ITM/CSE/UDP/2018-19/15009

A
Project Report
On

SMART PHARMA SYSTEM

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Project report submitted
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

Bachelor of Engineering
In
Computer Science and Engineering

October, 2018

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the report submitted along with the project entitled "SMART PHARMA SYSTEM" has been carried out by "Dharmik Patel", "Dhruv Patel", "Vaibhav Patel" and "Raj Patel" under my guidance in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering – VIIth Semester of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2018-19. These students have successfully completed the project activity under my guidance.

Prof. GAURAV KULKARNI
INTERNAL GUIDE
October, 2018

Prof. PRADEEP LAXKAR
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
October, 2018

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the Project report submitted for the project entitled "SMART PHARMA SYSTEM" submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering to Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad, is a bonafide record of the project work carried out at Institute of Technology and Management Universe, Vadodara under the supervision of "Mr.Pradeep Laxkar" and that no part of any of this report has been directly copied from any students' reports or taken from any other source, without providing due reference,

Date:_____

Name of the Students Sign of the Students

1. DHARMIK PATEL
2. DHRUV PATEL
3. VAIBHBAV PATEL
4. RAJ PATEL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to all those who supported us to complete this report. A special thanks to our project coordinator, whose help, stimulating suggestions and encouragement, helped us to coordinate our project work Smart Pharma System as part of Bachelor of Engineering in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering.

We would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the Head and staff of Computer Science Department for their contribution in our project work.

We would like to thank our Internal Guide Gaurav Kulkarni, who has given her full effort in guiding the team in achieving the goal as well as encouragement to maintain our progress in track. We would like to express our gratitude for the guidance given by other supervisors as well as the panels especially in our project presentation that has improved our presentation skills by their comments and tips.

Lastly, we are deeply indebted to the College for providing us immense support in all aspects especially in our project work.

ABSTRACT

Pharma System is web app to make the life easy of pharma company / store who sales medicines in retail / wholesale basis. The Pharma System offers unique functionalities to automize day by day transactions.

The pharma system manages the transaction related to pharma store. It tracks transaction and stocks. It also generates useful reports.

The web-app has multiple login interface for client and supplier. The app provides various features that makes the working of pharma stores easy.

The client-side interface provides medicine search, purchase, stock update, expiry stock notification, in stock report etc.

The supplier side interface add facility like create category, add product, check order, make notification, get report like sale summary stock summary etc.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Summary:

The project entitled "Smart Pharma System" is a useful tool for effective transaction and delivery of pharmaceutical goods between wholesaler and retailer. Medicines, hand soaps and other sanitary items provide us good health and even provide remedies to illness. This shows how important pharmaceutical goods are in our day to day life. Thus, abundant supply of such goods in necessary to all civilized areas.

There are many situations when a wholesaler is not able to contact a retailer or vice versa. This can be a problem for those who do not have remote access. Many a time retailer is out of stock and also not able to order new stock due to lack of interactivity.

To solve problems like this the Smart Pharma System will help in making wholesaler in contact with supplier so that retail shops never go out of stock and citizens can get the products feasibly from the shop.

1.2 Purpose

- **Goal**
  - The main goal of the system is to help retailer and wholesaler to get in contact with each other remotely.
  - The other goal is to save time and resources of sales executive who need to commute to distant places and take orders from retail shops.
- **Objective**
  - The main purpose of this application is to make retailer and wholesaler meet virtually for pharmaceutical business.
  - It helps the retailer who needs goods to meet the right wholesaler who can provide him with the stock.
  - It also gives user with the facility of chat and calling.
  - Wholesaler can know the delivery location with the help of map.
  - The User can maintain the sales records, track stocks and check expired products.

1.3 Scope:

- It provides unique functionalities to automize day by day transactions.

- It manages the transaction related to pharma store, tracks transaction and stocks. It also generates useful reports.
- It provides the facilities like chat and expiry product popups.
- The facility of map is also provided to guide users and help them know each other's location easily.

1.4 Literature Review:

- **Need and scope of this system:**
  - We have studied 16 patents in total for the current system. There are no specifically similar patents to our system. Hence we have concluded that there are no similar researches regarding our system.
  - This situation results into the need of this system. The system prevents the tedious processes of the conventional way of sales executive roaming to different places to get order.

- **Studied Systems Included:**
  - The role of pharmacists is quickly moving from that of a vendor to that of a health care provider. As a result, pharmacists are increasingly concerned about advising patients regarding the selection, use and side effects of over-the-counter and prescription drugs. A pharmacist typically obtains information relating to the patient's history directly from the patient, accepts orders for over-the-counter and prescription drugs; conducts an analysis in terms of a cognitive review of the drug and the patient's history, and conducts a counseling session with the patient during which the pharmacist advises the patient about substitute generic drugs, provides instructions for administering the drug, and advises the patient about possible side effects resulting from use of the drug. Thereafter, the pharmacy dispenses the prescribed drug or an equivalent generic drug.
  - In present system pharmacies use inventory management software to manage their store inventories, but the number of expired drugs generated from the chain pharmacies is still very high compared to independent pharmacies.
  - Pharmacies manage their drug product inventory by a limited distribution model where product distribution and dispensing is limited to a contract network of participants. Lack of touch and feel of merchandise, lack of interactivity and frequent frauds

2. SYSTEM REQUIREMENT STUDY

2.1 User Characteristics:

The project SMART PHARMA SYSTEM would be used by mainly two users: -

USER	CHARACTERISTICS
Retailer	• SIGNUP • LOGIN • VIEW CATEGORY • SEARCH PRODUCTS BASED ON CATEGORY • ADD TO CART • MANAGE CART • MAKE ONLINE PAYMENT • GET PDF BILL • POST FEEDBACK • GENERATE REPORTS
Supplier	• SIGNUP • LOGIN • PRODUCT DETAILS MANAGEMENT • CHECK STOCKS • GET REPORTS • GET ORDER • DELIVER ORDERS • CHECK FEEDBACK

2.2 Hardware and Software Requirement:

Hardware Requirements:

- Smart Phones
- Laptop
- Internet Connection

Software Requirement:

- IDE – Visual Studio 2015
- Platform - .NET MVC 5
- Framework – 4.6.2
- Language – C#
- Database – LinQ Server

2.3 Constraints:

- **Hardware Limitation :**

  The installation of MICROSOFT VISUAL STUDIO 2015 requires the RAM of 4 GB, i5 and the processor speed as recommended in Hardware Requirements.

- **Higher Order Language Requirements:**

  The system needs VISUAL STUDIO 15 as it is a new Technology and there are many extra features in that. We need to have a good Graphical User Interface (GUI) with user friendly environment which visual studio provides.

- **Reliability Requirements:**

  The main reliability requirement is the validations used. Without proper validation the system would not allow to enter the value into the database. For e.g. in the name field only characters are allowed and user cannot enter any dummy values, the validations check all these things. Any null value is not allowed in the compulsory fields.

- **Safety and Security Consideration:**

  The username and password authentication has been provided for the login.

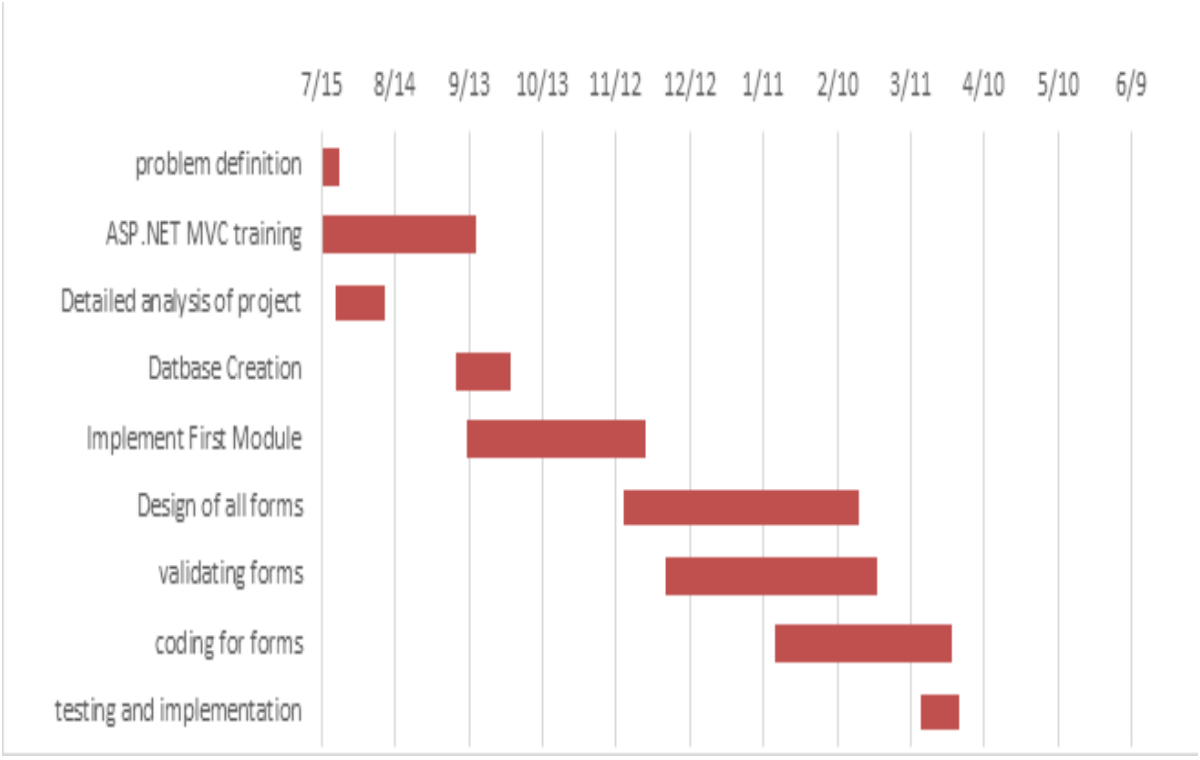
- **Assumptions And Dependencies:**

  The project was started with the assumption that we would be given the necessary support in the form of hardware and software resources.

  - The project design is mainly created by keeping in mind the dependency with Language.
  - The Student wants to share the data to other student so he/she must have basic knowledge of computer.

- The currencies that are used in the transactions are real and not fake.
- The exchanging parties are truly genuine.

2.4 Timeline chart:



3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Study of Current System:

- In today's scenario, whenever a retailer wants to order for new stock he first needs to get in contact with a supplier/wholesaler. Afterwards the supplier sends his executive to retailer's place to get an order from the retailer. Furthermore, the executive needs to get this list back to the supplier so that he can gather the required stock from his go down and pack it before delivery. Finally the supplier send the order and delivery of stock is done. This whole process is tedious and time consuming.
- Besides this, there are many frequent frauds int this sector. The supplier demands for some advance payment and then never replies back to the retailer and flies away with the money. Also, sales of expired products and duplicate items are prevalent in the current system.
- An e-system was developed but it did crash due to heavy traffic on internet. Also the online transaction system was unstable and users were forced to pay in real time cash. Algorithm used for finding supplier for a retailer was also not optimized. Limited stocks were shown on that system and so all type of products were not available.

3.2 Problems and Weaknesses of Current System:

- The existing systems are time consuming due to which many users avoid the usage of these systems.
- Waiting for the sales executive to arrive at retailer's doorstep.
- Difficulty in locating a feasible supplier.
- Lack of interactivity between supplier and retailer.
- Restrictions on the number of orders per month.
- Website crashing.

3.3 Requirements of New System :

- A first aspect of the invention is directed to a method to manage pharmacy inventory, including: maintaining an online pharmacy inventory among a plurality of participating network pharmacies by using one or more specifically programmed data processing systems, identifying overstock products, non-moving products, slow moving products, unwanted products, and near expiry or expired products from the plurality of participating network pharmacies, generating a redistribution list of one or more products, and matching product supply and demand between the plurality of participating network pharmacies.

