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Pharmaceutical Distribution System

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Acknowledgment

Firstly we can`t start our documentation without gives all teachers who supported us in our project, so we can`t deny all of their efforts to complete this project and without them the project can`t be completed, thanks for god who gave us the opportunity to be part of this project under supervision of our instructor who guides us to complete a project hope from allah to be useful, for the second time thank allah for Being kind, helpful and supporting us during our Life and specially to achieve this project also, we would like to show our thankfulness to our families for giving us their attention, supporting and carefulness to accomplish this project. We express our deep since of gratitude and sincere to our supervisors:

Dr. Ahmed Raafat Abbas

Eng. Ahmed El-Reaf`ey

For their guidance, valuable suggestions, generous help and careful encouragement given

Through this project
.

Finally,

We hope that our project obtains your attention and specification.

Table of Content:

Abstract

Today computer is playing very important role in every field of life. Many activities in daily life can be performed very easily and quickly. A lot of time is saved and overall cost is reduced to solve a particular problem. The most important field of the computer systems is that contributing on collaborating between project members and instructors. Collaboration has always been an important part of business. There are many benefits of collaboration between project members by using computer systems such as fast production time, better brainstorming and input, improved communication, conserved physical space and better member relationships so In the next few papers we intend to solve a problem of distributing drugs all over pharmacies to treat more patients in a quick way by distribute all types of drugs by the pharmaceutical distribution companies to all pharmacies within our application to automate the distribution process rather than traditional way that make us save time, effort and money and keep all drugs up to all pharmacies so we developed the application hope from Allah to be useful for all pharmacies, pharmaceutical distribution companies and Patients.

Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

- Today computer is playing very important role in every field of life. Many activities in daily life can be performed very easily and quickly. A lot of time is saved and overall cost is reduced to solve a particular problem. The most important field of the computer systems is that contributing on collaborating between project members and instructors. Collaboration has always been an important part of business. There are many benefits of collaboration between project members by using computer systems such as fast production time, better brainstorming and input, improved communication, conserved physical space and better member relationships so In the next few papers we intend to solve a problem of distributing drugs all over pharmacies to treat more patients in a quick way by distribute all types of drugs by the pharmaceutical distribution companies to all pharmacies within our application to automate the distribution process rather than traditional way that make us save time, effort and money and keep all drugs up to all pharmacies so we developed the application hope from Allah to be useful for all pharmacies, pharmaceutical distribution companies and patients.

1.2 Problem Definition

- The main problem is that all pharmacies get their drugs through pharmaceutical distribution companies with a traditional way by sales representatives and telephones or faxes to make order or to ask for return expired drugs and it takes long time to receive a reply from the company and this delay costs both of pharmacist and companies a lot of time, effort and money so in this project we try to solve this problem to save that effort, money and time and to serve all patients in a quick way

1.3 Project Objectives

- Help in pharmaceutical field as this application help all pharmaceutical distribution companies, pharmacists and patients to get and distribute all types of drugs anywhere by using application developed to solve this problem by saving time, effort and money
- Help in marketing field as it allows all pharmaceutical distribution companies to show all their products and drugs with all offers

- Help in medical field as it can be used as statistical reference by knowing the types of drugs that have a high consumption

1.4 Project Scope

- This web application enables any pharmaceutical distribution companies to register and login with their accounts to upload all their drugs and offers with good prices and distributes all their products and drugs

- This web application make all pharmacists to register and login with their accounts and send requests to make order from desired pharmaceutical distribution system with the best offer and with all desired quantity of drugs and any types of it

1.5 Project Constraints

- Selecting the best way to solve the problem with the easiest way to interact with user

- Selecting the best algorithm to help the user to make his deal

1.6 Project Methodologies

- The objectives of the proposed project will be achieved through the following methodologies:

- **HTML-HTML5**
  - HTML is a markup language for describing web documents (web pages).
  - HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
  - A markup language is a set of markup tags.
  - HTML documents are described by HTML tags.
  - Each HTML tag describes different document content.
- **CSS-CSS3**
  - CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
  - CSS defines how HTML elements are to be displayed
  - Styles were added to HTML 4.0 to solve a problem
  - CSS saves a lot of work
  - External Style Sheets are stored in CSS fill
- **JavaScript**
  - JavaScript is one of the most simple
  - JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web.
  - JavaScript is the most popular programming language in the world.
  - Used to extend functionality in websites.

- **JQuery**
    - JQuery is a new kind of JavaScript library that makes it easier for designers to control HTML events, animations, and other interactions on a web page by adding and removing style sheet handlers.

- **C#,ASP.net**
    - ASP.NET stands for Active Server Pages .NET and is developed by Microsoft. ASP.NET is used to create web pages and web technologies and is an integral part of Microsoft's .NET framework vision. As a member of the .NET framework, ASP.NET is a very valuable tool for programmers and developers as it allows them to build dynamic, rich web sites and web applications using compiled languages like VB and C#.

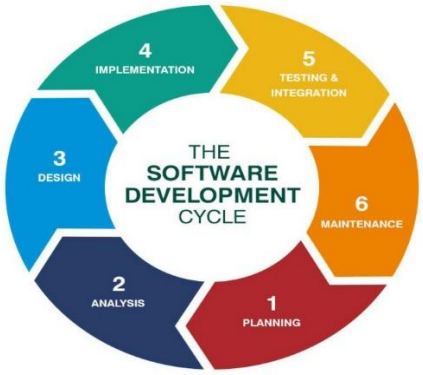
- **SQL Server 2014**
    - SQL server is a powerful and reliable free data management system that delivers a rich and reliable data store for lightweight Web Sites and desktop applications. It is a Microsoft product used to manage and store information.

- **Visual studio 2013**
    - Visual Studio is a suite of applications created by Microsoft to give developers a compelling development environment for the Windows and .NET platforms.

End of Chapter One.

Chapter Two Planning Phase

2.1 System Development Life Cycle:



A system development life cycle (SDLC): Is a logical process by which systems analysts, software engineers, programmers, and end-users build information systems and computer applications to solve business problems and needs

- There are following six phases in every Software development life cycle model:
    - System Planning.
    - System Analysis.
    - System Design.
    - Implementation and Deployment.
    - System Testing and Integration.
    - System Maintenance.

We focus on System Analysis in this chapter and other phases in the next chapters.

