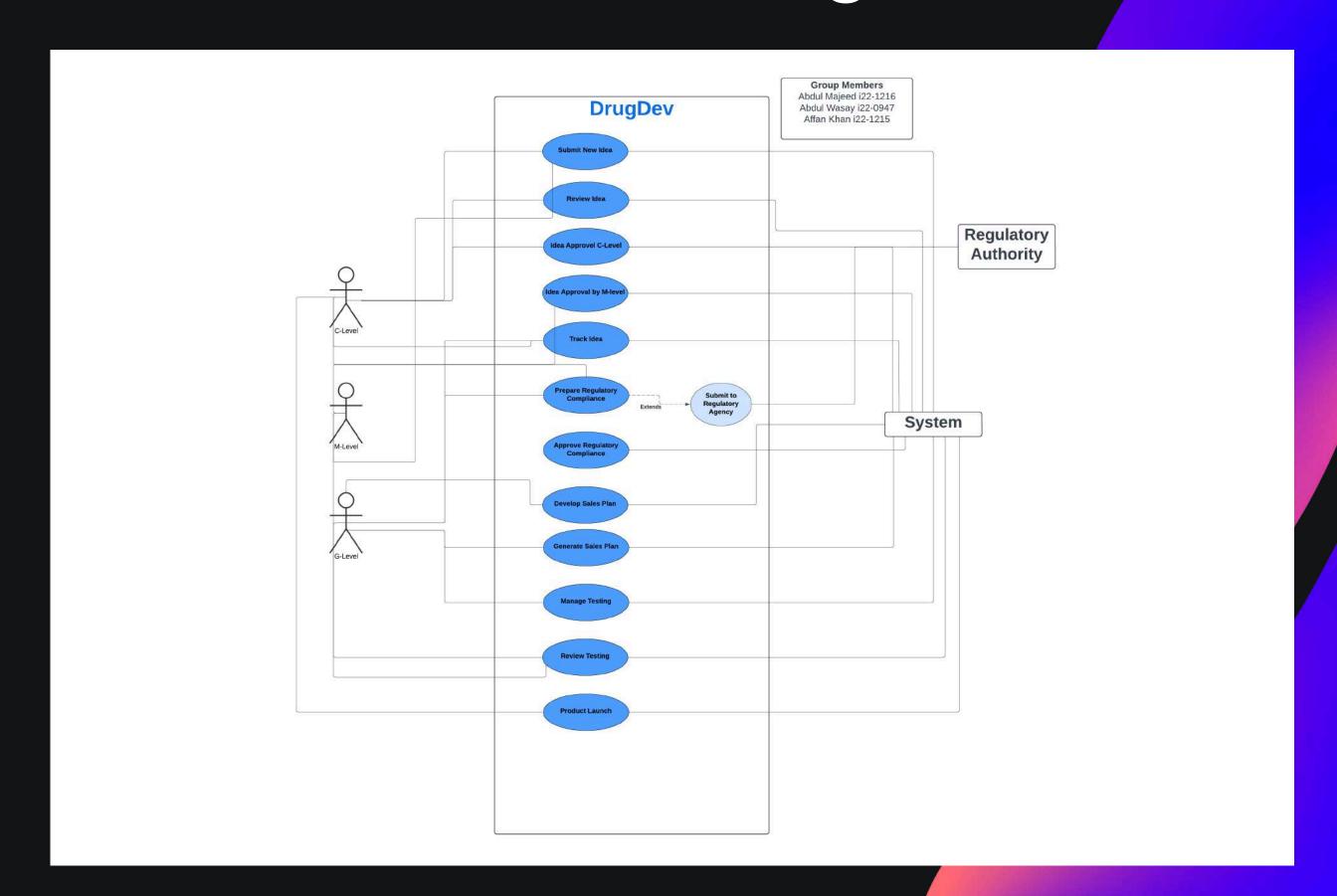
Only authorized personnel can approve ideas.

All data submissions must be audited and traceable.

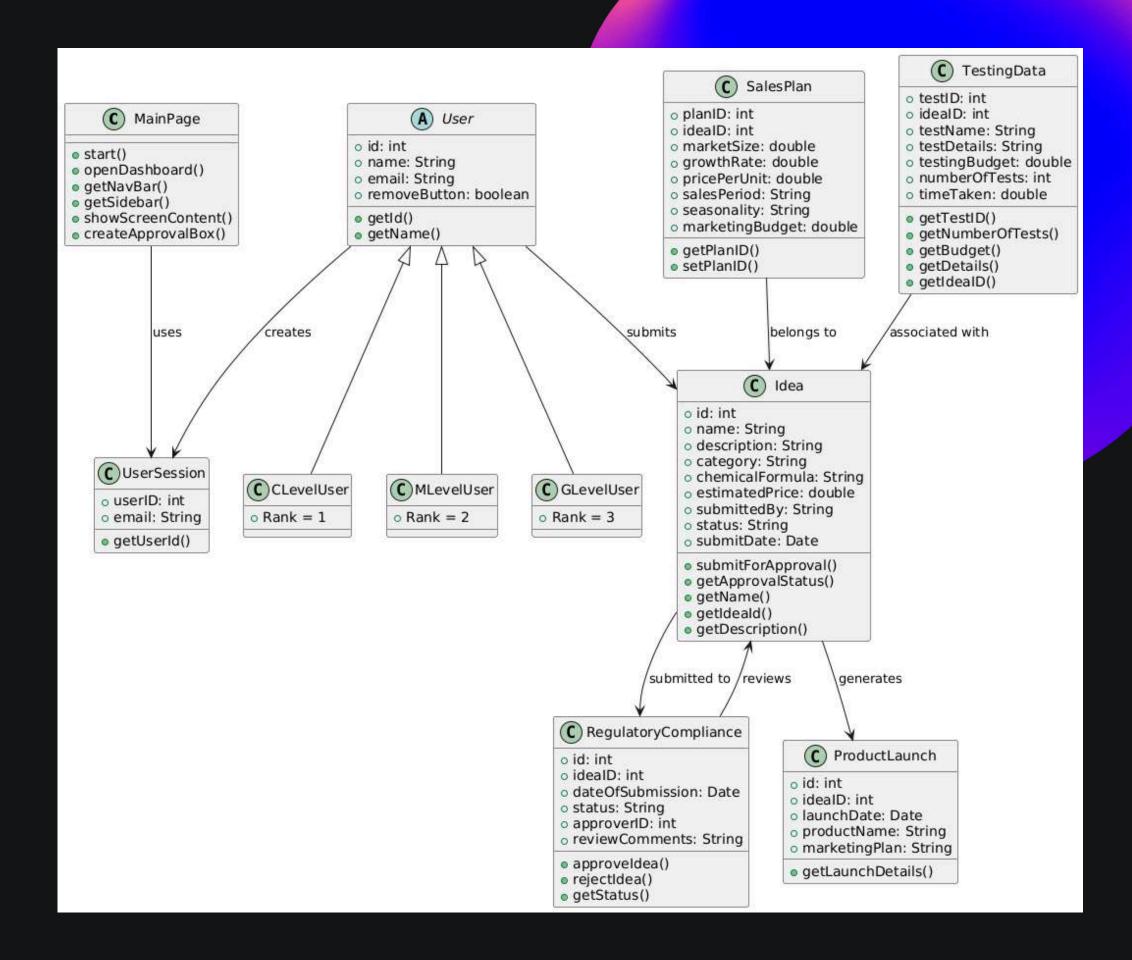
6. Operating Environment

Runs on standard hardware and integrates with major databases and cloud platforms for scalability.