- A second aspect of the invention is directed to a system to manage pharmacy inventory, including: a data processing system network to maintain an online pharmacy inventory among a plurality of participating network pharmacies, using one or more specifically programmed data processing systems, a database on the data processing system to identify over-stock products, non-moving products, slow moving products, and unwanted products from the plurality of participating network pharmacies, a program module on the data processing system to generate a redistribution list of one or more products, and a program module to match product supply and demand between the plurality of participating network pharmacies.

- To build a new wholesale business forms and making full use of IT, it is possible to omit the ordering business itself of hospitals and pharmacies, inventory management, including the distribution of hospitals and pharmacies there is an advantage that it is possible to alleviate the trouble.

3.4 Feasibility Study:-

- An Important part of initializing a project is justifying it. In other words, determine whether or not it should be built. The main goal of this study is to define the best implementation solution for the project undertaken and justify why it is best.

- The feasibility study uses technique that helps to evaluate a project and or compare it with other project

Objective of system feasibility analysis:

- Identify the user's need.
- Evaluate the system concept for feasibility.
- Perform economic and technical analysis.
- Allocate Functions to hardware, software, people, database and other system analysis.
- Establish cost and schedule constrains.
- Create system definition forming the foundation for all subsequent work.
- Different test were carried out on the system to test its feasibility which were in three major areas.

Feasibility study mainly focuses on whether the system is feasible or not. It concentrates on various kinds of feasibility study such as,

a) Technical Feasibility:

- Can work for the project be done with the present equipment, current procedures existing.
- Software technology and available personal. This will be requiring a close examination of the present system.

The Technical Feasibility should ask question related to:

- Adequacy of available technology.
- Adequacy of Hardware.
- Availability of computer.
- Operating time and support facilities etc.

This is mainly concerned with specifying equipment and software that will successfully satisfy the user requirement. We studied our project is technically feasible with the equipment's and software provided to us.

b) Operational Feasibility:

- Will the system be used, if it is implemented?
- About job security, loss of peer group, changes in job context and so on whenever new systems are proposed.
- Our project is feasible in this aspect because any user of the system can operate the system easily without much training needed and time wasted for it.

c) Social Feasibility:

- This is concerned with the determination of whether the system will be acceptable to the people or not. Our project is acceptable to the user from all the aspects with its predefined factors.

d) Economic Feasibility:

- Firstly identify the alternative.
- Determine costs and expected savings of the alternative.

The cost must include both onetime costs and recurring costs

- Feasibility study costs.
- Construction or Remodelling of computer room facility.
- Costs involved in Software packages.
- This is most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. This is procedure to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from proposed system and compare them with cost.

d) Management Feasibility:

- This is used for determination of whether our project is acceptable to management or not. If the management does not accept project, the analyst will tend to view the project has non-feasible.

f) Legal Feasibility:

- This is determination of whether our project is proposed project infringes on knows as well as any pending legislation.

g) Time Feasibility:

- This is mainly concerned with the determination of whether the system project can be implemented fully within stipulated period. Our project is feasible with aspects of time as it would be fully prepared and could be implemented in the given period of our project training.

3.5 Requirement Validation:

As our project is an UDP we observed the current system and came up with a problem faced by the majority of the population of India. We tried to frame a solution for the same. We also shared data with many people including students, doctors, and all educationists. They also agreed that there must be some solution using technology as weapon.

3.6 Functions of System :-

3.6.1 Use case diagrams :-

A use case diagram in the Unified Modelling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted. Interaction among actors is not shown on the use case diagram. If this interaction is essential to a coherent description of the desired behavior, perhaps the system or use case boundaries should be re-examined. Alternatively, interaction among actors can be part of the assumptions used in the use case.

- Use cases: A use case describes a sequence of actions that provide something of measurable value to an actor and is drawn as a horizontal ellipse.

- Actors: An actor is a person, organization, or external system that plays a role in one or more interactions with the system.

- System boundary boxes: A rectangle is drawn around the use cases, called the system boundary box, to indicate the scope of system. Anything within the box represents functionality that is in scope and anything outside the box is not.

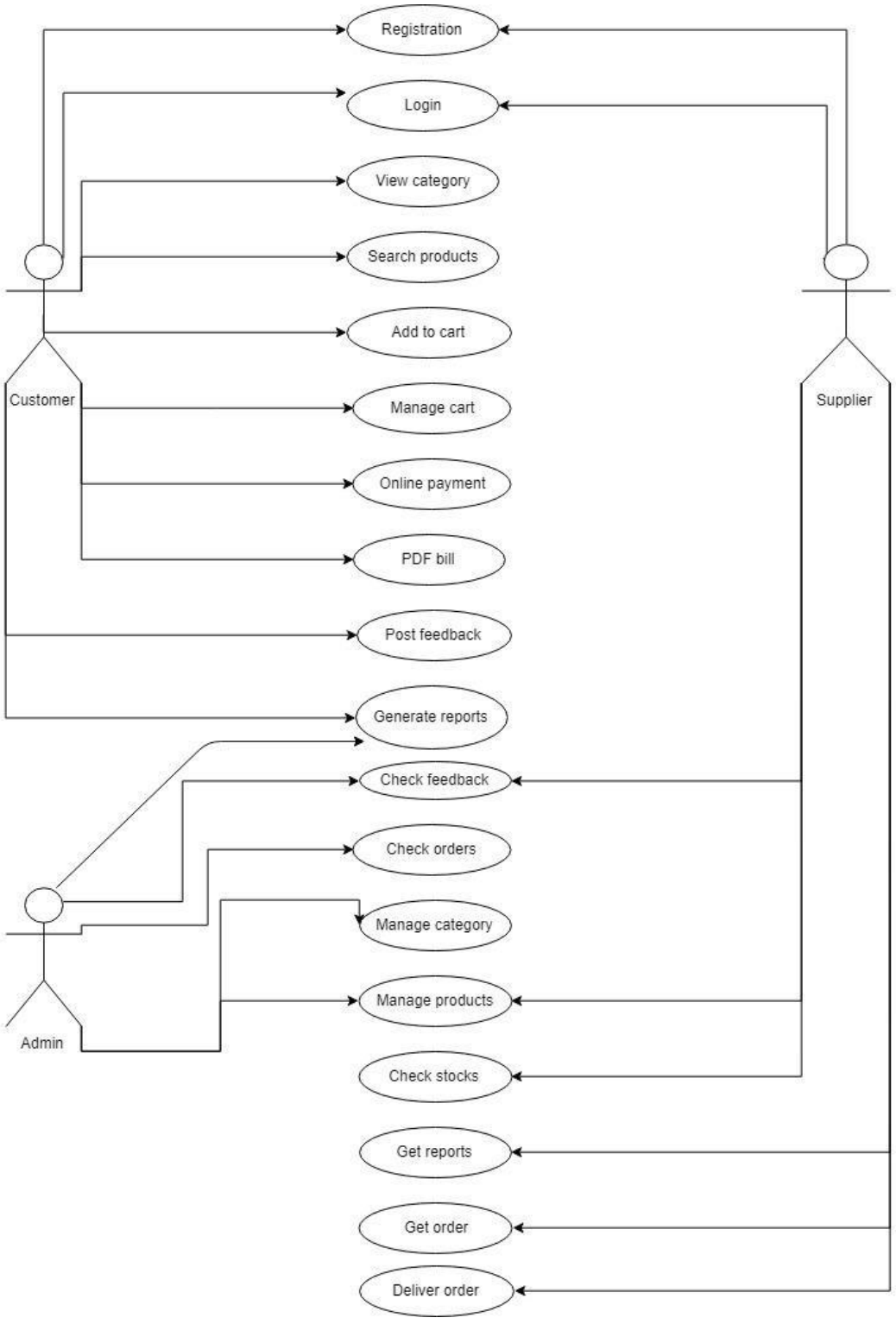


Fig 1: UseCase

3.6.2 SEQUENCE DIAGRAMS:

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

A sequence diagram shows, as parallel vertical lines (lifelines), different processes or objects that live simultaneously, and, as horizontal arrows, the messages exchanged between them, in the order in which they occur. This allows the specification of simple runtime scenarios in a graphical manner. Some systems have simple dynamic behavior that can be expressed in terms of specific sequences of messages between a small, fixed number of objects or processes. In such cases sequence diagrams can completely specify the system's behavior. Often, behavior is more complex, e.g. when the set of communicating objects is large or highly variable, when there are many branch points (e.g. exceptions), when there are complex iterations, or synchronization issues such as resource contention. In such cases, sequence diagrams cannot completely describe the system's behavior, but they can specify typical use cases for the system, small details in its behaviors, and simplified overviews of its behavior.

Usage: Some systems have simple dynamic behavior that can be expressed in terms of specific sequences of messages between a small, fixed number of objects or processes. In such cases sequence diagrams can completely specify the system's behavior. Often, behavior is more complex, e.g. when the set of communicating objects is large or highly variable, when there are many branch points (e.g. exceptions), when there are complex iterations, or synchronization issues such as resource contention. In such cases, sequence diagrams cannot completely describe the system's behavior, but they can specify typical use cases for the system, small details in its behavior, and simplified overviews of its behavior.

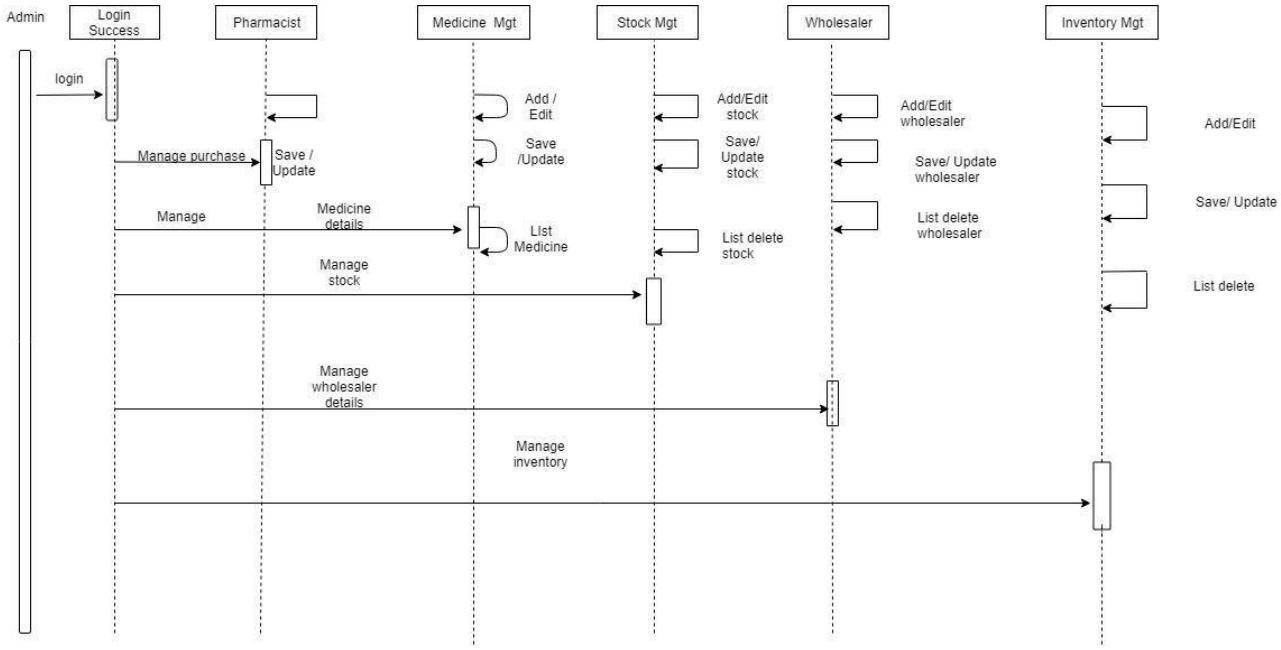


Fig :- Sequence diagram

3.7 Data Modelling :

3.7.1 E-R diagram

In software engineering, an entity-relationship model (ERM) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity-relationship modelling is a database modelling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often relational, and its requirements in a top-down fashion. Diagrams created by this process are called entity-relationship diagrams, ER diagrams, or ERDs.