2.2 Problem Definition

- The main problem is that all pharmacies get their drugs through pharmaceutical distribution companies with a traditional way by sales representatives and telephones or faxes to make order or to ask for return expired drugs and it takes long time to receive a reply from the company and this delay costs both of pharmacist and companies a lot of time, effort and money so in this project we try to solve this problem to save that effort, money and time and to serve all patients in a quick way

2.3 Executive Summary

- Developing a website using C# programming language and Asp.net to develop the application and hypertext markup language (HTML) to design web pages plus cascading style sheet (CSS) to Refinement all web pages to be attractive and easy to use

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- Selecting the best algorithm to help the user to make his deal

2.7 Project feasibility

1.6.1 Technical Feasibility	Using the best technologies to build the project that satisfied the teamwork programming level
1.6.2 Operational Feasibility	Users of the application can register and login to their accounts and upload their products and distribute it within application
1.6.3 Economic Feasibility	Project builder can gain money from it if they marketing it correctly

2.8 Project Deliverables:

- All pharmaceutical distribution companies and pharmacists can register and login to their accounts through application developed
- All companies can upload information about their products and types of needed drugs and offers
- All pharmacists can register and login to their accounts through application developed
- All pharmacists can search and browse for the best offer and can ask for order request

2.9 Project initial risks:

- A change in management policy or strategy
- A failure or delays to implementation machine learning algorithm
- Poor estimation of time
- Work teams don`t master programming
- There no internet everywhere for the user

2.10 Project Milestones

- Ending project`s analyzing stage
- Completing designing stage
- Finishing programming
- Test the program and fix problem

2.11 project assumption

- Make application online
- Administrator has to add information about different fields and continuously update it

2.12 Project success criteria

- After finishing the project
    - Testing the project then releasing the application
- After six months
    - Check the application secure users data and making backup

2.13 Project benefits:

- Make security accounts for all pharmacists and pharmaceutical distribution companies
- Both pharmacists and pharmaceutical distribution companies can register and login to their accounts within application developed
- All pharmaceutical distribution companies can upload all their products and offers through the application to be distributed online
- All pharmaceutical distribution companies can add or delete or edit all their uploads
- All pharmacists can search for specific pharmaceutical distribution company or drug
- All pharmacists can browse and search for desired offer and can ask the system for order to buy online with desired types and needed quantities

End of Chapter Two.

Chapter Three Analysis Phase.

In the analysis phase: the system analyst works extensively with instructors and project members to understand their needs from the new system.

3.1 The basic process of analysis involves three steps:

1) Understand the existing situation (the as-is system).
2) Identify improvements.
3) Define requirements for the new system (the to-be system).

3.1.1 Understand the existing situation (the as-is system).

The main problem is that all pharmacies get their drugs through pharmaceutical distribution companies with a traditional way by sales representatives and telephones or faxes to make order or to ask for return expired drugs and it takes long time to receive a reply from the company and this delay costs both of pharmacist and companies a lot of time, effort and money so in this project we try to solve this problem to save that effort, money and time and to serve all patients in a quick way.

3.1.2 Identify improvements

The proposed project will allow companies to

- Create their account
- Add or remove products
- Send orders and revise all archived orders

The proposed project will allow pharmacists to :

- Create their account
- Browse and search for specified company or drug
- Make order and revise bills

3.1.3 Define requirements for the new system (the to-be system).

We will create a web application that can serve all of pharmaceutical distribution companies and pharmacists and patients as both pharmacists and companies can sign up and register in our application developed and then companies will add offers and their products and then the pharmacist will make order and revise all bills so the drug will be collected and all patients can get it quickly more than traditional way.

3.2 Requirements:

A requirement: is simply a statement of what the system must do or what characteristics it needs to have and list of what the new system must do to provide the needed value to the business.

3.2.1 Requirement Types:

Business requirements: describe what the business needs as:

- Process oriented
    - - The system must allow registered for pharmacists and companies representatives to see their personal data and allow registered for project members to communicate with each other.
    - The system must allow the validity of any transactions (Add, Modify, Delete products … etc.).
- Information oriented
    - Collaboration between Pharmacists and Companies representatives must contain:
        - Information about all Pharmacists and Companies representatives to achieve Credibility and transparency.

User requirements**:** describe what users need to use the system:

- The system allows Pharmacists to:
    - Create their account
    - Browse and search for specified company or drug
    - Make order and revise bills
- The system allows Companies representatives to:
    - Create their account
    - Add or remove products
    - Send orders and revise all archived orders

3.2.1.1 Functional requirements for software:

- Accept all validate values while register
- Keep important data secure like passwords and transactions or bills
- Send and receive notifications to all system users

Functional requirement for company:

- Choose the account profile photo
- Choose types of desired drugs to upload and distribute
- Determine the payment way
- Determine the status of returned or expired drugs

Functional requirement for pharmacist:

- Choose the account profile photo
- Choose types of desired drugs to ask for order to buy
- Determine the desired or needed quantities to order

3.2.1.2 Non-Functional requirement for software:

- **Operational:**

  - The system can run on handheld devices that connect to internet
  - The system should be able to work on any web browser

- **Performance:**

  - The system should available for 24 hours per day
  - Any interaction between user and system should take long time

- **Security:**

  - Anyone can access the system with limited functions
  - System also allows other security level pharmacist or company
  - The system include all available safeguards from viruses

Non-Functional requirement for company:

- Check If his products are uploaded or not
- Check if all products are seen by pharmacists or not

Non-Functional requirement for pharmacist:

- Visit all desired companies and know all its available information like telephone numbers or its addresses and branches

- Contact with any desired company

3.3 ***Requirements elicitation techniques:***

The proposed focus on five data requirements elicitation techniques:

- Interviews
- JAD sessions
- Questionnaires
- Document analysis
- Observation.

We will use interview and observation in this project:

3.3.1 Interviews:

Interviewing is an important method for collecting data on information system requirements.

Important Steps in the interview planning phase:

1-Selecting interviewees: Pharmacists and companies representatives are the most important items of our system that will identify the information requirements in accuracy way. Incorporate the enterprise and application mission statements as well as any future system specifications.

An interview schedule was created on our Project:

- Listing who will be interviewed:
  - We Interview with pharmacists and companies representatives

- The purpose of the interview:
  - Is to understand and collect required data which will help us in building our system.

- Where and when it will take place:
  - We determine The Place in the office of pharmaceutical distribution companies and pharmacies.

2- Designing interview questions:

There are three types of interview questions:

1. Open-ended questions.
2. Closed-ended questions (require a specific answer).
3. Probing questions.

1 Open-ended questions:

- The problem that face pharmacists with companies representatives
- The criteria for adding project under pharmacists and companies representatives' responsibility.

- The criteria for evaluating project members fairly.
- Improvements that you would like to see in our project.
- And other questions about the problems and what they need in our project.

2 Closed-ended questions:

- How many projects that you would like to supervise?
- How many problems face you for communicating with project members?
- How many files uploaded in a day?
  To What Extent, Do you think the system serve pharmacies and companies representatives?
- Do you have any modifications or additions you want omitted from your point of view?

3 Probing questions:

- Can you explain procedures for uploading a file at any web site?
- Can you give us an example in adding new project under your responsibility?

Two fundamental approaches to organizing the interview questions:

1- Top-down.
2- Bottom-up.

When we were putting interviews questions we followed bottom-up interview approach to get the important information first.
3-Preparing for the Interview:

- In this step we Lists the questions that will ask to instructors and project members.
- Confirm the areas in which the instructors and project members have knowledge.