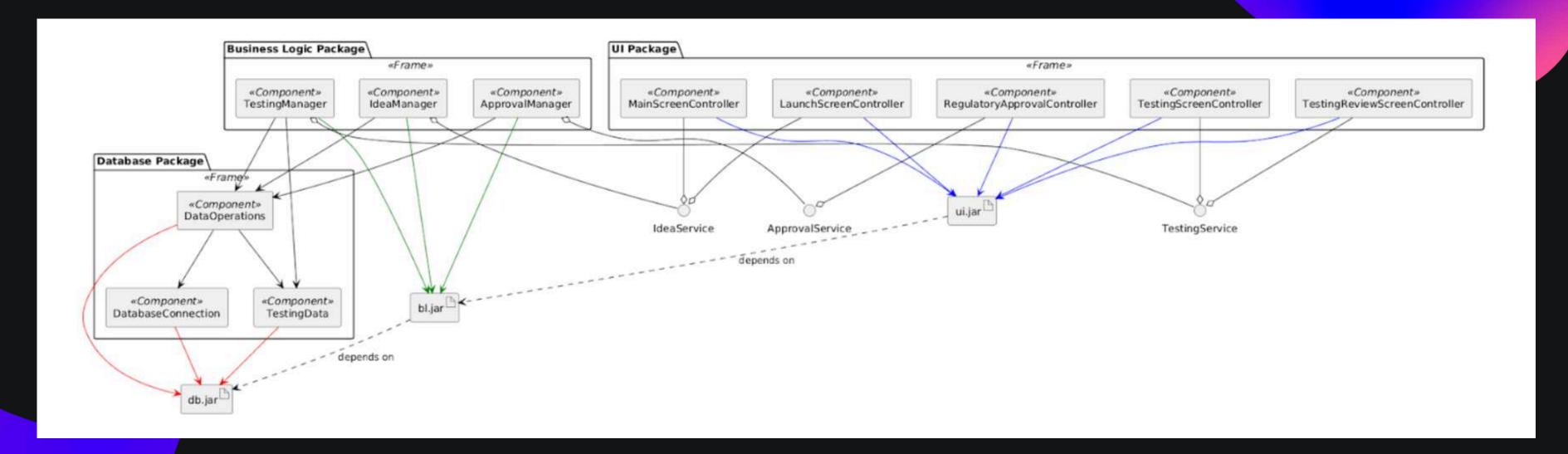
Use Case Diagram



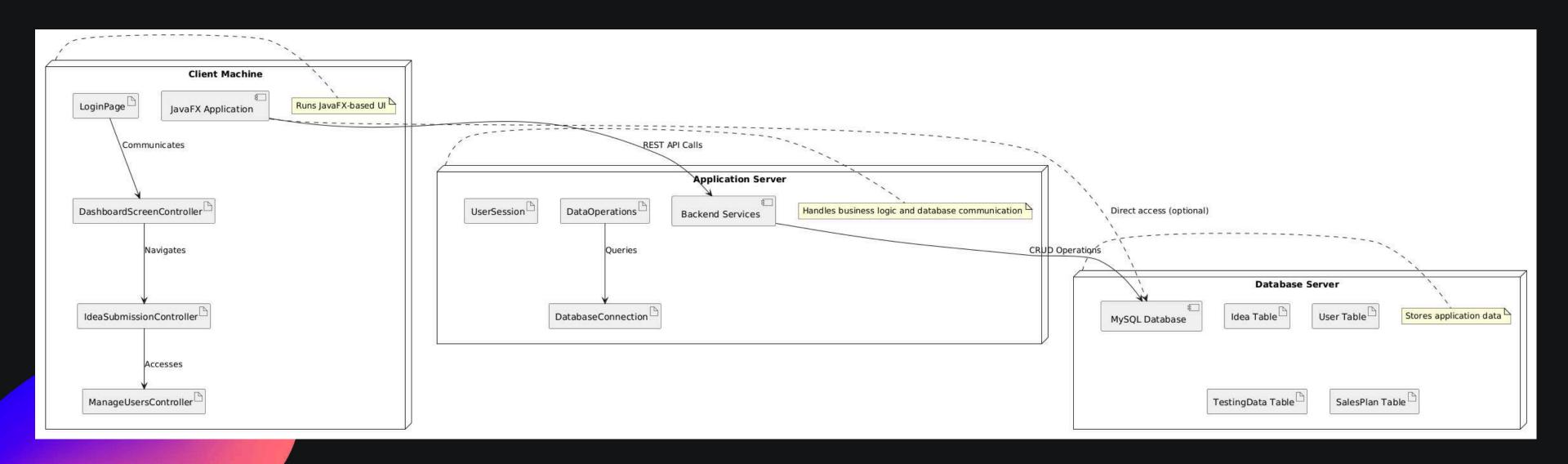
Class Diagram



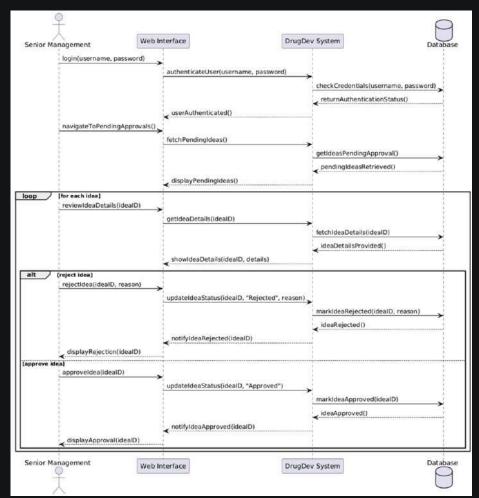
Component Diagram

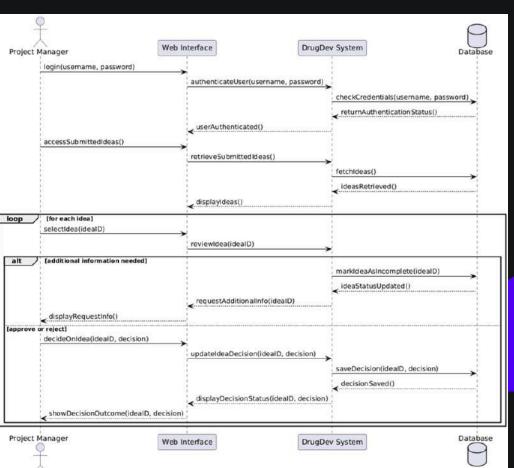


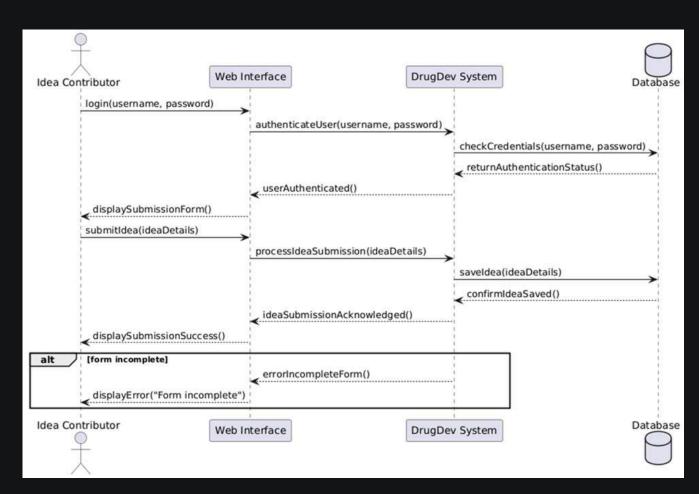