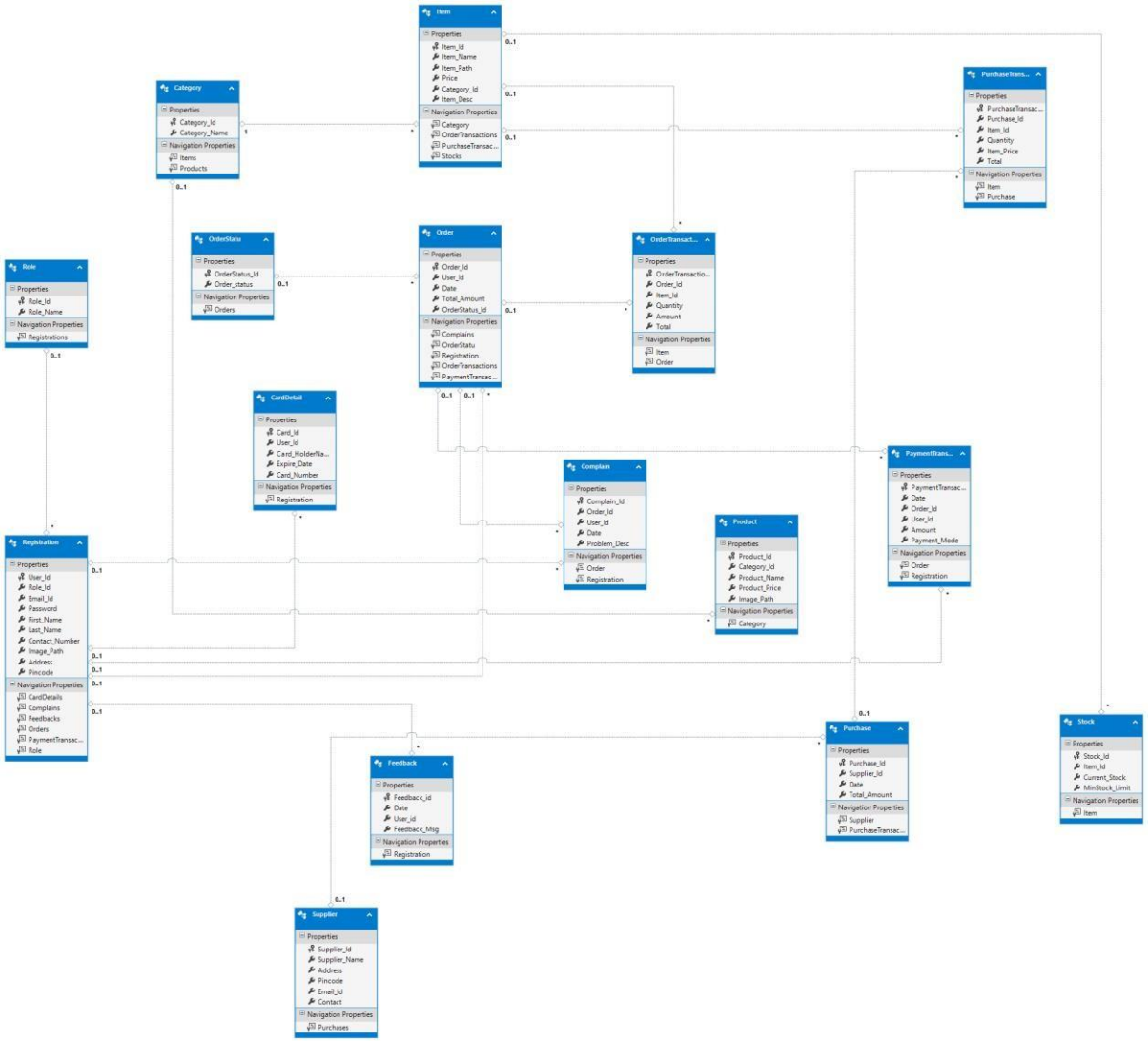
E-R Diagrams mainly consists of:

- Entity

-Attributes

-Relations

An entity may be defined as a thing which is recognized as being capable of an independent existence and which can be uniquely identified. An entity is an abstraction from the complexities of some domain. When we speak of an entity we normally speak of some aspect of the real world which can be distinguished from other aspects of the real world. Entity-relationship diagrams don't show single entities or single instances of relations. Rather, they show entity sets and relationship sets. A relationship captures how two or more entities are related to one another. Relationships can be thought of as verbs, linking two or more nouns. Every entity (unless it is a weak entity) must have a minimal set of uniquely identifying attributes, which is called the entity's primary key. Entity-relationship diagrams don't show single entities or single instances of relations. Rather, they show entity sets and relationship sets.


Item
Properties
Item_Id
Item_Name
Item_Path
Price
Category_Id
Item_Desc
Navigation Properties
Category
OrderTransactions
PurchaseTransac...
Stocks
Category
Properties
Category_Id
Category_Name
Navigation Properties
Items
Products
PurchaseTrans...
Properties
PurchaseTransac...
Purchase_Id
Item_Id
Quantity
Item_Price
Total
Navigation Properties
Item
Purchase
OrderStatu
Properties
OrderStatus_Id
Order_status
Navigation Properties
Orders
Order
Properties
Order_Id
User_Id
Date
Total_Amount
OrderStatus_Id
Navigation Properties
Complains
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Registration
OrderTransactions
PaymentTransac...
OrderTransact...
Properties
OrderTransactio...
Order_Id
Item_Id
Quantity
Amount
Total
Navigation Properties
Item
Order
Role
Properties
Role_Id
Role_Name
Navigation Properties
Registrations
CardDetail
Properties
Card_Id
User_Id
Card_HolderNa...
Expire_Date
Card_Number
Navigation Properties
Registration
Complain
Properties
Complain_Id
Order_Id
User_Id
Date
Problem_Desc
Navigation Properties
Order
Registration
PaymentTrans...
Properties
PaymentTransac...
Date
Order_Id
User_Id
Amount
Payment_Mode
Navigation Properties
Order
Registration
Registration
Properties
User_Id
Role_Id
Email_Id
Password
First_Name
Last_Name
Contact_Number
Image_Path
Address
Pincode
Navigation Properties
CardDetails
Complains
Feedbacks
Orders
PaymentTransac...
Role
Product
Properties
Product_Id
Category_Id
Product_Name
Product_Price
Image_Path
Navigation Properties
Category
Feedback
Properties
Feedback_id
Date
User_id
Feedback_Msg
Navigation Properties
Registration
Purchase
Properties
Purchase_Id
Supplier_Id
Date
Total_Amount
Navigation Properties
Supplier
PurchaseTransac...
Stock
Properties
Stock_Id
Item_Id
Current_Stock
MinStock_Limit
Navigation Properties
Item
Supplier
Properties
Supplier_Id
Supplier_Name
Address
Pincode
Email_Id
Contact
Navigation Properties
Purchases

3.7.2 System Activity Diagrams:-

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

Activity diagrams are constructed from a limited repertoire of shapes, connected with arrows. The most important shape types:

- Rounded rectangles represent activities;
- Diamonds represent decisions
- Bars represent the start (split) or end (join) of concurrent activities;
- A black circle represents the start (initial state) of the workflow;
- An encircled black circle represents the end (final state).

Arrows run from the start towards the end and represent the order in which activities happen. Hence they can be regarded as a form of flowchart. Typical flowchart techniques lack constructs for expressing concurrency. However, the join and split symbols in activity diagrams only resolve this for simple cases; the meaning of the model is not clear when they are arbitrarily combined with decisions or loops.

The basic purposes of activity diagrams are similar to other four diagrams. It captures the dynamic behavior of the system. Other four diagrams are used to show the message flow from one object to another but activity diagram is used to show message flow from one activity to another.