- Structured interviews with closed-ended questions, open ended questions.
- We inform the interviewee of the reason for the interview and the areas you will be discussing to take enough time to think about the questions and organize and organize it.

4- Conducting the interview:

- In this Step we asked Pharmacies and companies representatives and we talking and listening them also, and make Questionnaires, it was very important and useful for our project we know the problems and difficulties in obtaining their data and the difficulties to solve all this problems

5-Post-interview Follow-up:

- After finishing the interview and thanking the interviewers we learned from them, we have to prepare a report that describes the information from the interview, and write all the Requirements of our system

3.3.2 Observation:

- Observation is a good way to check the validity of information gathered from other sources such as interviews and questionnaires.
- In many ways, the analyst becomes an anthropologist as he or she walks through the organization and observes the business system as it functions.

3.4 REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS STRATEGIES:

The analyst often must encourage the stakeholders to think critically about the needs for the new system and discover the true underlying requirements. We present several strategies that the analyst can employ with the stakeholders to accomplish this goal.

Analysis Strategies include:

1. Problem Analysis
2. Duration Analysis
3. Activity-Based Costing
4. Informal Benchmarking
5. Outcome Analysis
6. Technology Analysis

Problem analysis:

- Problem analysis means asking the users and managers to identify problems with the as-is system and to describe how to solve them in the to-be system**.**

Problem definitions:

- The main problem is that all pharmacies get their drugs through pharmaceutical distribution companies with a traditional way by sales representatives and telephones or faxes to make order or to ask for return expired drugs and it takes long time to receive a reply from the company and this delay costs both of pharmacist and companies a lot of time, effort and money so in this project we try to solve this problem to save that effort, money and time and to serve all patients in a quick way

Solution:

- we will create an integrated system which provides more facilities as:
    - The system allows Pharmacists to:
        - Create their account
        - Browse and search for specified company or drug
        - Make order and revise bills

- The system allows Companies representatives to:
  - Create their account
  - Add or remove products
  - Send orders and revise all archived orders

Root Cause Analysis:

- Root cause analysis focuses on problems first rather than solutions. The ideas produced by problem analysis tend to be solutions to problems. All solutions make assumptions about the nature of the problem, assumptions that may or may not be valid.

Performance of organization:

- There is just one person can access data at a time, looking for particular data in documents is time consuming, and because of the possibility of human errors the organization performance is decreased.

Lack of security:

- Since data is stored in filing cabinets it is freely available to anyone.

Activity-Based Costing:

- Activity-based costing is a similar analysis that examines the cost of each major process or step in a business process rather than the time taken.

Informal Benchmarking:

- Benchmarking refers to studying how other organizations perform a business process in order to learn how your organization can do something better by following the user's needs, understanding their requirements, and comparing the different relational databases, we will use SQL-Server2012 for database building and C#, ASP.Net for building Web Pages and other complementary tools to achieve the automation software.

Outcome Analysis:

- Outcome analysis focuses on understanding the fundamental outcomes that provide value to customers. In this project the outcome is facilities communication between instructors and project members.

Technology Analysis:

- Technology analysis starts by having the analysts and managers develop a list of important and interesting technologies. In this project we use some of technologies for Example:

SQL Server 2014	Construct Database
Design For Databases Diagram	Draw Dataflow
Smart Draw	Entity Relationship Diagram
C#, ASP.NET	Web Pages Of Projects

3.5 User and human factor:

- Acting with user interface

3.6 Data requirements:

- Upload data to register and create account
- Upload offers and products to distribute

3.7 Security requirements:

- Secure server connection
- Secure logging session

End of Chapter Three.

Chapter Four Design Phase.

4.1 Database Design

- System design phase is the evaluation of alternative solutions and the specification of a detailed computer-based solution. It is responsible for describing the functional requirement of the system (called Logical design). It specifies the characteristics of the system components necessary to put the logical design into action (called Physical design). In other words, the design stage determines how the new system will work to meet the business needs defined during system analysis.

- During the Design Phase, the system is designed to satisfy the requirements identified in the previous phases. The requirements identified in the Requirements Analysis Phase are transformed into a System Design Document that accurately describes the design of the system and that can be used as an input to system development in the next phase.

4.2 Objectives / Goals

4.2.1 Objectives:

Successful completion of the Design Phase should comprise:

- Transformation of all collected information that we discussed in the previous phase to an organized frame of understanding as physical and logical Entity Relationship Diagram (ER diagram) then build the Data Flow Diagram.
- The requirements of the development phase will be ready to establish its role

4.2.2 Goals:

- The purpose of the Design Phase is to transform the requirements into complete and detailed system design specifications as it is in logical and physical ER diagram and DFD diagram.

Deliverable	Goals
System Design Document (SDD) : - Physical ER Diagram - Logical ER Diagram - Data Flow Diagram Those are the main steps of designing pharmaceutical distribution system between pharmacists and companies representatives	- The SDD is a way of showing the main steps to design and build the pharmaceutical distribution system between pharmacists and companies representatives - To organize the work flow of project
Tools used in the design phase are : - E-Draw Max - Design for database V9 - Microsoft office word 2013 - Windows photo viewer Methodologies used in design phase are: - Manual methodology (paper and pen) - Technical methodology - Discuss methodology	Document the progress step by step and highlight the points of debate , Then ask the supervisor for help and complete the missed parts or misunderstanding processes flow.
System Security Consensus Document (SSCD): - There was just one file which has the documentation and the update points of discuss.	To avoid design phase documentation conflicts and update the project documentation step by step in the same file.

4.3 Database Storage

- Data storage is a critical component of most information systems. Some people consider it to be the critical component. The data captured by an information system is stored in files and databases. A file is a collection of records. A database is a collection of interrelated files. Many legacy systems were built with files technology because files were built for specific applications their design was optimized for those applications
- This close relationship between the files and their applications made it difficult to restructure the files to meet future requirements. And because many applications use the same data, it is not uncommon to find redundant files with data values that do not always match.

There are three types of fields:

- A primary key is a field that uniquely identifies one and only one record in a file or table.

- A secondary key is a field that may either uniquely identify one and only one record in a file or table or identify a set of records with some common, meaningful characteristic.

- A foreign key is a field that points to a related record in a different table. Fields are organized into records, and similar records are organized into files or tables.

Database architecture is built around a database management system (DBMS) that provides the technology to define the database structure and then to create, read, update, and delete records in the tables that make up that structure.

- A DBMS provides a data language to accomplish this. That language provides at least two components:
    - A data definition language to create and maintain the database structure and rules.
    - A data manipulation language to create, read, use, update, and delete records in the database.
- Relational databases store data in a collection of tables that are related via foreign keys.
    - The data definition and manipulation languages of most relational DBMSs are consolidated into a standard language known as SQL-Server.
    - High-end relational database management systems support triggers and stored procedures, programs that are stored with the tables and callable from other SQL-based programs.

- Normalization involves checking each entity (table) for first, second, and third normal form impurities.
    - An entity is a first normal form if it contains no repeating attributes.
    - An entity is a second normal form if it contains no partial dependencies.
    - An entity is a third normal form if it contains no derived attributes or no transitive dependencies.