Deployment Diagram

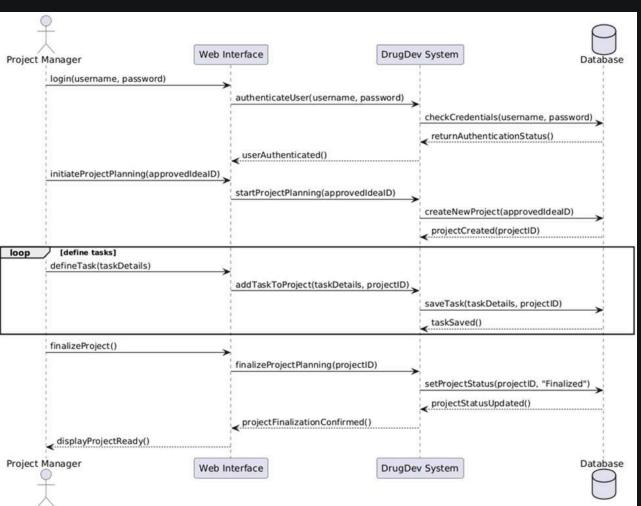


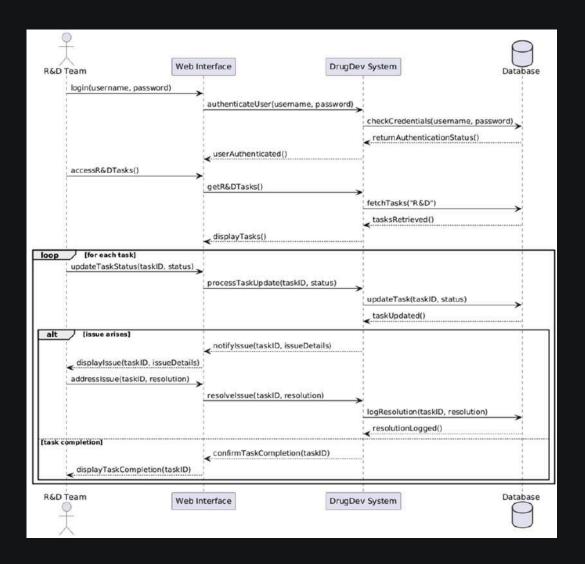
Sequence Diagram

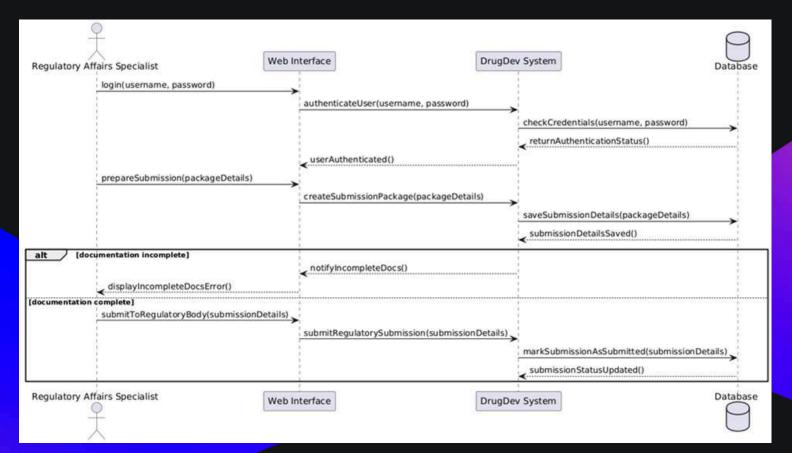


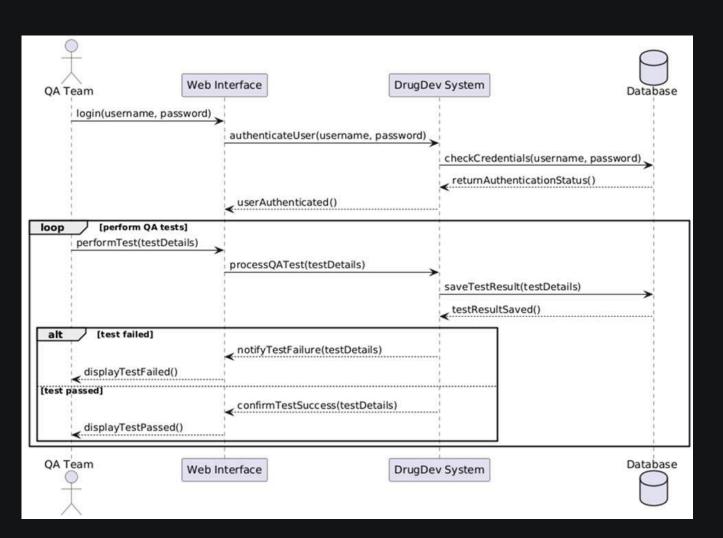


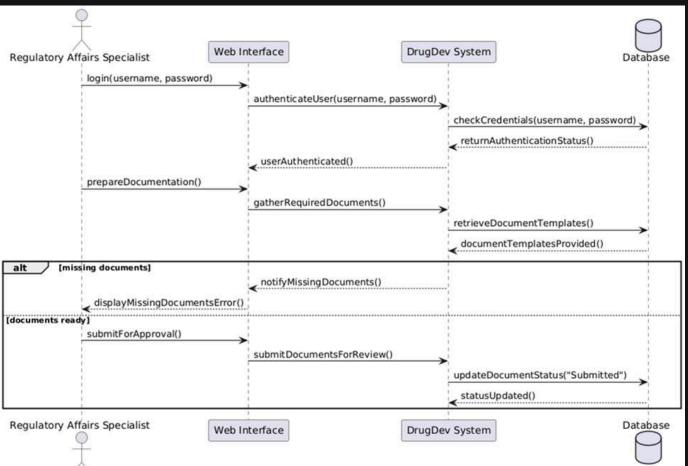