1. **Registration:-**

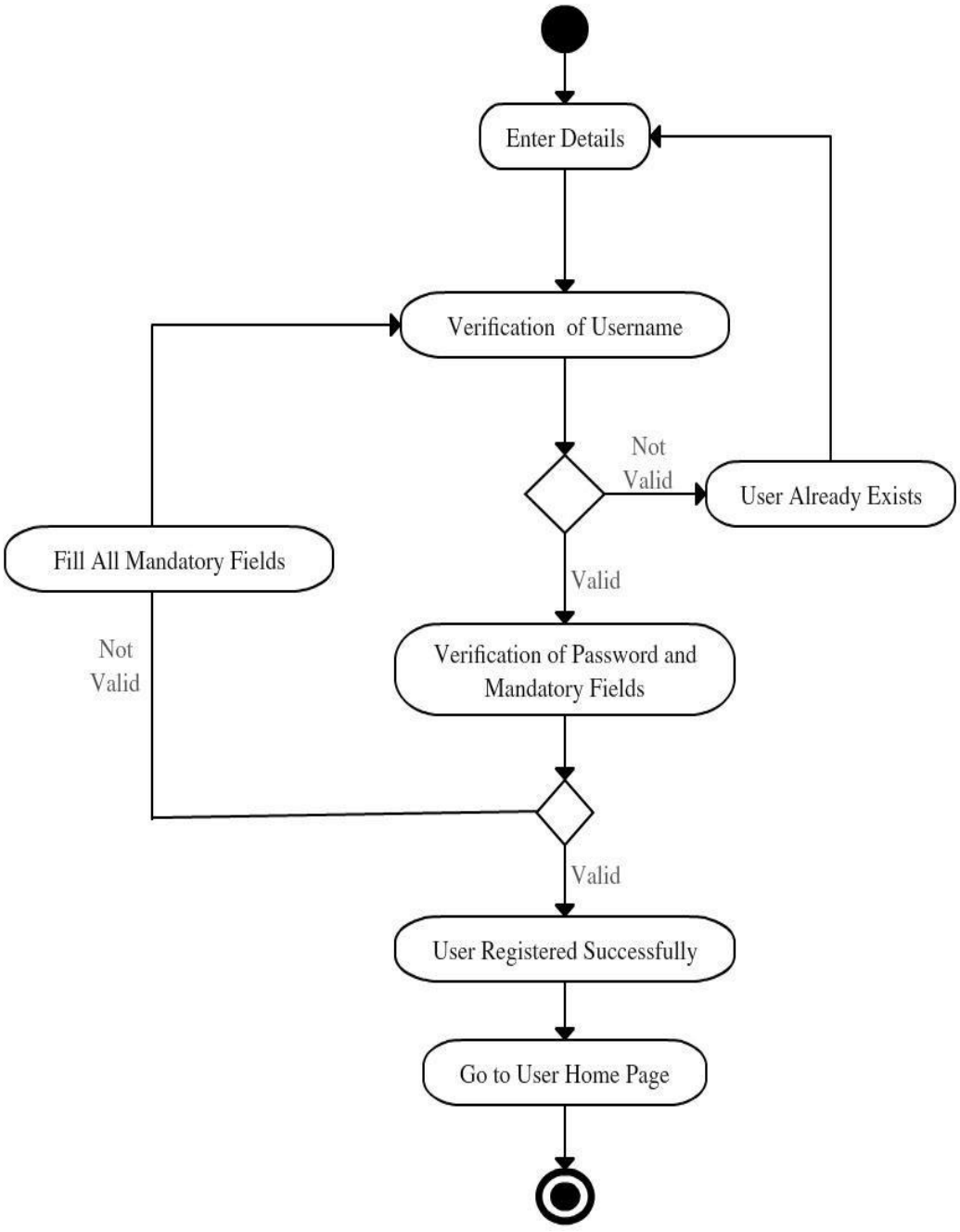


Fig :- Activity diagram for Registration

2. Admin:-

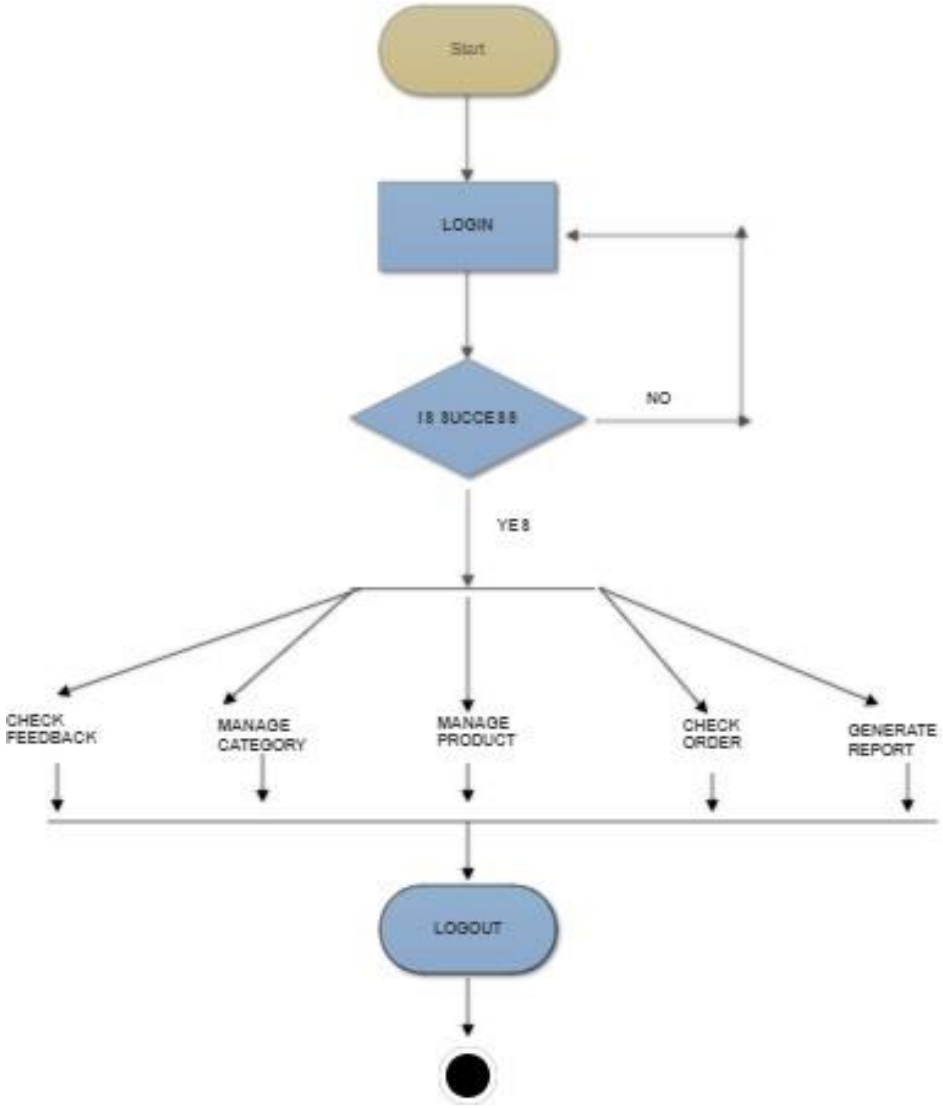


Fig :- Activity diagram for Admin

3. Wholesaler :

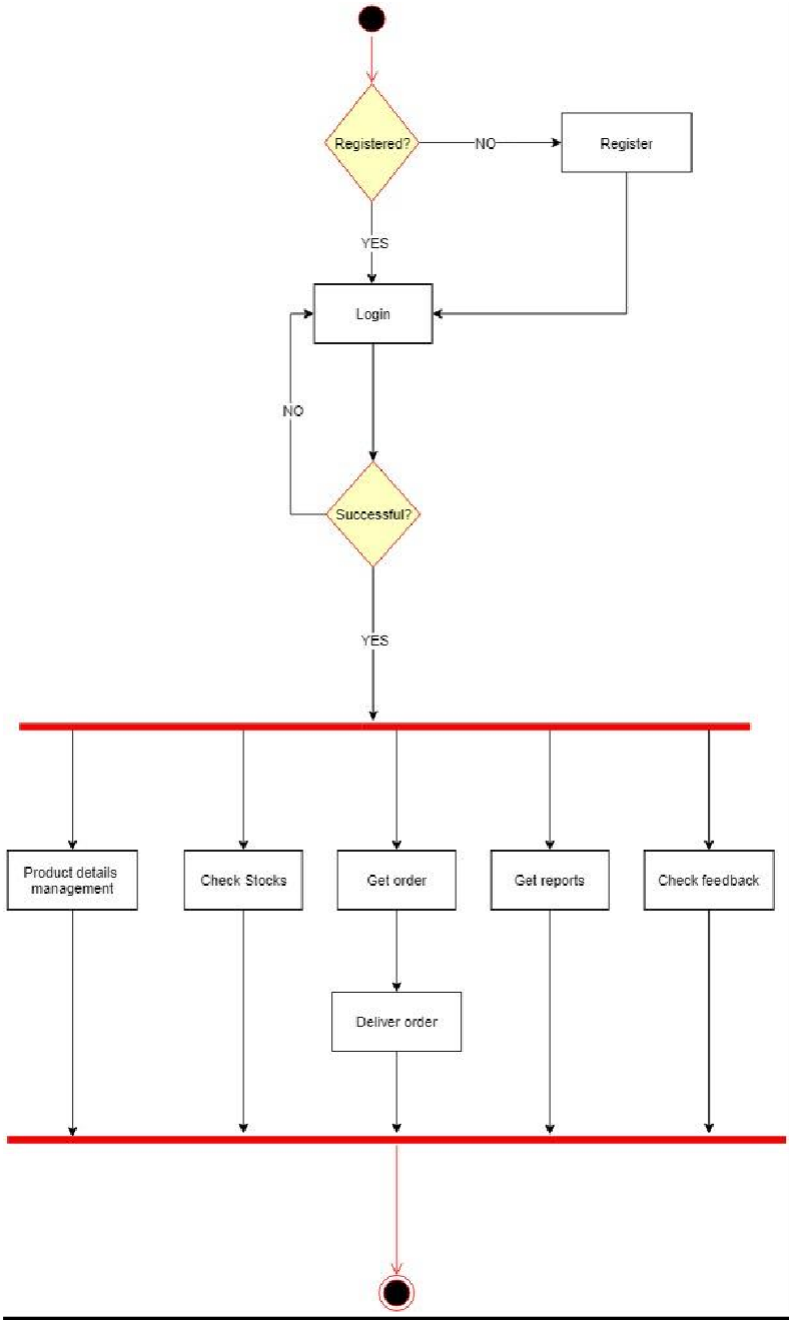


Fig :- Activity diagram for Wholesaler

4. Customer :

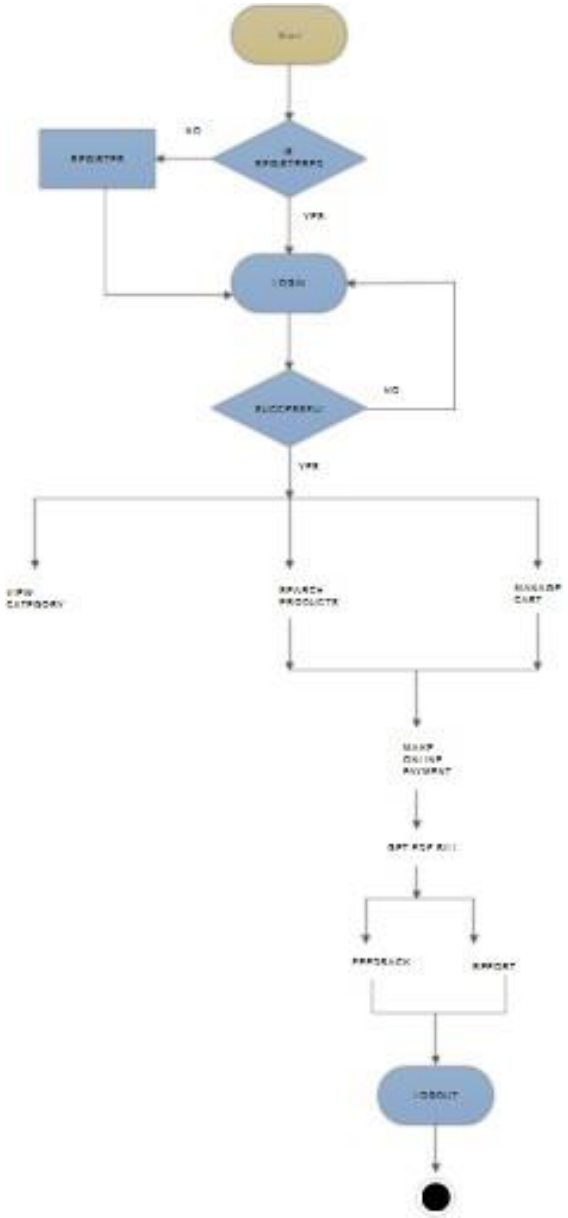


Fig :- Activity diagram for Customer

3.7.3 Data Dictionary

1. Table Name:- Admin

SR. NO.	FIELD NAME	TYPE(SIZE)	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
1	Admin_Id	Auto Number(10)	Primary Key	Unique id of admin for accessing and managing website.
2	Username	Varchar(25)	Not Null	It is the username.
3	Password	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Password to login as admin.
4	Admin_Name	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Admin name is entered.
5	Mobile No	Int(10)	Not Null	Mobile Number of admin.
6	Email_Id	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Email address of the admin .

2. Table Name :- Retailer

SR.NO	FIELDNAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
1	Retailer_Id	AutoNumber(10)	PrimaryKey	Unique Id
2	Username	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Username
3	Password	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Password
4	Supplier_Name	Varchar(45)	Not Null	Name
5	Mobile_No	Int(10)	Not Null	Number
6	Email_Id	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Email

3 Table Name :- wholesaler

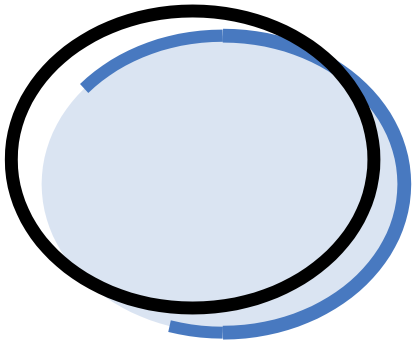
SR.NO	FIELDNAME	TYPE	CONSTRAINT	DESCRIPTION
1	Wholesalar_Id	AutoNumber(10)	PrimaryKey	Unique Id
2	Username	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Username
3	Password	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Password
4	Wholesalar_Name	Varchar(45)	Not Null	Name
5	Mobile_No	Int(10)	Not Null	Number
6	Varchar(25)	Not Null	Email	Email_Id

3.8 Data flow Diagram:-

Data flow diagram is a graphical tool used to describe and analysis the movement of data through a system-manual or automated including the Processes stores the data, and delays in the system. Data flow diagrams are the central tool and basis from which other components are developed.

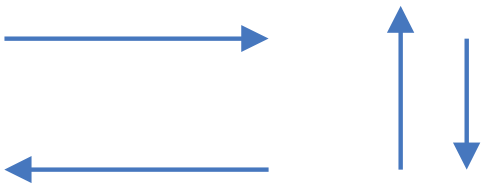
Symbols used in DFDs:

1) Process: Here flow of data is transformed. E.g. Registering Student, etc.