- Database integrity should be checked and, if necessary, improved to ensure that the business and its users can trust the stored data.

    - Key integrity ensures that every record will have a unique, non-null primary key value.

    - Domain integrity ensures that appropriate fields will store only legitimate values from the set of all possible values.

    - Referential integrity ensures that no foreign key value points to nonexistent primary key value-Initiate Design Activities.

- **The critical design decisions occurred include:**

    - **Approach decisions:**

        - The extra action that added to the plan of design phase was the normalization step which applied to add value to the design phase and ease the development and performance of the Collaborating between staff and project members system.

- **Functional Dependencies and normalization for Relational Databases.**
- **Redundant information in tuples and update anomalies Information is stored redundantly**
    - Wastes Storage

    - Causes problems with update anomalies:

        - Insertion anomalies.
        - Deletion anomalies.
        - Modification anomalies.

4.4 Database Normalization

Normalization: The process of decomposing unsatisfactory "bad" relations by breaking up their attributes into smaller relations.

Stages of normalization:

- First normal form.
- Second normal form.
- Third normal form.
- Boyce code normal form.
- Fourth normal form.
- Fifth normal form.

- **First Normal Form Disallows:**
    - Composite attributes.
    - Multivalued attributes

- **Second Normal Form Disallows:**
    - Relation in the 1NF

- **Third Normal Form Disallows:**
    - A relation must be in the 2NF.
    - Disallowed transitive dependency.

- **Execution decisions:**

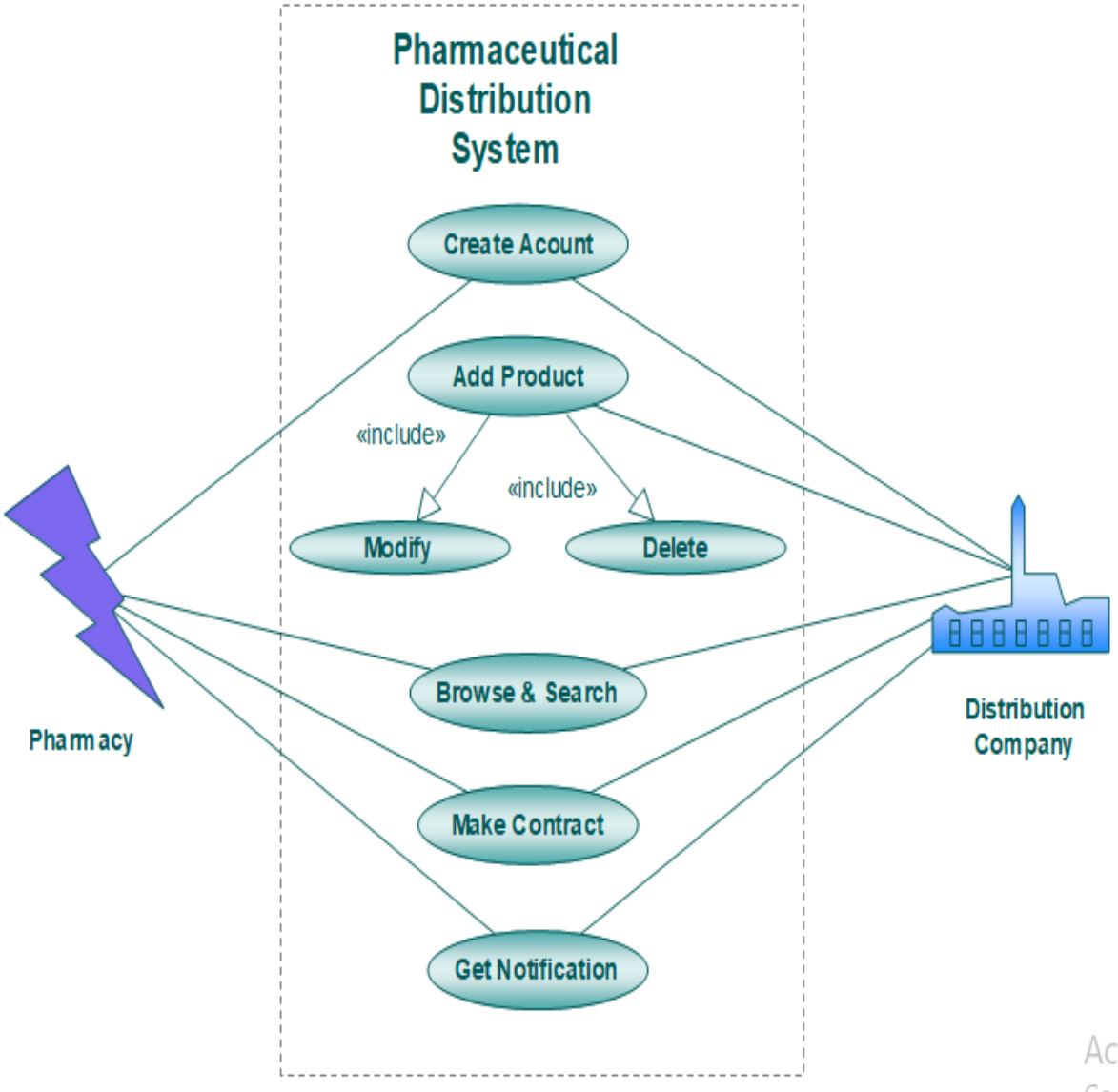
    - In our project, this type of decisions is applied at the analysis phase and collecting information state and updating the processes of workflow and the ER diagram shape with the locations of entities and processes to improve the design shape.

- **Continuation decisions:**

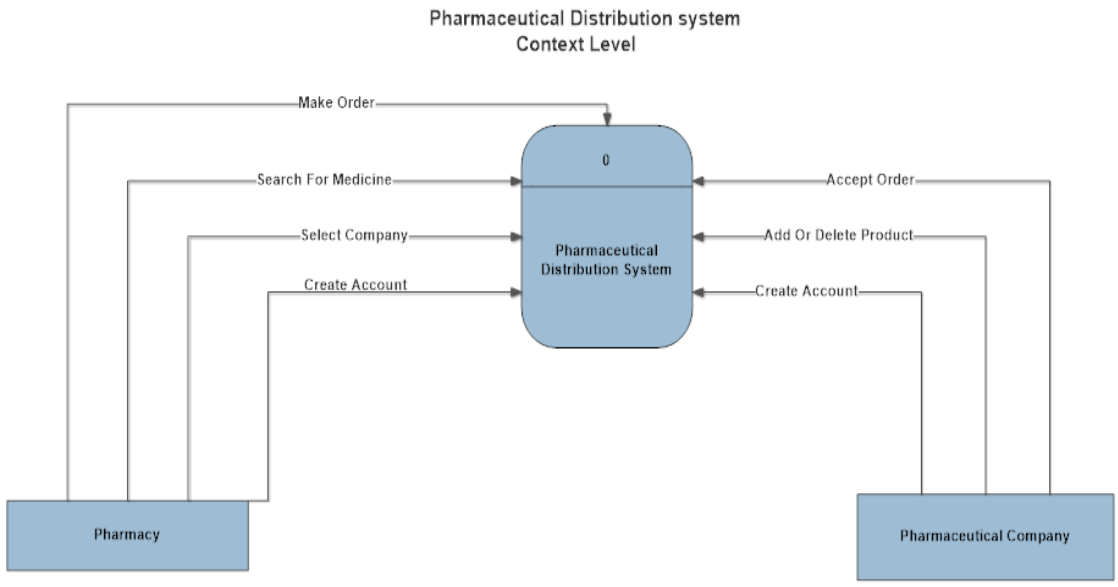
    - The main focus in this type of decisions was applied at the documentation phase. The update occurred frequently depending on discussions and agreed points of view that depends on scientific vision.