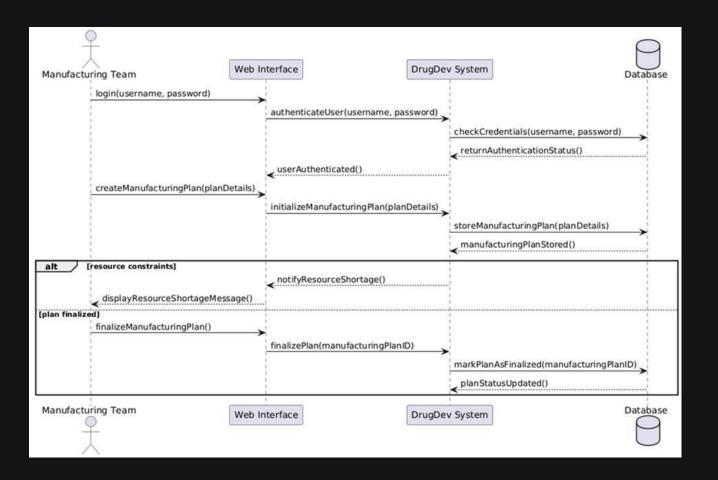


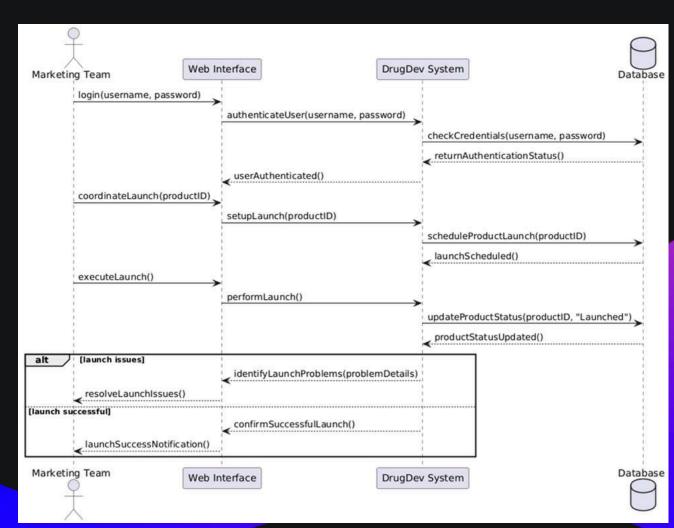


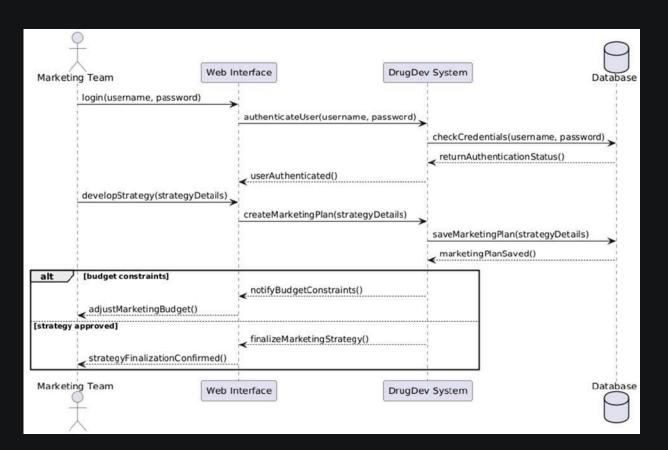


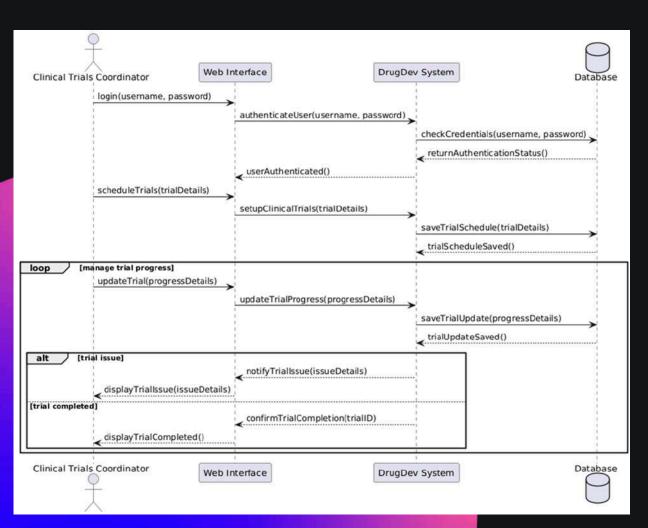




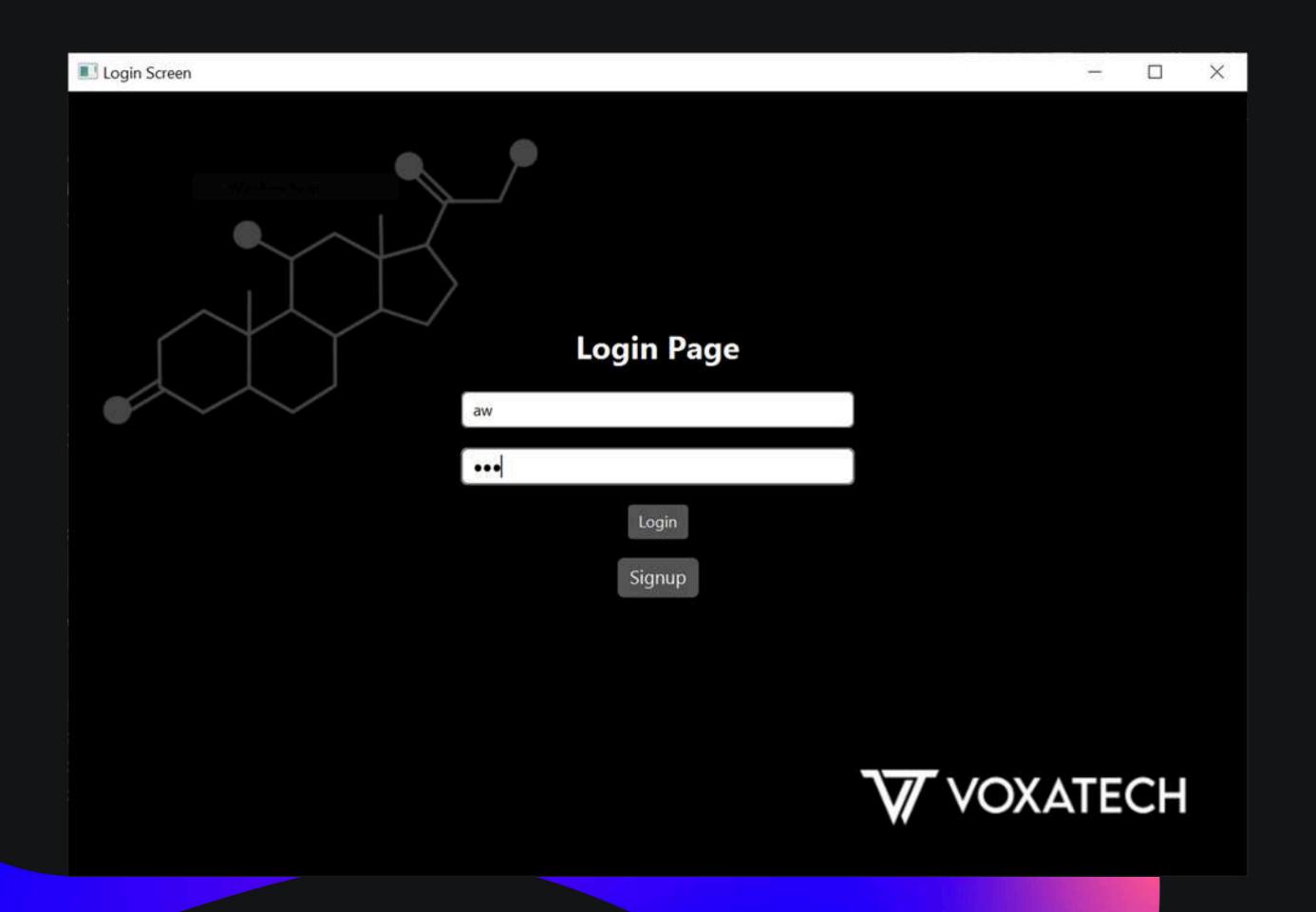