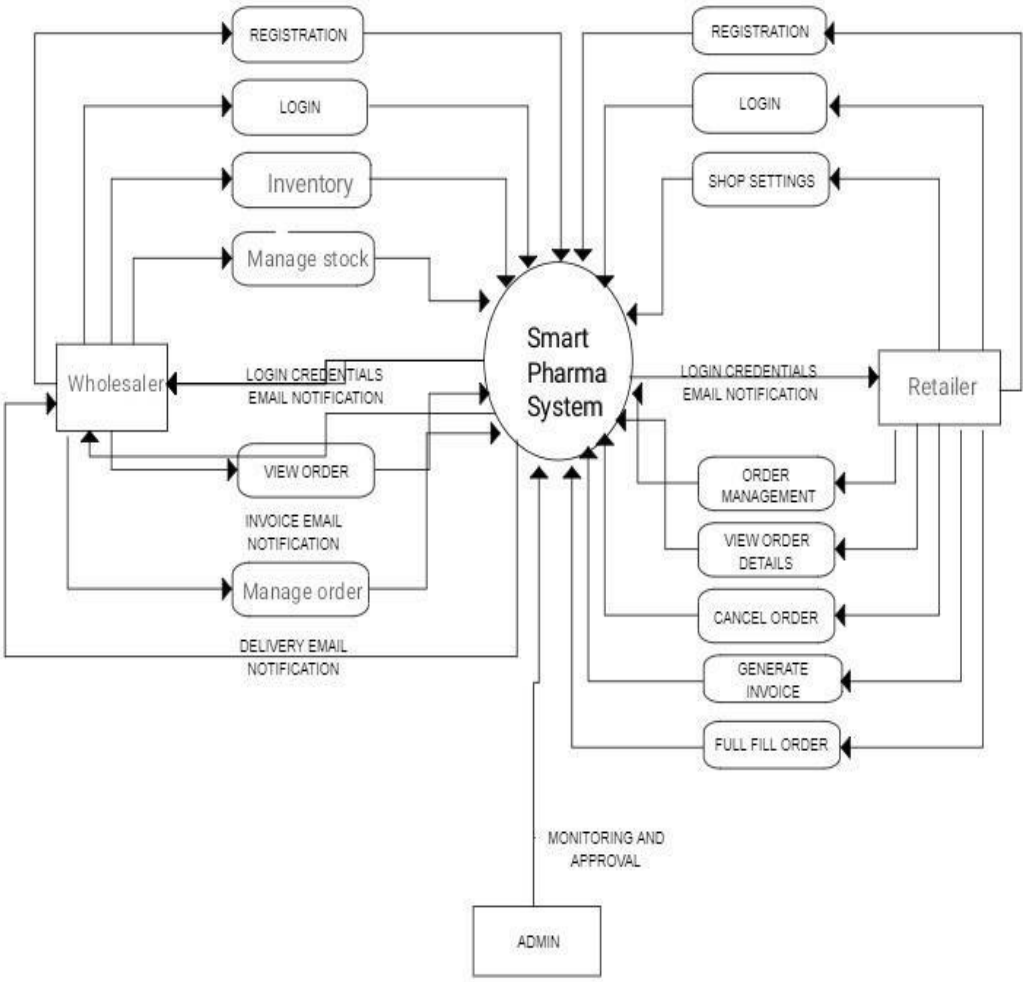
2) External Entity: A source or destination of data which is external to the system. E.g. Principal Etc.

3) A data flow: It is packet of data. It may be in the form of document, letter etc.



4) Data store: Any store data but with no reference to the physical method of storing.

DFD :-1


REGISTRATION
LOGIN
Inventory
Manage stock
Wholesaler
LOGIN CREDENTIALS
EMAIL NOTIFICATION
VIEW ORDER
INVOICE EMAIL
NOTIFICATION
Manage order
DELIVERY EMAIL
NOTIFICATION
Smart
Pharma
System
REGISTRATION
LOGIN
SHOP SETTINGS
LOGIN CREDENTIALS
EMAIL NOTIFICATION
Retailer
ORDER
MANAGEMENT
VIEW ORDER
DETAILS
CANCEL ORDER
GENERATE
INVOICE
FULL FILL ORDER
MONITORING AND
APPROVAL
ADMIN

3.9 Main Modules of New System:

User

a. The user can become retailer or supplier but no both at a particular time
b. User as retailer
    i. The user will be asked to enter
        1. Login details
        2. Order stock
        3. Online payment
c. User as wholesaler
    i. The user will be shown with the users who have requested for order.
    ii. Both the parties will then be able do business remotely.

3.10 Selection of Hardware and Software and Justification:

Hardware Requirements:

- RAM 8 GB minimum:
  - So that the computer system can work efficiently.

- Internet Connection:
  - As our system is a web service internet connection is mandatory.

Software Requirement:

- Operating System:
  - We require operating system windows7 or above so that the all software can work efficiently.

- Visual Studio 15 :
  - The latest version of visual studio includes latest methods and those methods are not included in the older versions.

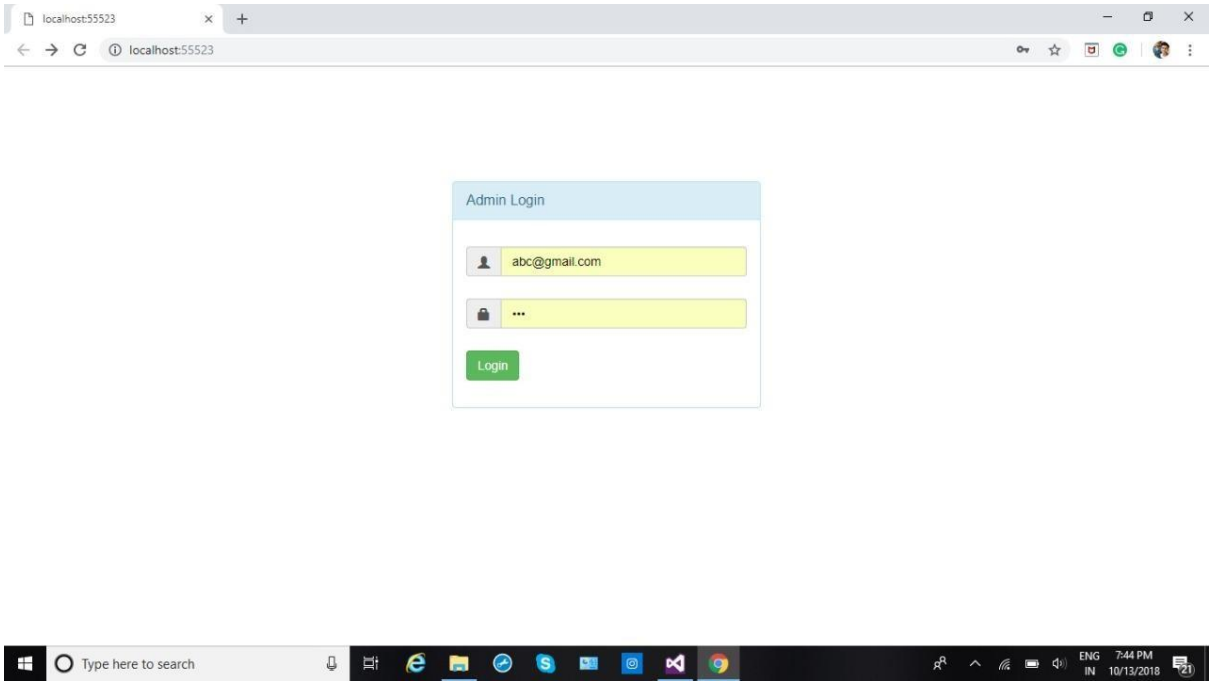
- Microsoft Word:
  - It will be used for the documentation.

- Microsoft Office Visio Professional 2007:
  - It will be used for the making UML diagrams .

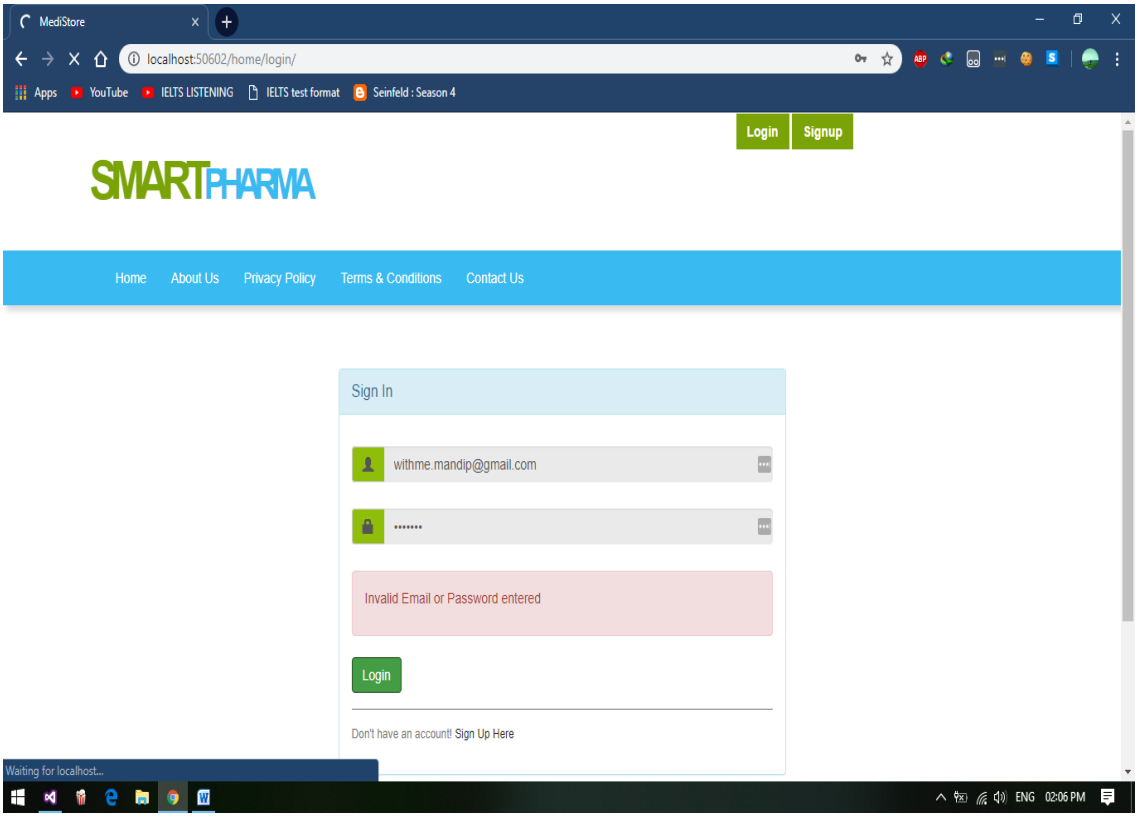
1. SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 SCREEN SHOTS