4.5 Interface Design

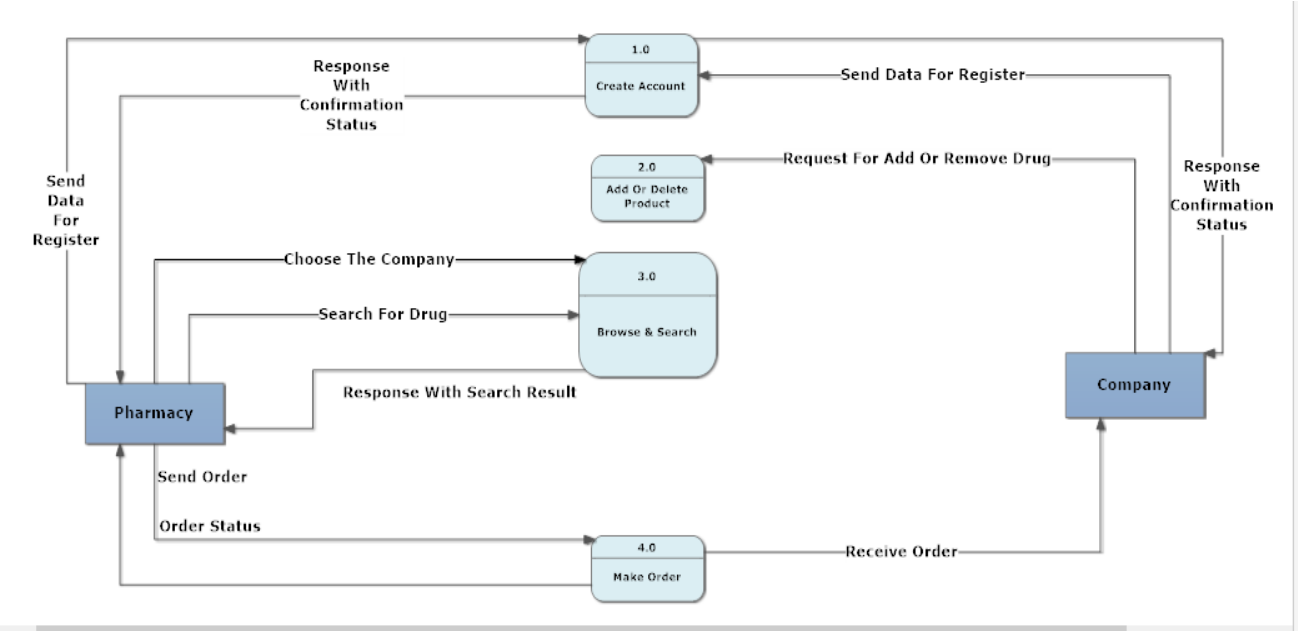
4.5.1 Use Case Diagram



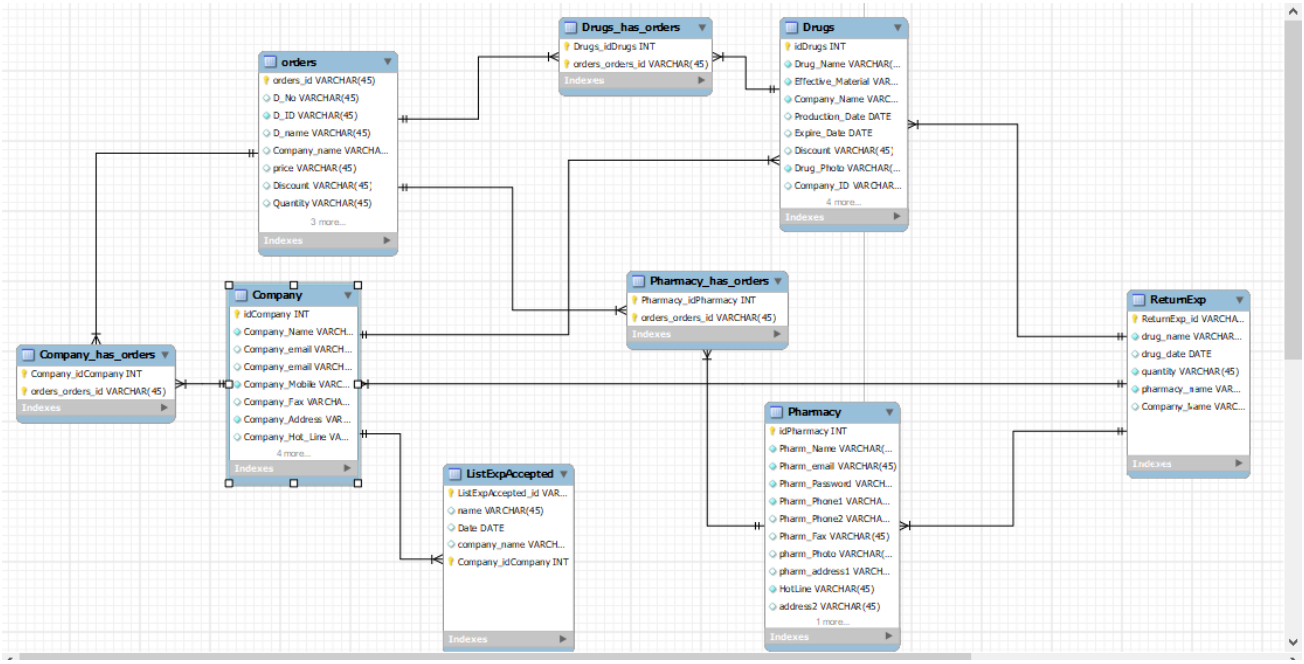
4.5.2 Context Level



4.5.3 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)



4.5.4 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)