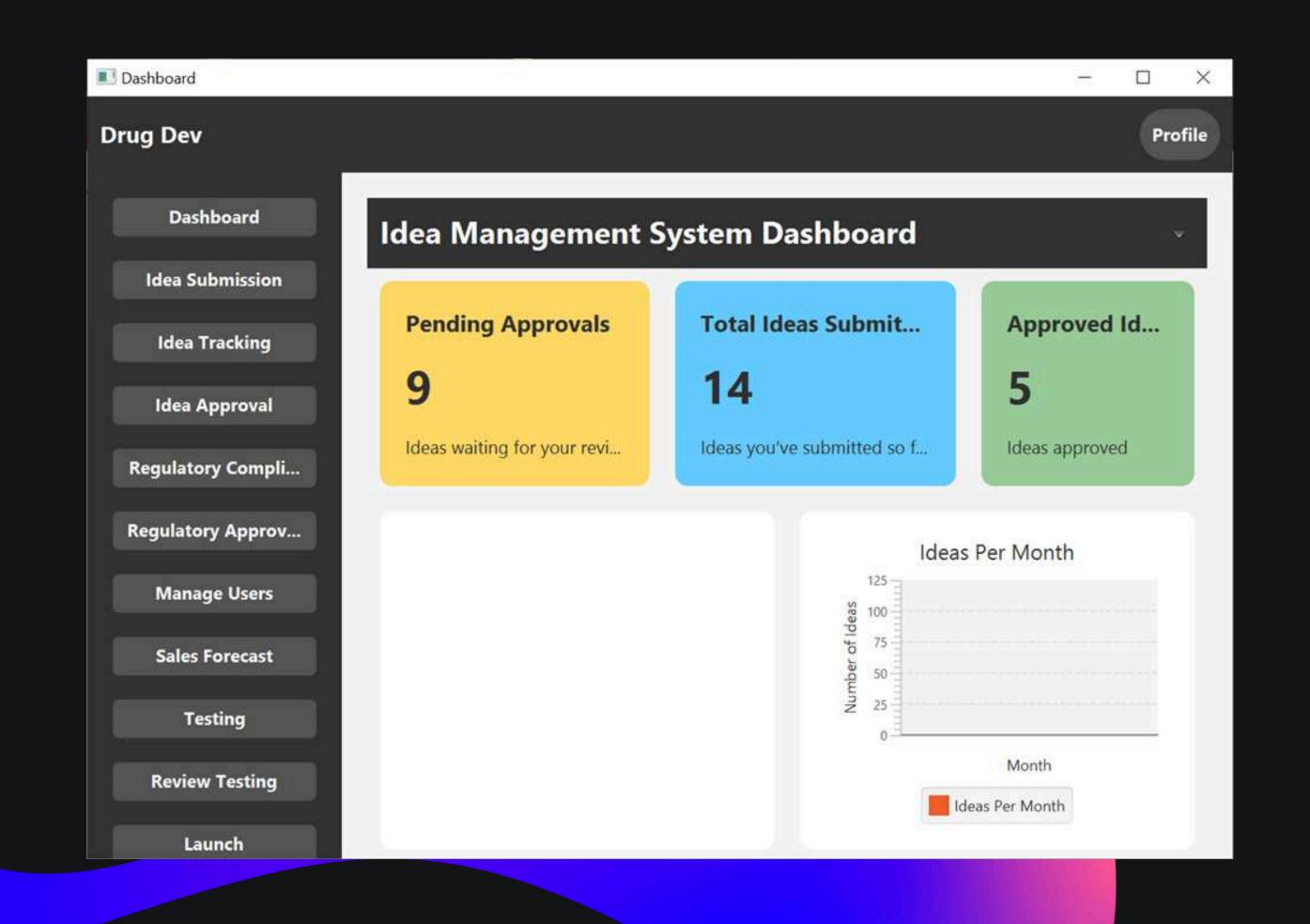


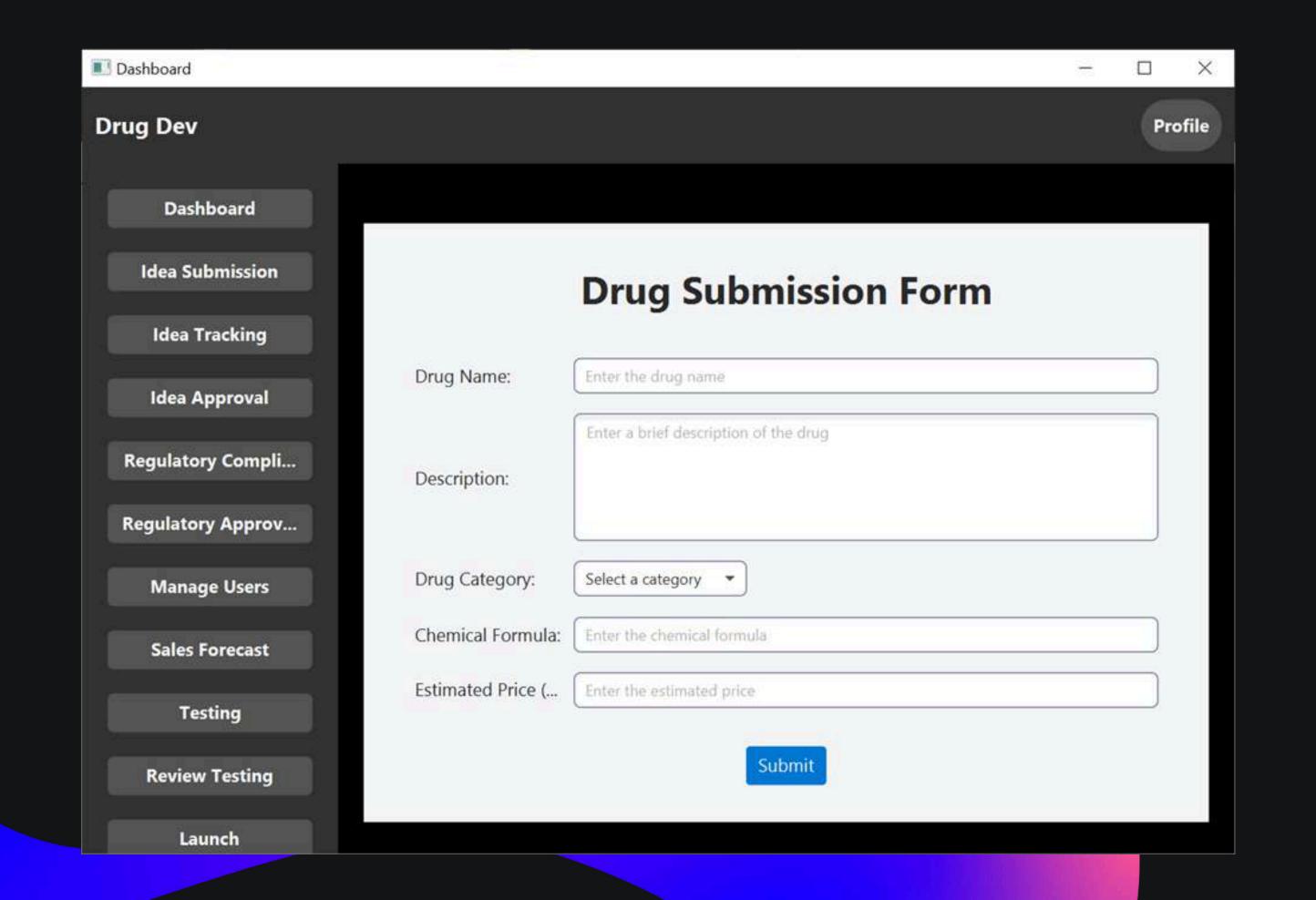


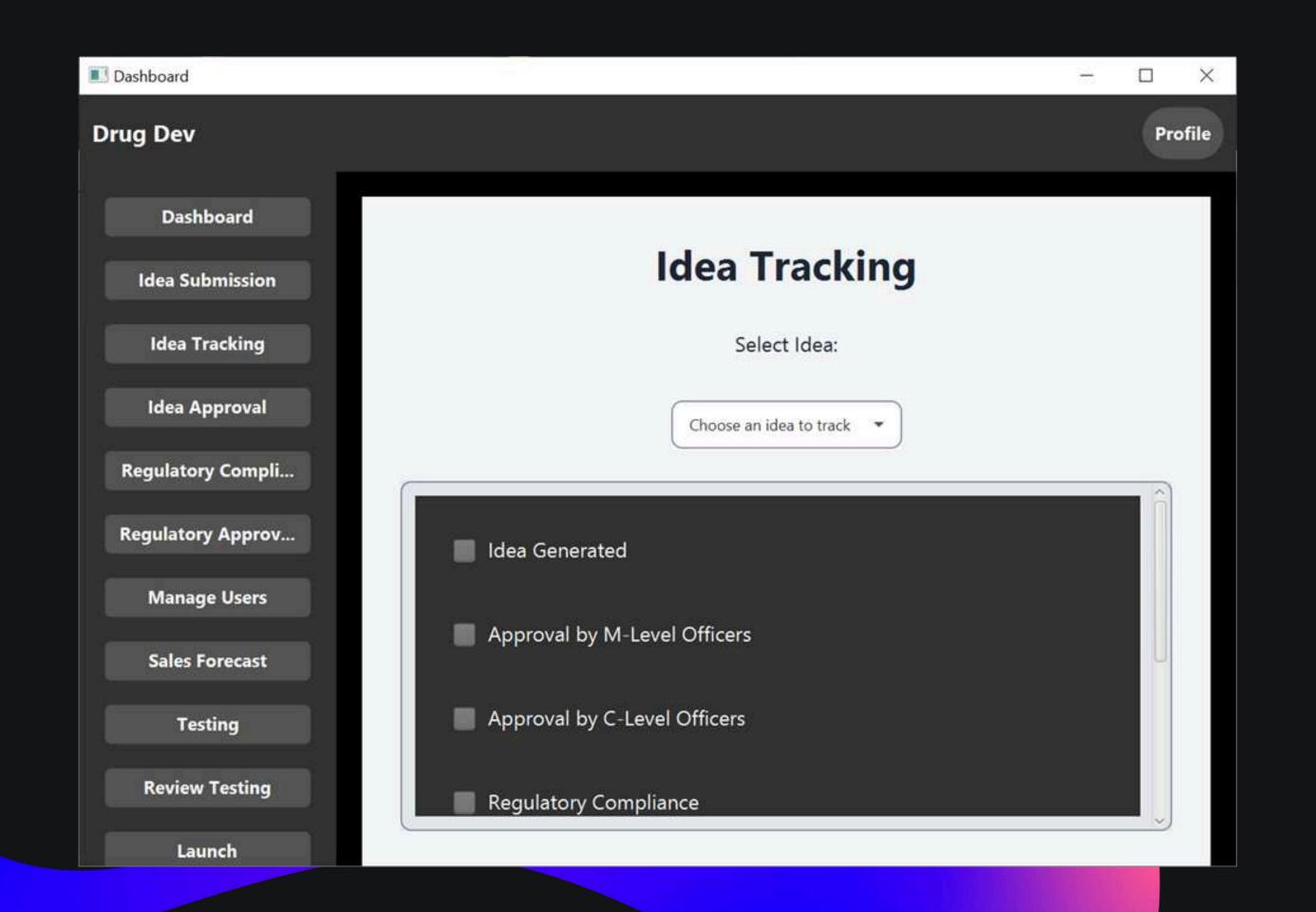


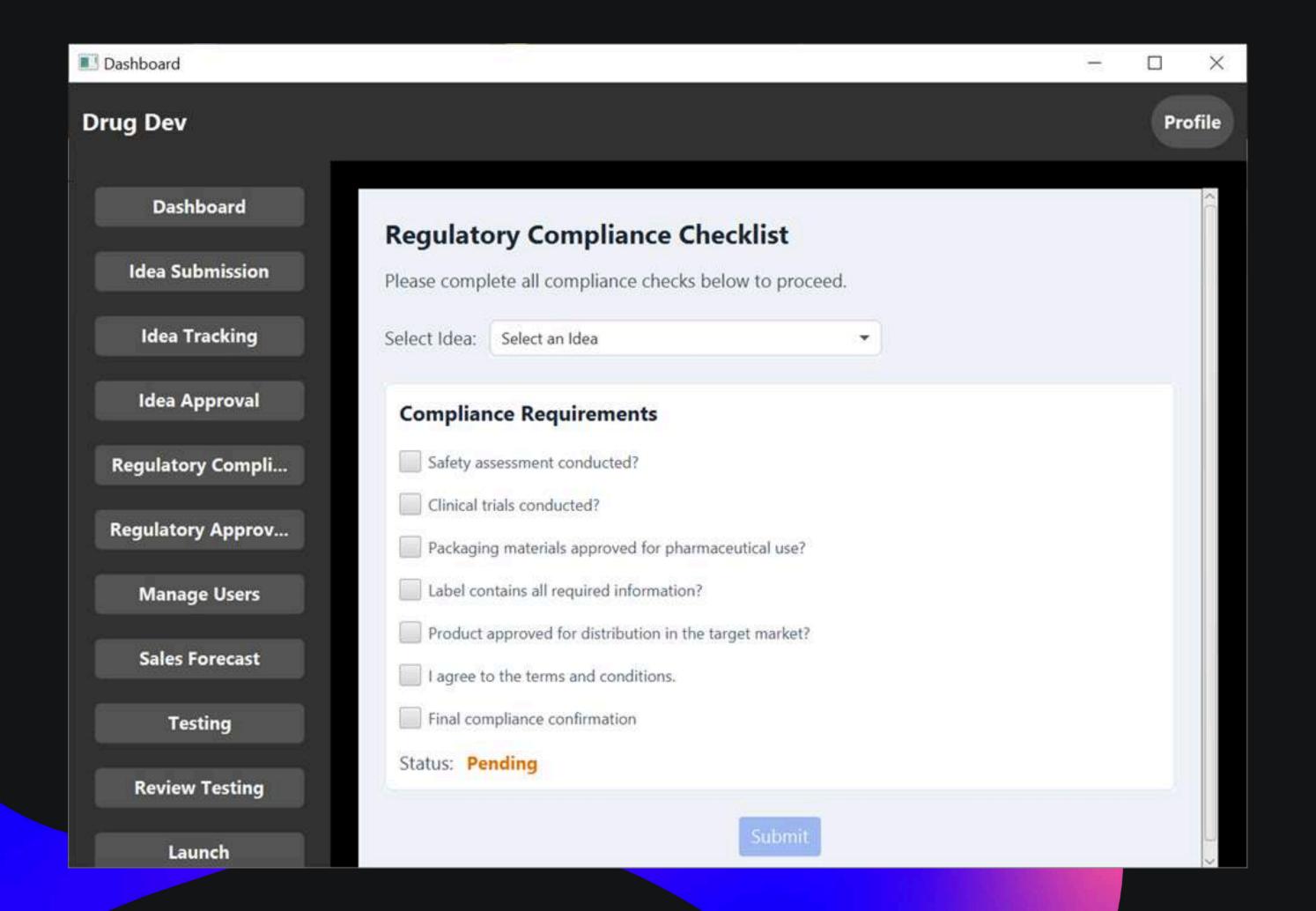
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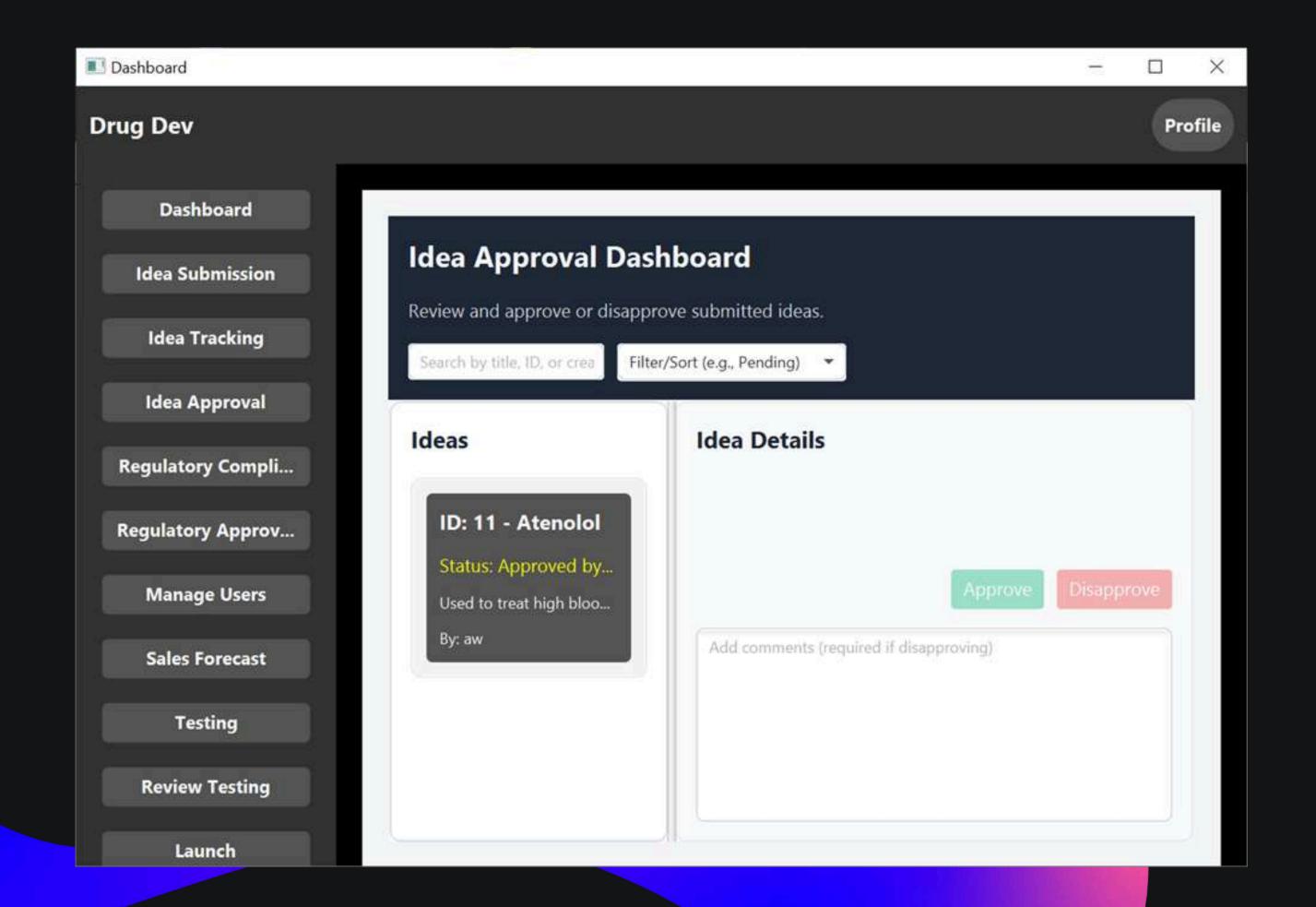