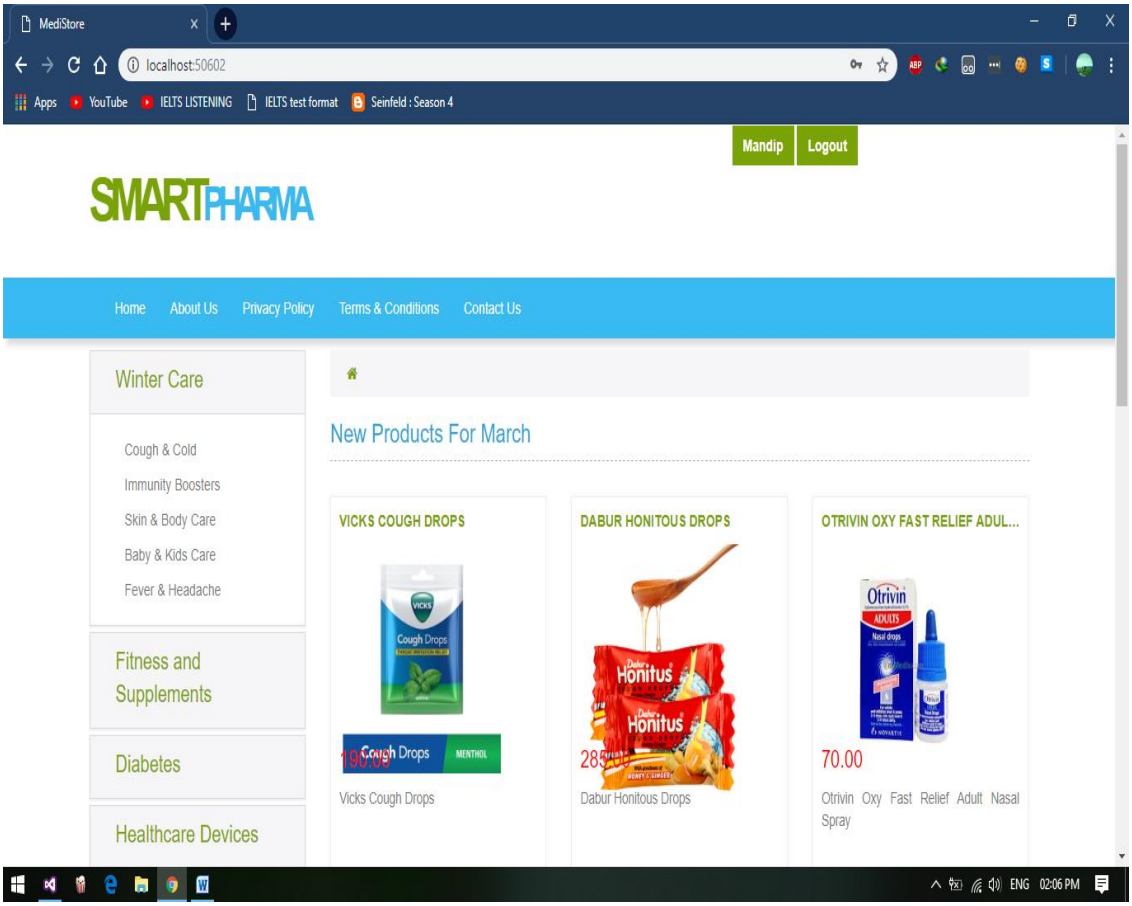
1. Admin Login:-



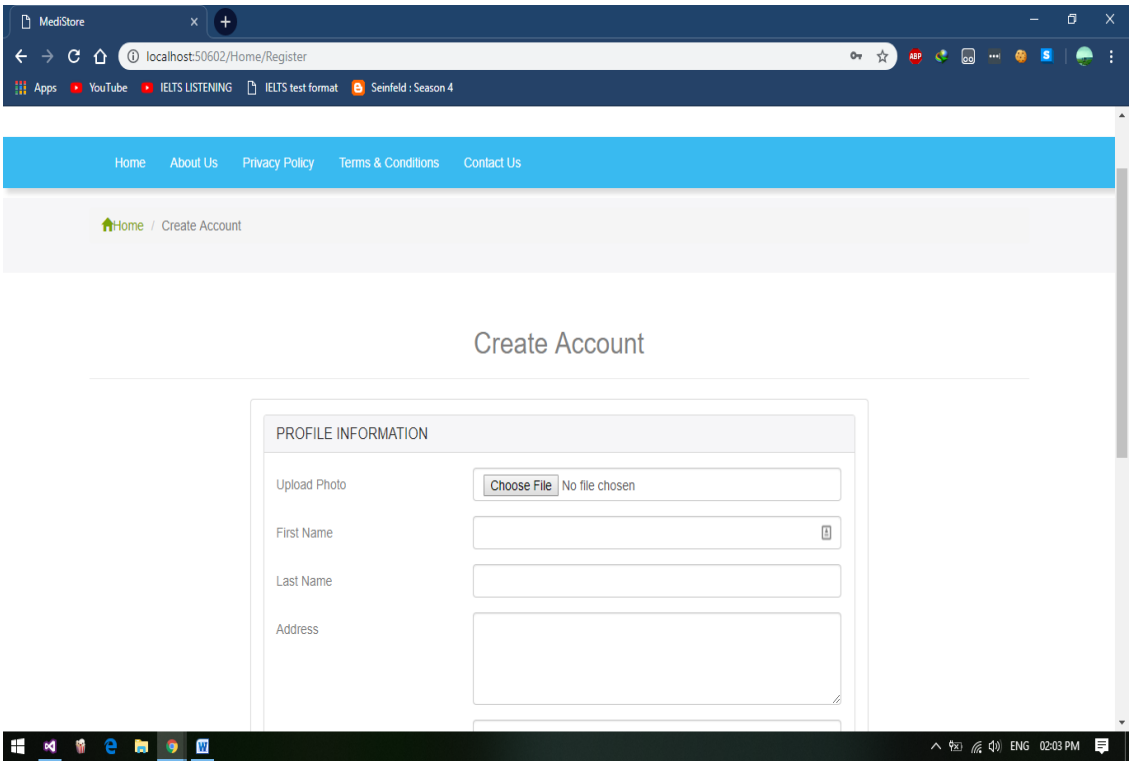
2. User Login:



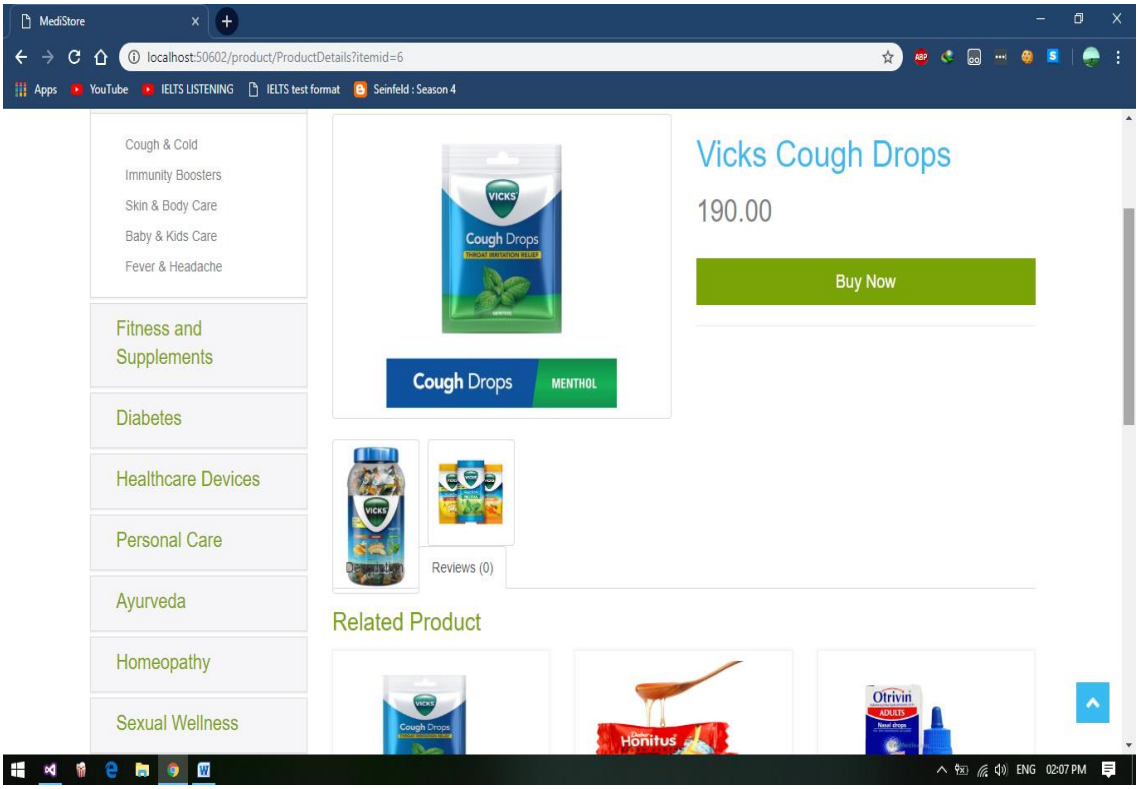
3. Home (User Logged):



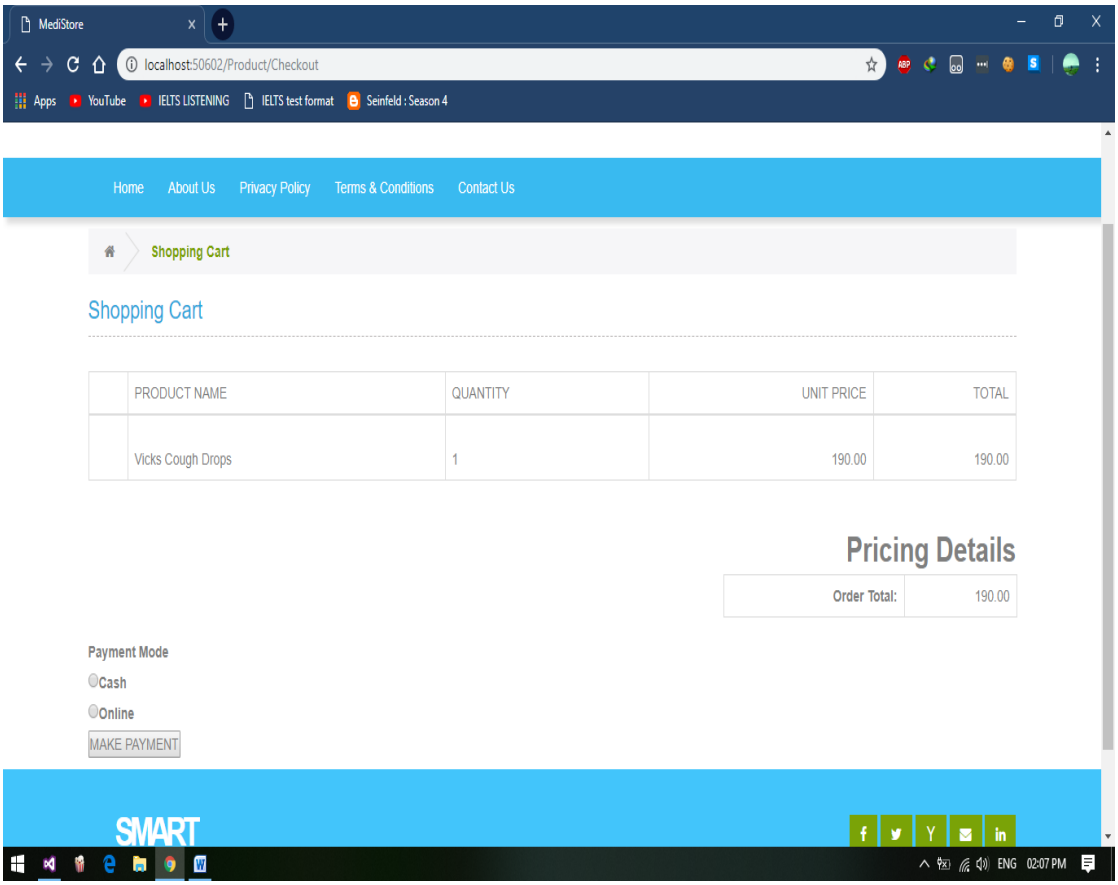
4. Create Account (User profile):