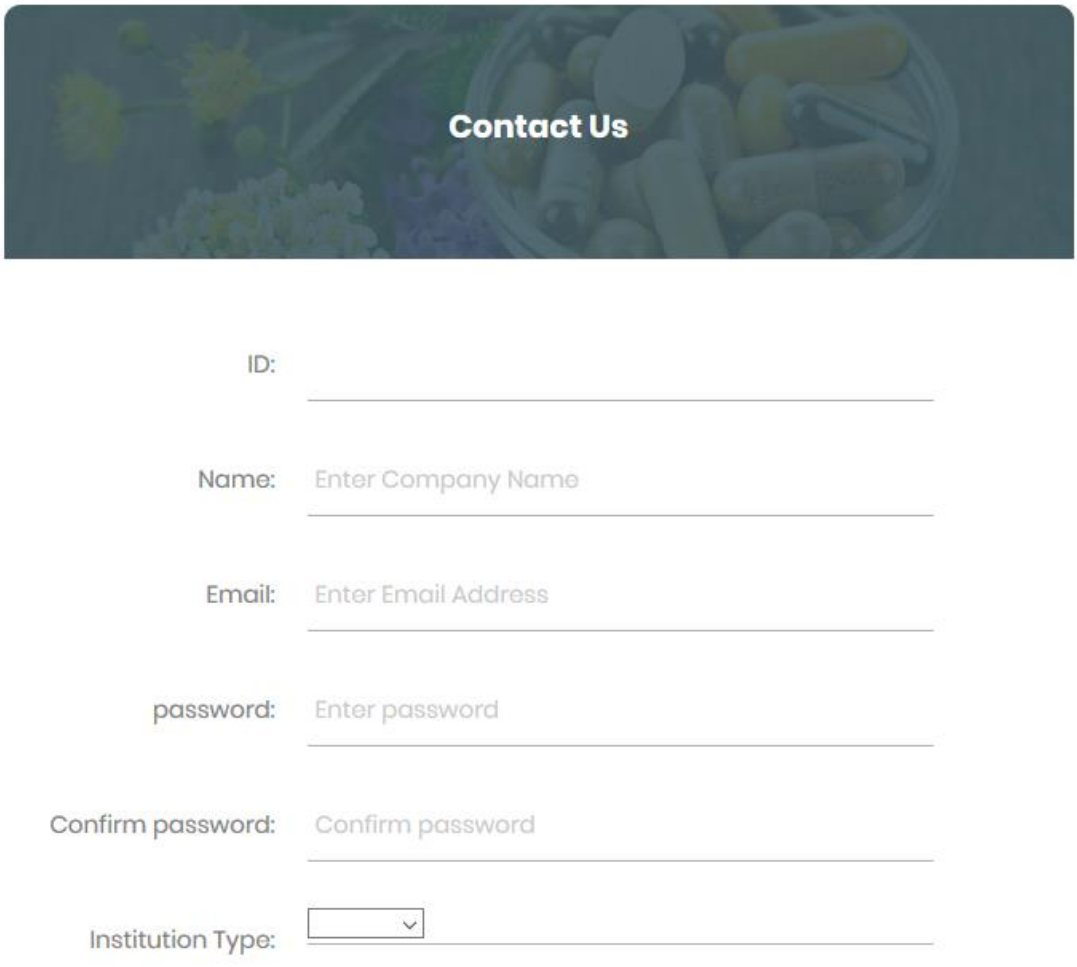
End of Chapter Four.

Chapter Five

Implementation Phase

After Design Phase we will get Implementation Phase as we implement all previous techniques in this phase and the output of this phase is the application developed and all next papers we will discuss in details all application ineterfaces with a short describtion of all of them.

- This form is used for sign up as both types of pharmacists and companies representatives can register within this page by enter details required then can login our application within registered account.



Institution Type:

PHONE NUMBER

Phone: Enter Company Phone number

Mobil: Enter Company Mobile number

Hot line: Enter Hot line number

ADDRESS

Address: Enter Address 1

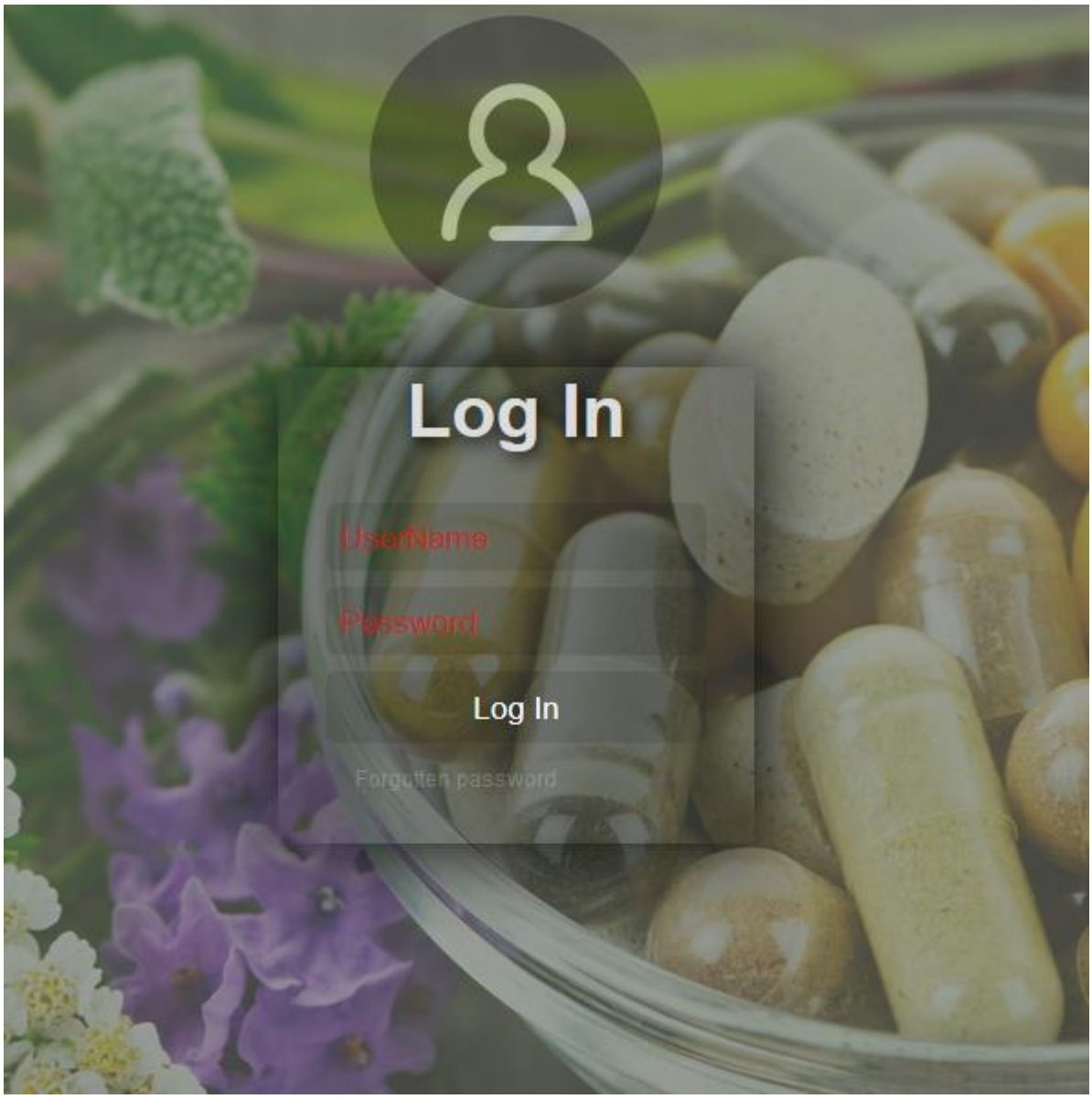
Address: Enter Address 2

Fax: Enter Fax

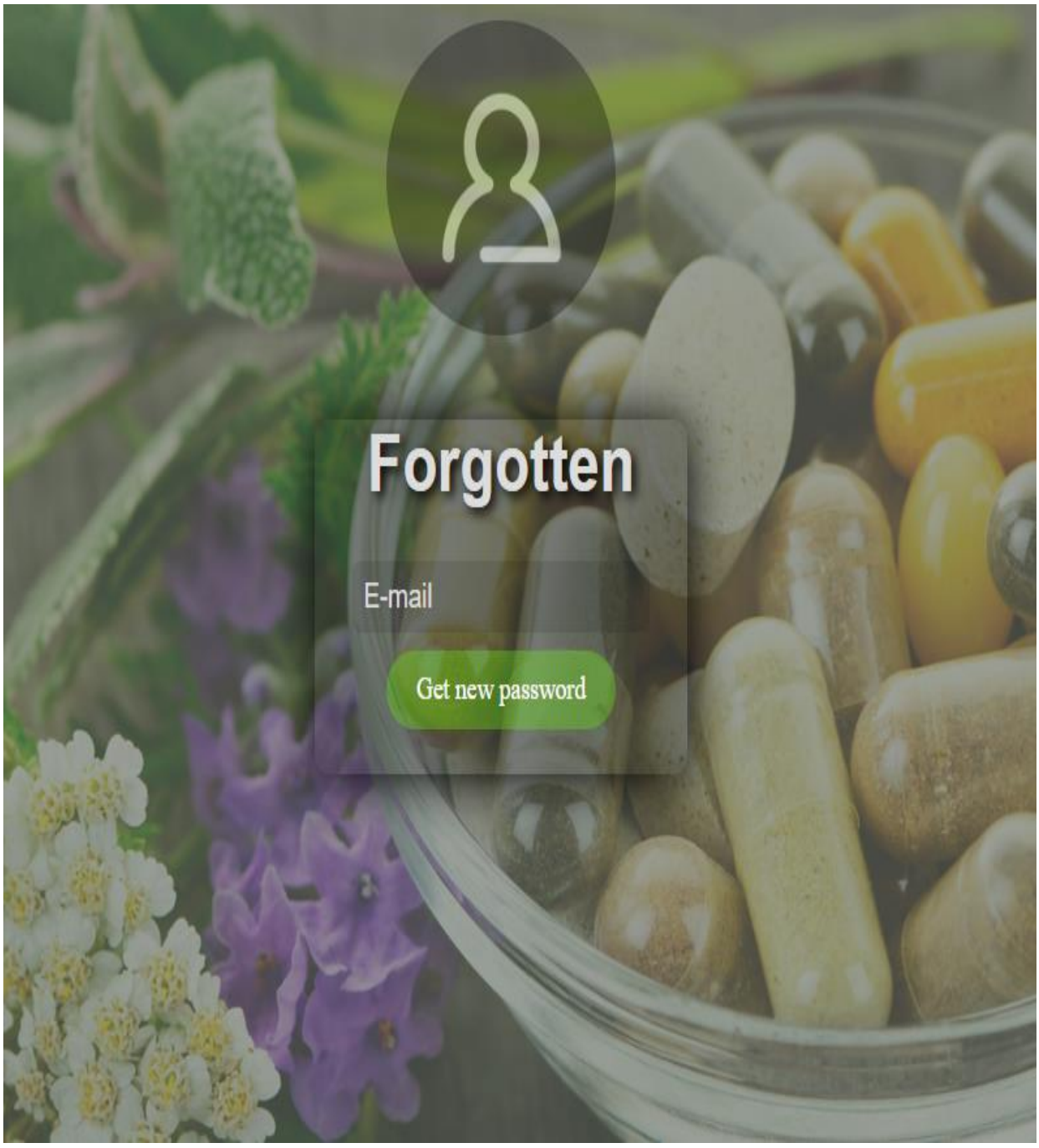
profile photo: Browse... No file selected.

Send

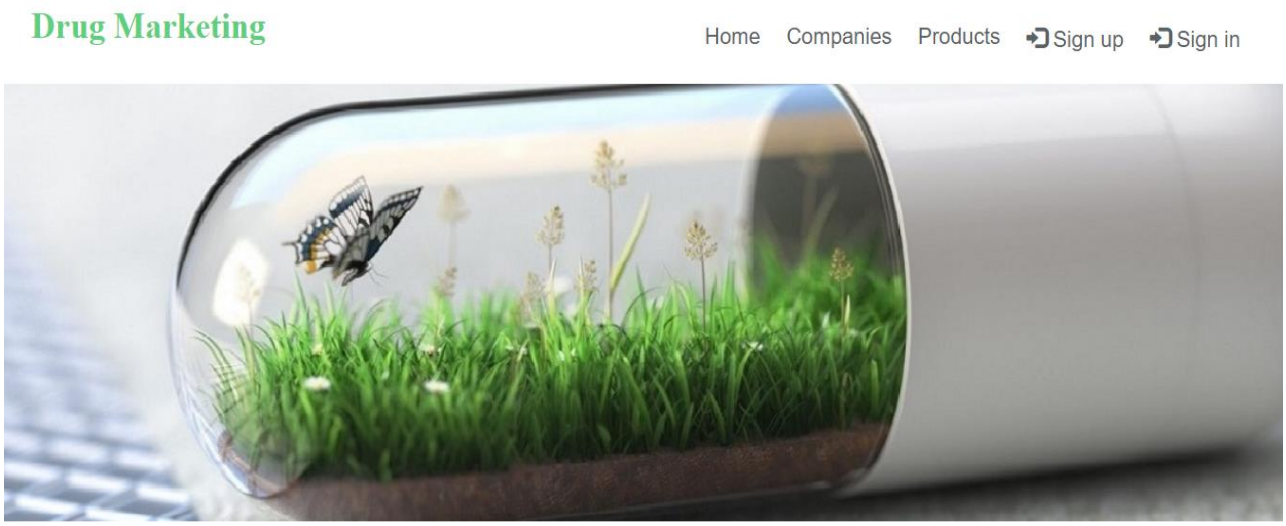
- This is login form that user can enter their user name and password then click login to log into their account to start and make activities.