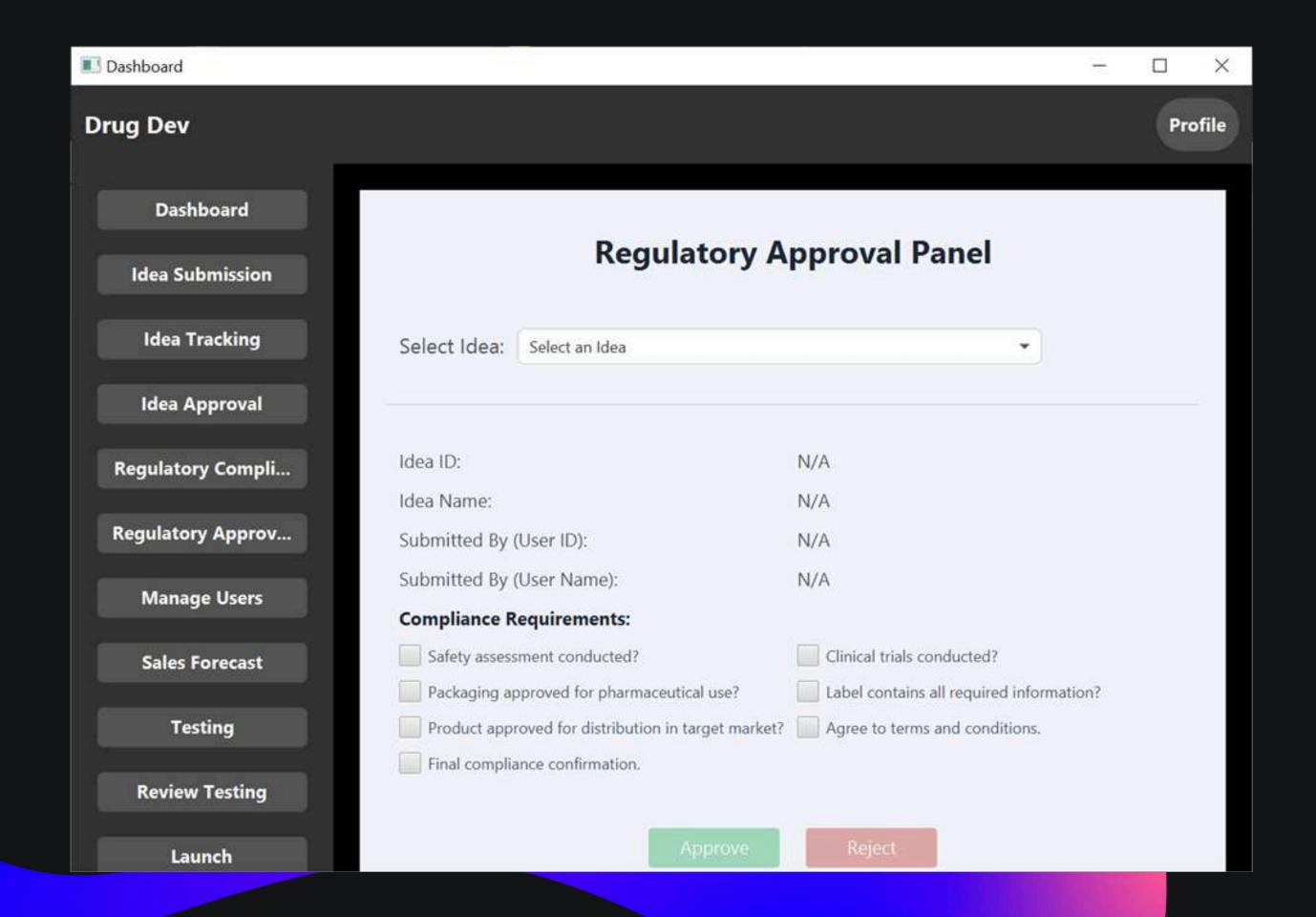


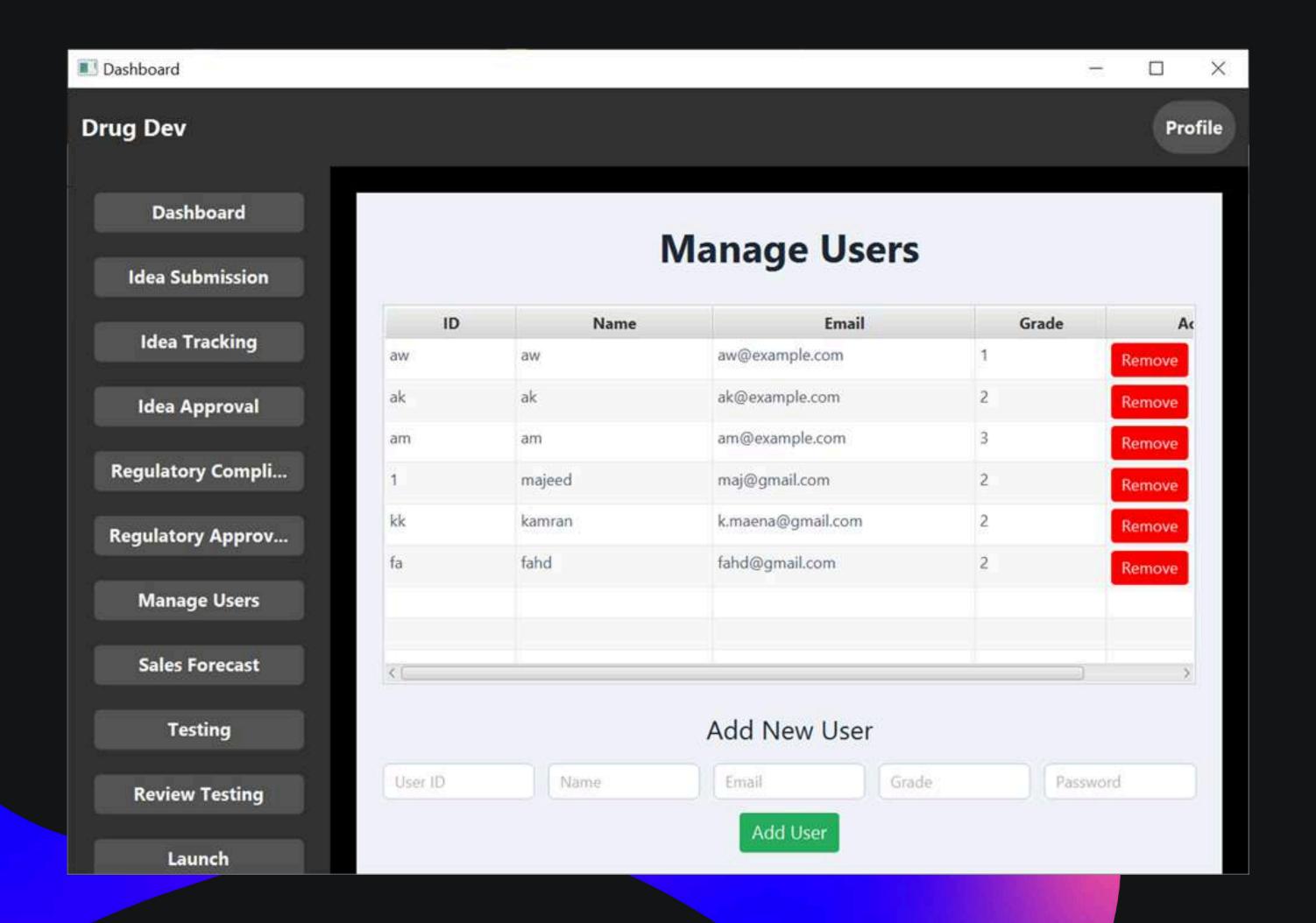


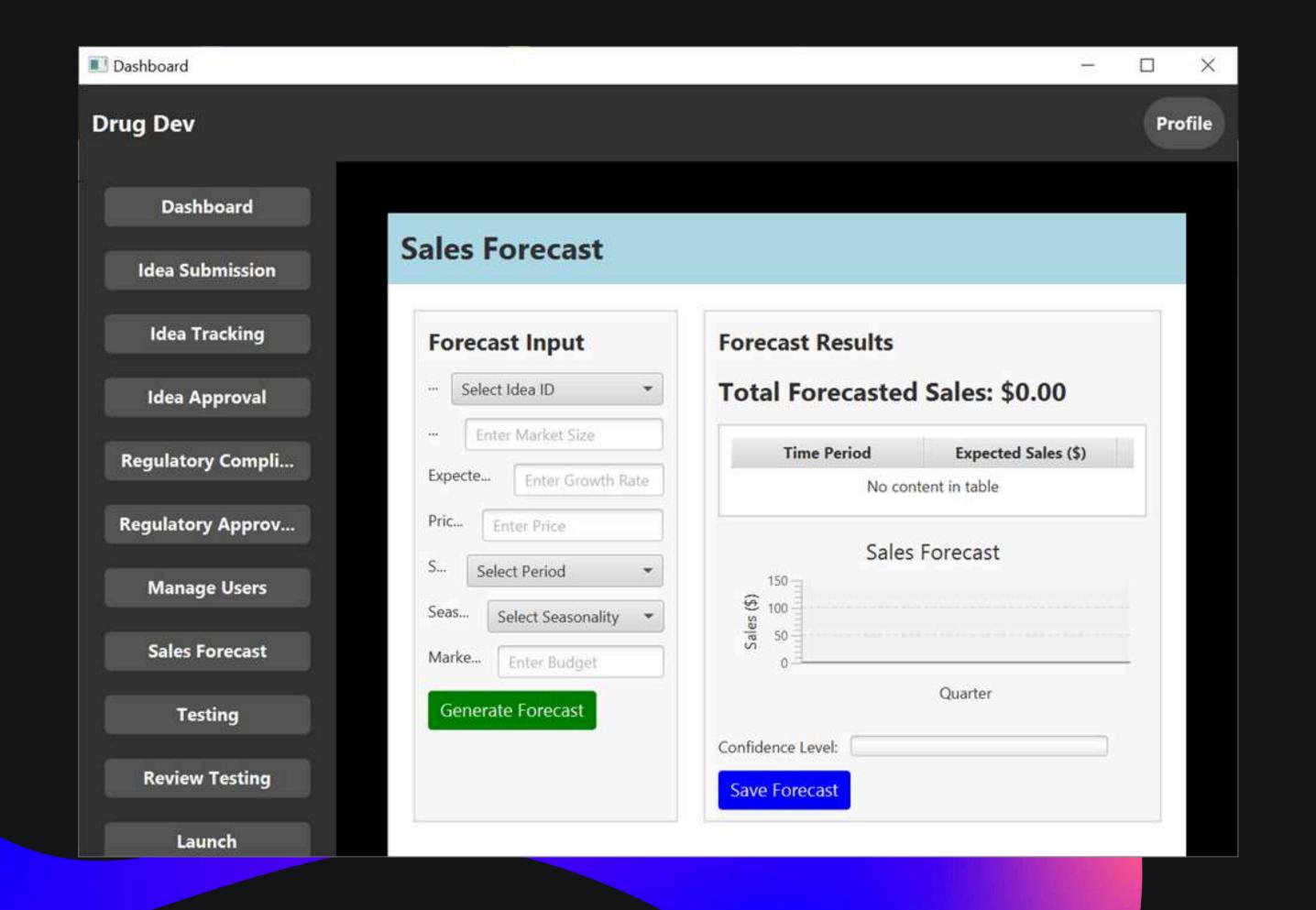


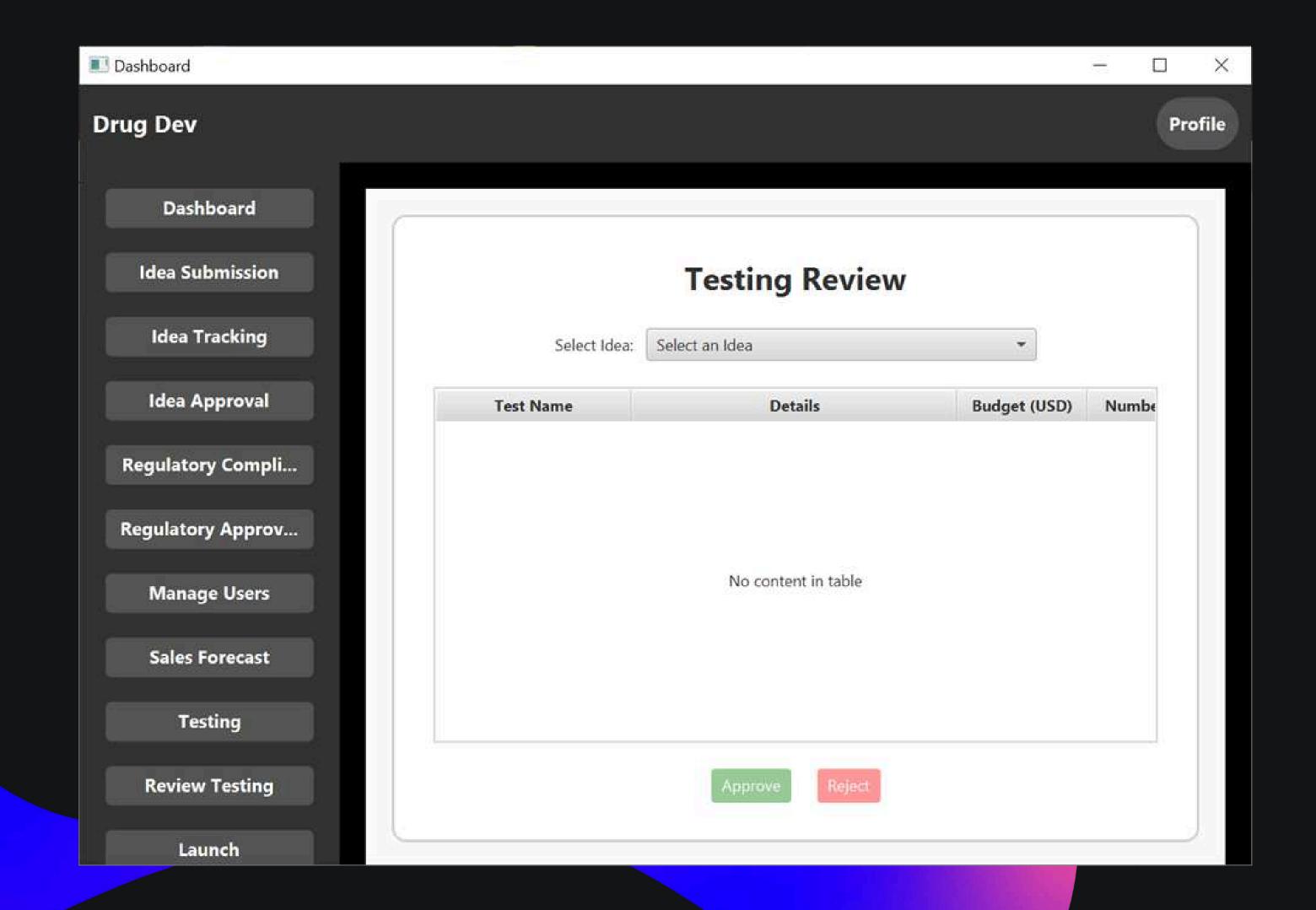


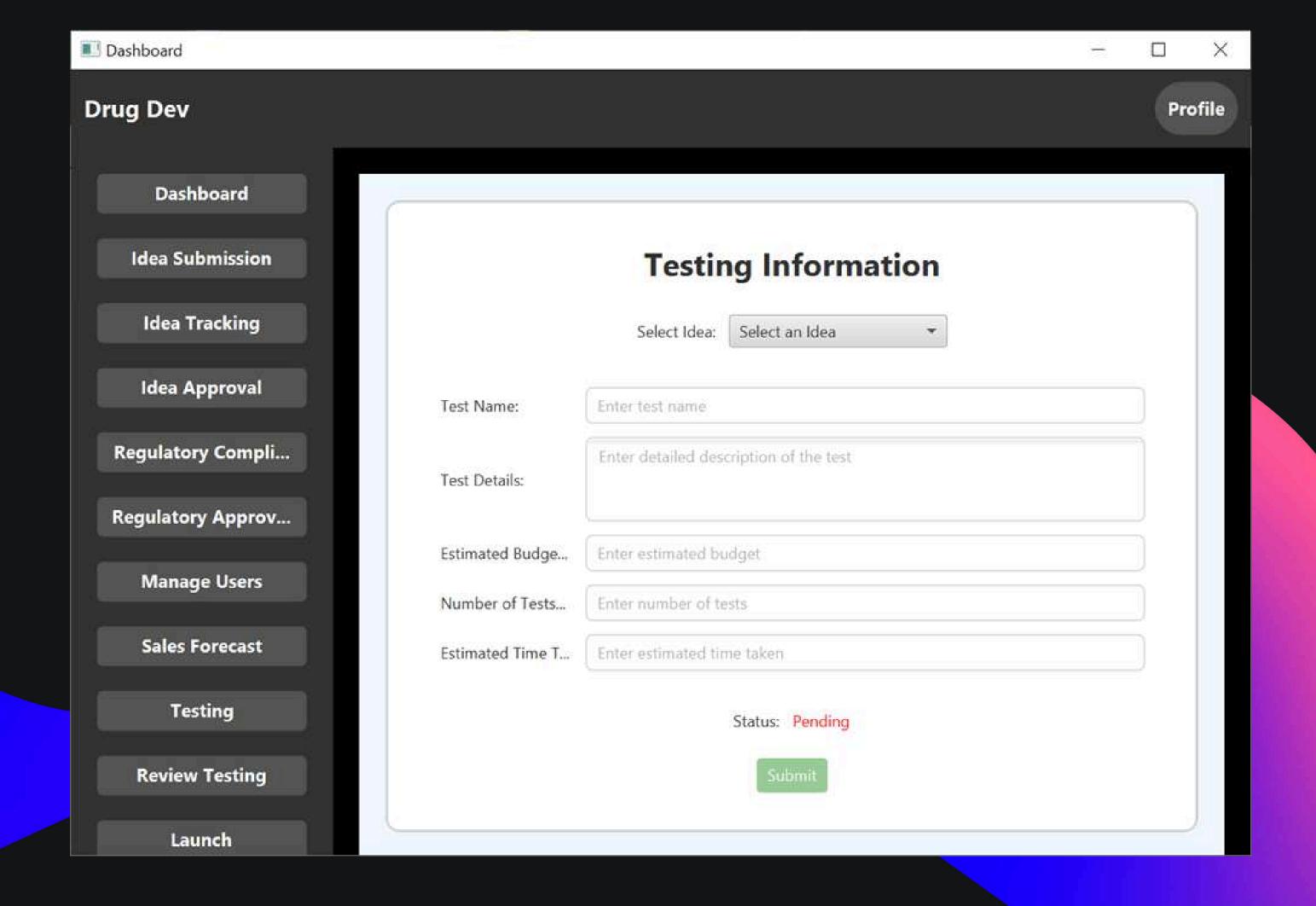


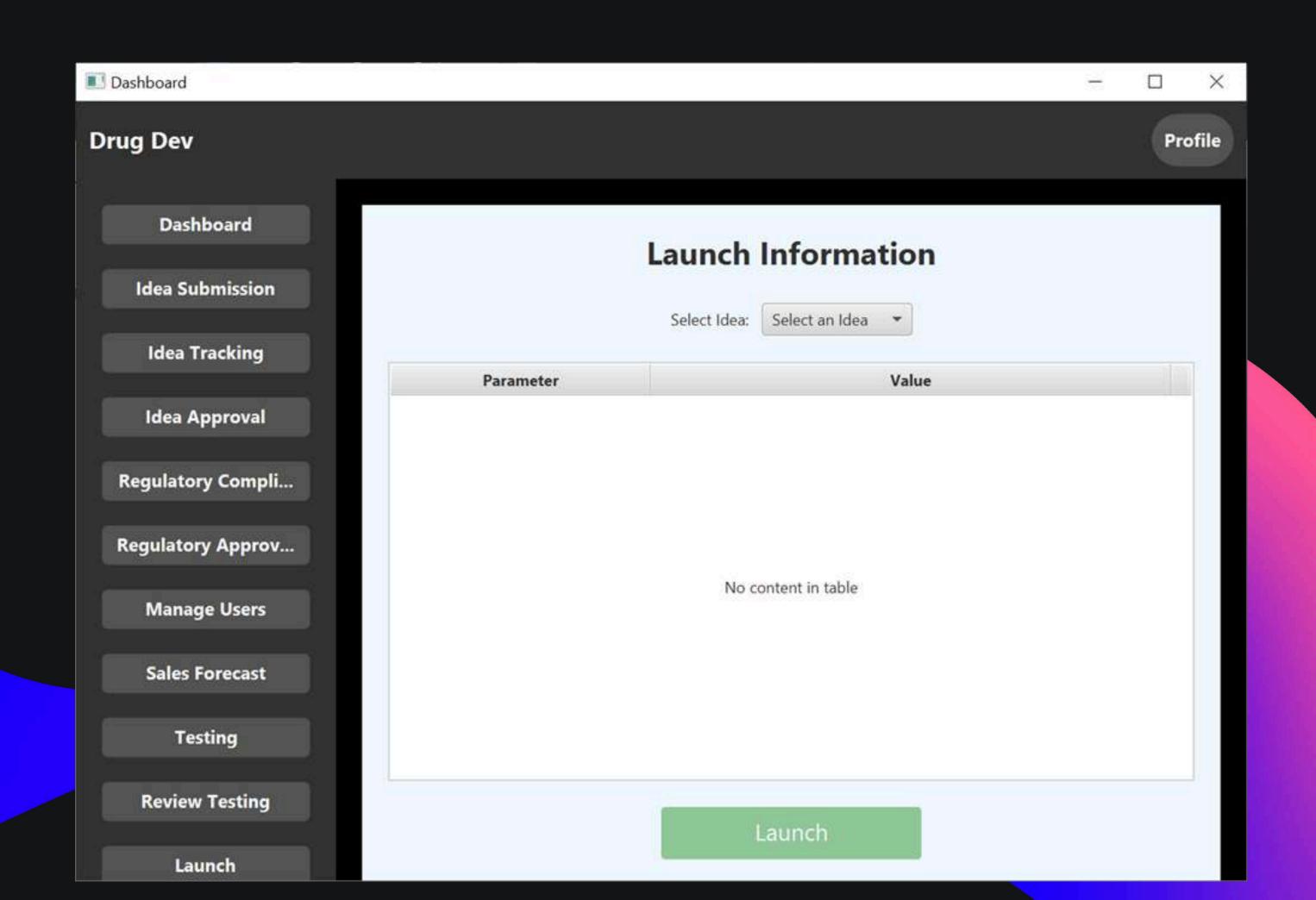












1. Singleton Pattern in database connection

Justification:

- Where: DatabaseConnection.java
- Justification:
 - "The DatabaseConnection class implements the Singleton pattern by maintaining a single shared instance of the database connection. This ensures efficient resource utilization and prevents multiple conflicting connections."

2. Singleton Pattern in User Session

Justification:

- Where: User session management across the application.
- Evidence:
 - If there's a single session instance used to store details about the currently logged-in user (e.g., username, role, or preferences), this is inherently a Singleton.
 - Check whether there's a shared static object, a globally accessible variable, or a similar mechanism for session management.