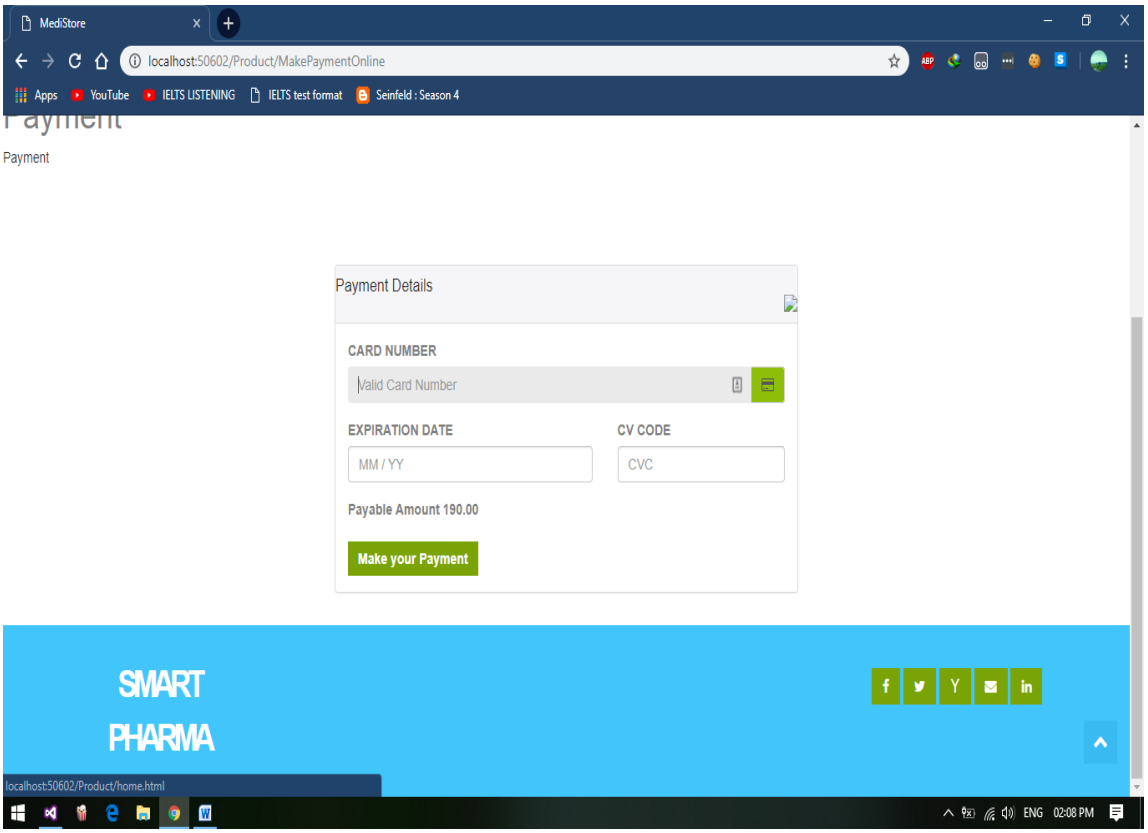
5. Purchase Product :



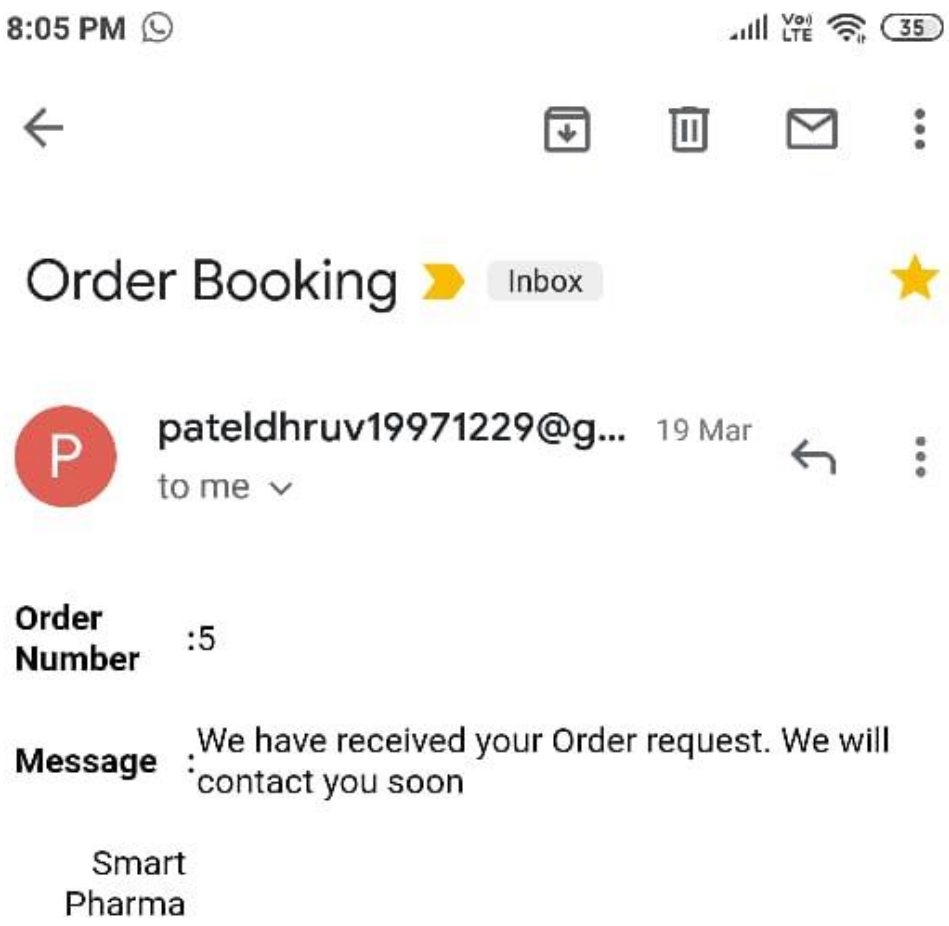
6. Cart View :