3. Strategy Pattern Justification:

- Where: Controllers in the ui package (e.g., LoginFormController.java)
- Example Justification:
 - The LoginFormController and other controllers utilize the Strategy pattern to dynamically handle various user actions, such as login and logout. This separation of concerns enhances flexibility and modularity.

4. Observer Pattern Justification:

- Where: Views like IdeaTrackingView.java and business entities like Idea.java
- Justification:
 - The IdeaTrackingView interacts with Idea objects in a manner consistent with the Observer pattern, where the view observes changes in the data and updates dynamically.

1. Controller

- Justification:
 - Where: Controllers in ui (e.g., LoginFormController, DashboardScreenController)
 - Evidence: These classes handle user inputs and coordinate between views and the backend logic.
 - "The LoginFormController adheres to the GRASP Controller pattern by managing user input, orchestrating application logic, and delegating tasks to the business layer."

2. Information Expert

- Justification:
 - Where: Business logic classes like User.java, Idea.java, TestingData.java
 - Evidence: These classes encapsulate data and methods closely tied to the data they own.
 - "The Idea class demonstrates the Information Expert pattern by encapsulating attributes like title and description and providing methods for operations directly related to its state."

3. Low Coupling

- Justification:
 - Where: Separation between ui, bl, and db layers.
 - Evidence: Different layers focus on distinct responsibilities, reducing dependencies.
 - "The code achieves low coupling by separating concerns across ui, bl, and db layers, ensuring each component can evolve independently."

4. High Cohesion

- Justification:
 - Where: Smaller classes like DatabaseSetup.java, SidebarView.java
 - Evidence: These classes focus on specific, well-defined tasks.
 - "The SidebarView class exhibits high cohesion by exclusively managing the sidebar's UI logic, making the code more readable and maintainable."

Thank You