7. Payment Processing :

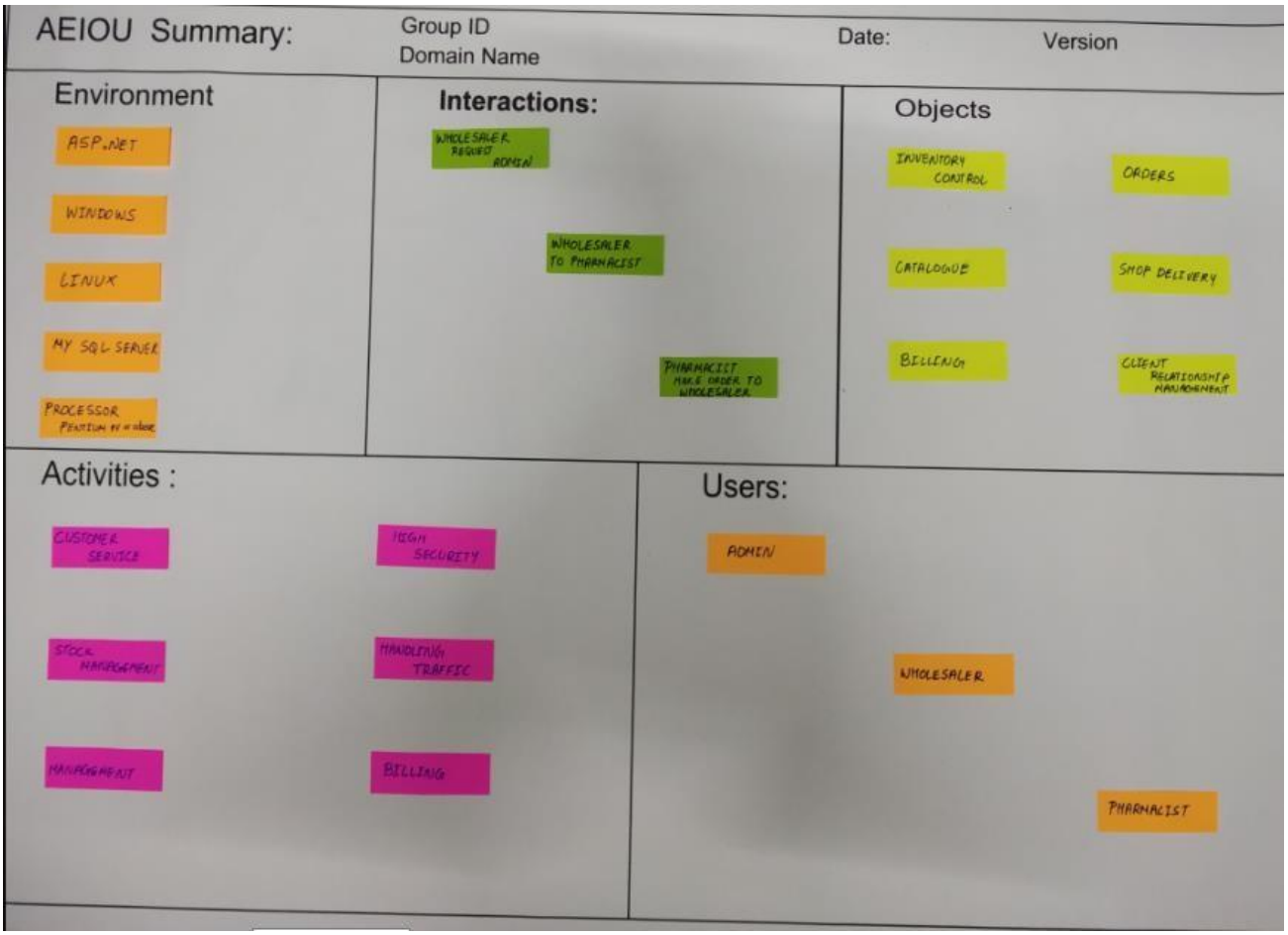


8. Order Confirmation by Mail :

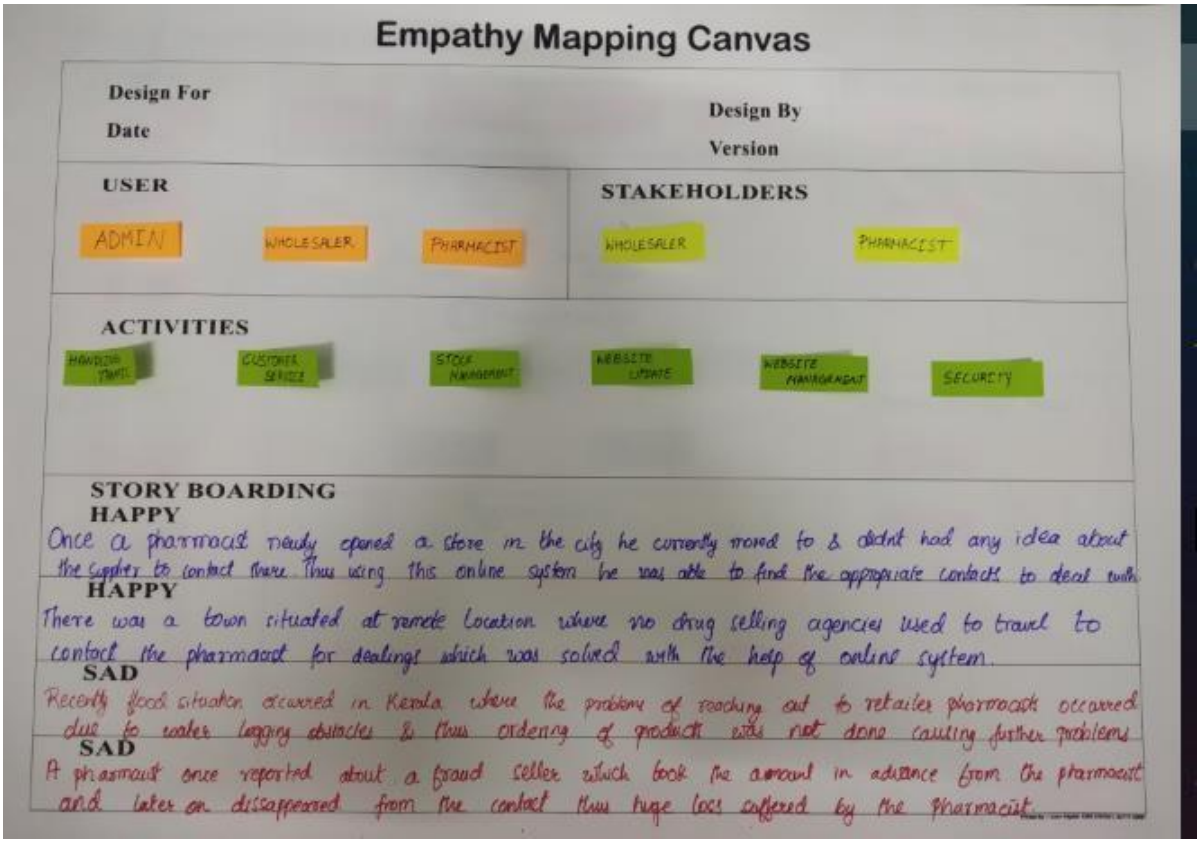


CANVASES

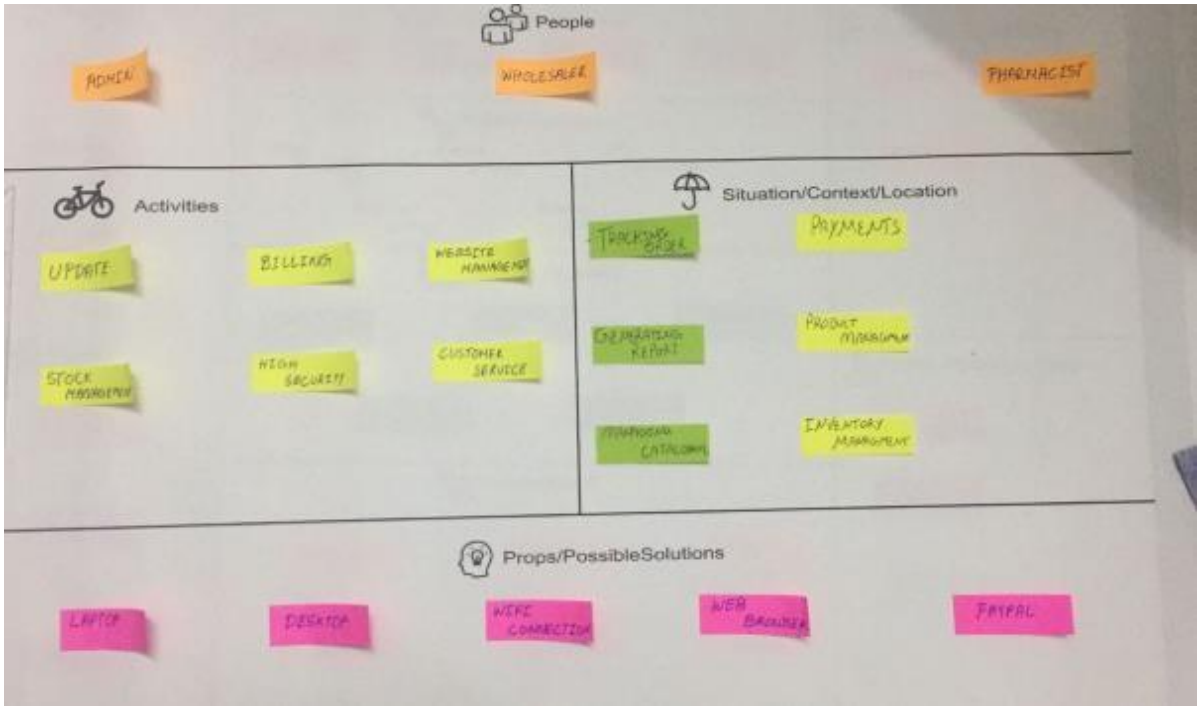
1. AEIOU SUMMARY CANVAS :



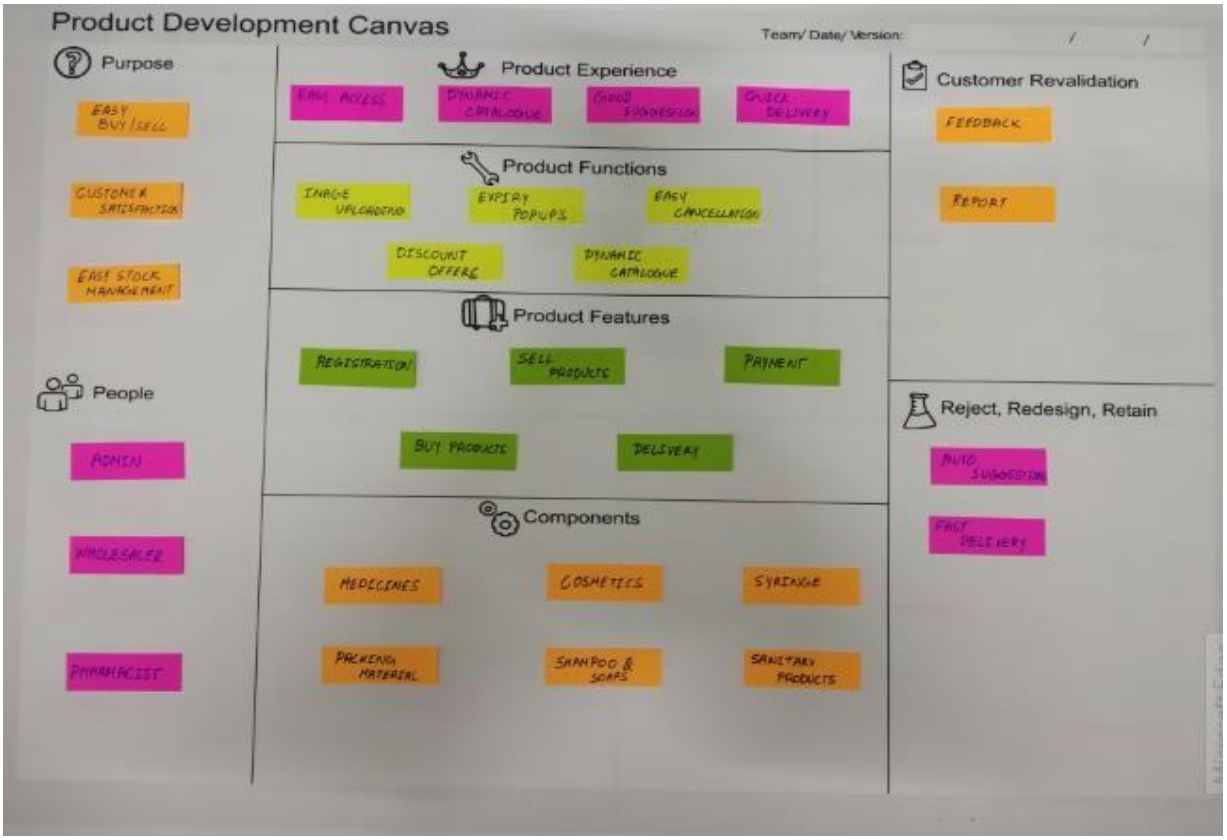
2. EMPATHY CANVAS :



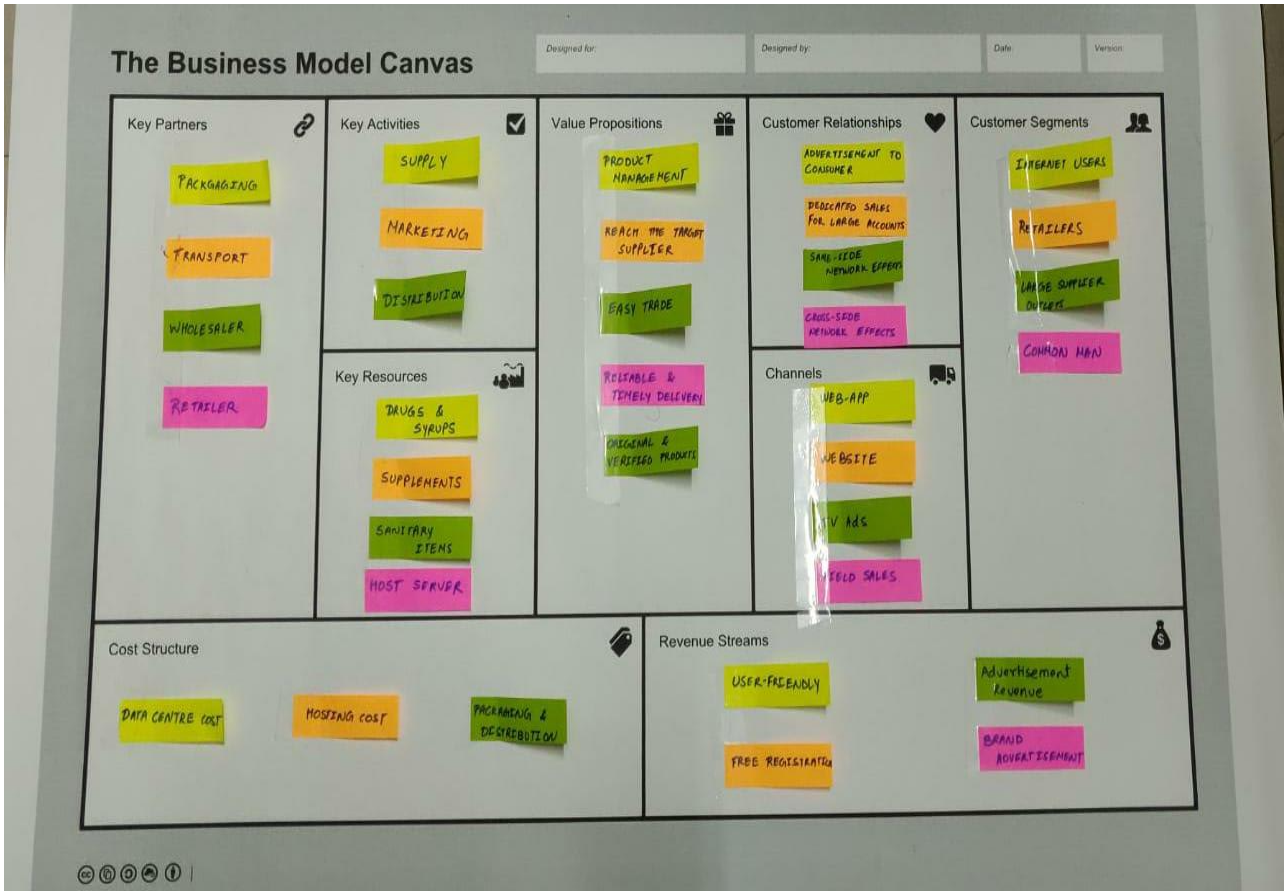
3. IDEATION CANVAS :



4. PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT CANVAS :



5. BMC CANVAS :


The Business Model Canvas
Designed for:
Designed by:
Date:
Version:
Key Partners
PACKAGING
TRANSPORT
WHOLESALER
RETAILER
Key Activities
SUPPLY
MARKETING
DISTRIBUTION
Key Resources
DRUGS & SYRUPS
SUPPLEMENTS
SANITARY ITEMS
HOST SERVER
Value Propositions
PRODUCT MANAGEMENT
REACH THE TARGET SUPPLIER
EASY TRADE
RELIABLE & TIMELY DELIVERY
ORIGINAL & VERIFIED PRODUCTS
Customer Relationships
ADVERTISEMENT TO CONSUMER
DEDICATED SALES FOR LARGE ACCOUNTS
SAME-SIDE NETWORK EFFECTS
CROSS-SIDE NETWORK EFFECTS
Channels
WEB-APP
WEBSITE
TV Ads
FIELD SALES
Customer Segments
INTERNET USERS
RETAILERS
LARGE SUPPLIER OUTLETS
COMMON MAN
Cost Structure
DATA CENTRE COST
HOSTING COST
PACKAGING & DISTRIBUTION
Revenue Streams
USER-FRIENDLY
FREE REGISTRATION
Advertisement Revenue
BRAND ADVERTISEMENT

CONCLUSION

- Considering the practical problem of sales transaction between pharmaceutical retailer and wholesaler this system makes the life easy of pharma company / store who sales medicines in retail / wholesale basis. Analysis and assessment results confirm that our work can provide an effective solution to building practical data sharing system based on public cloud storage. Remote access between the users help to distribute pharmaceutical goods efficiently.
- User only need to create their account based on their appropriate category as a retailer or supplier. Moreover, users can track transaction and stocks for their orders also generating useful reports. The future work is to reduce the tedious job of physical availability of sales executives and also providing features that makes the working of pharma stores easy.

REFERENCE

- www.patents.google.com
- www.google.com
- www.gitshub.com
- www.geeksforgeeks.com