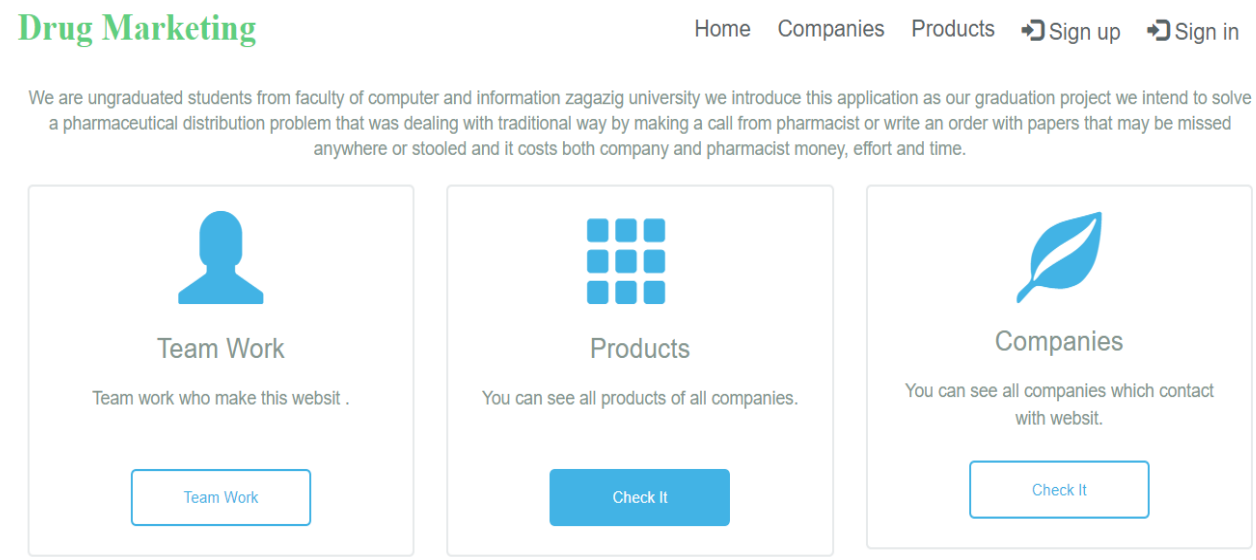


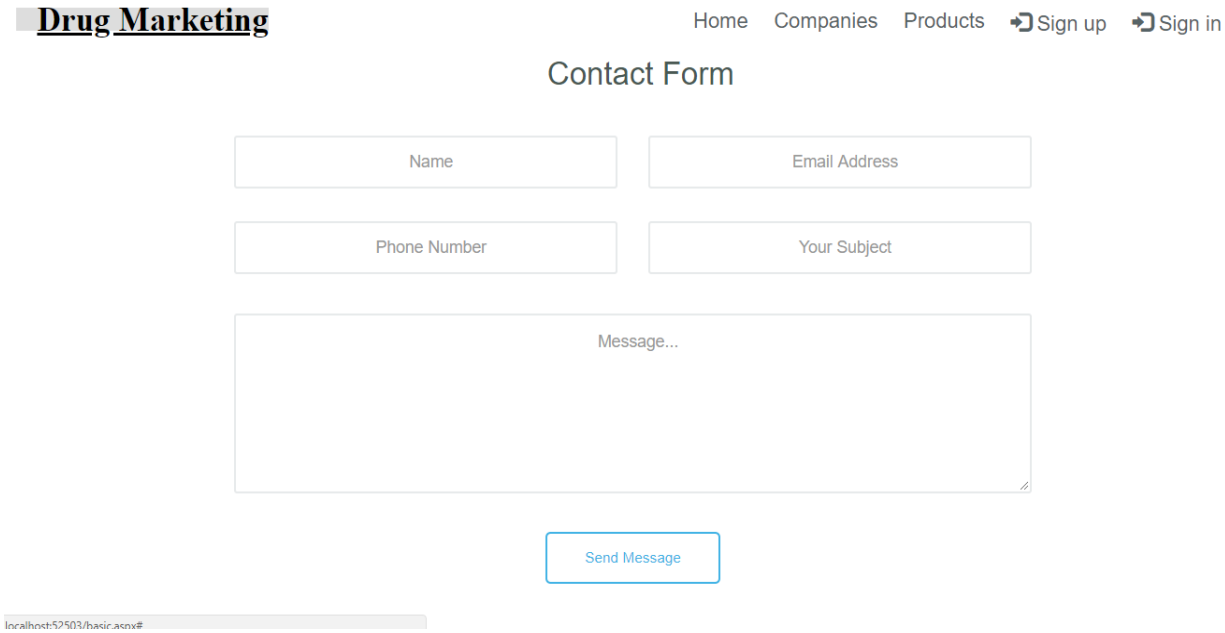
- This page will appear if you forget your password

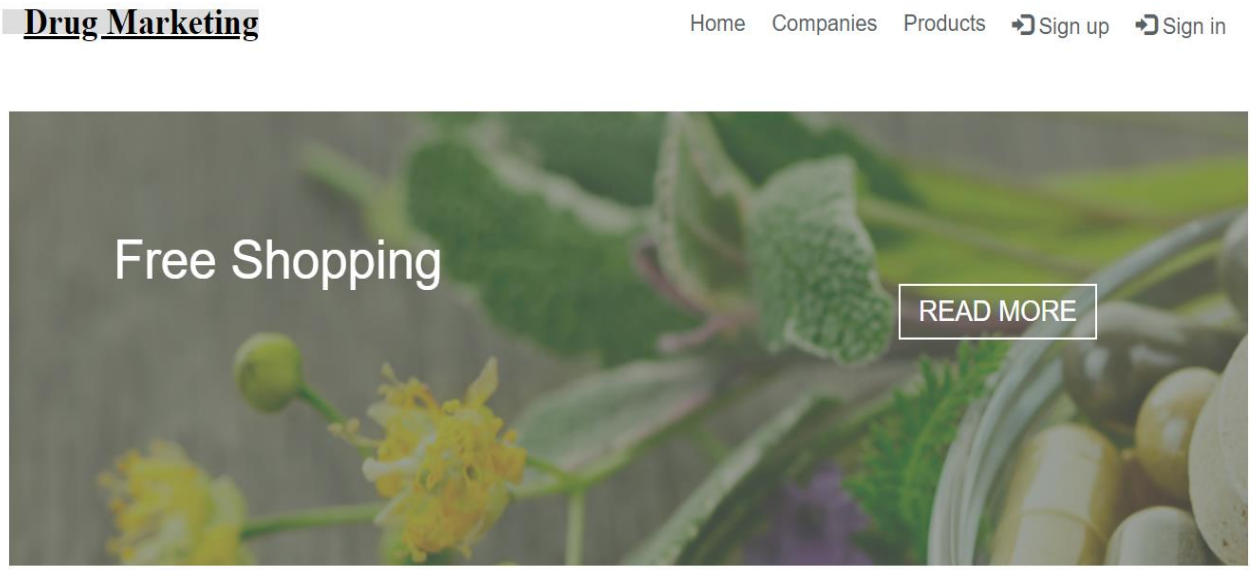


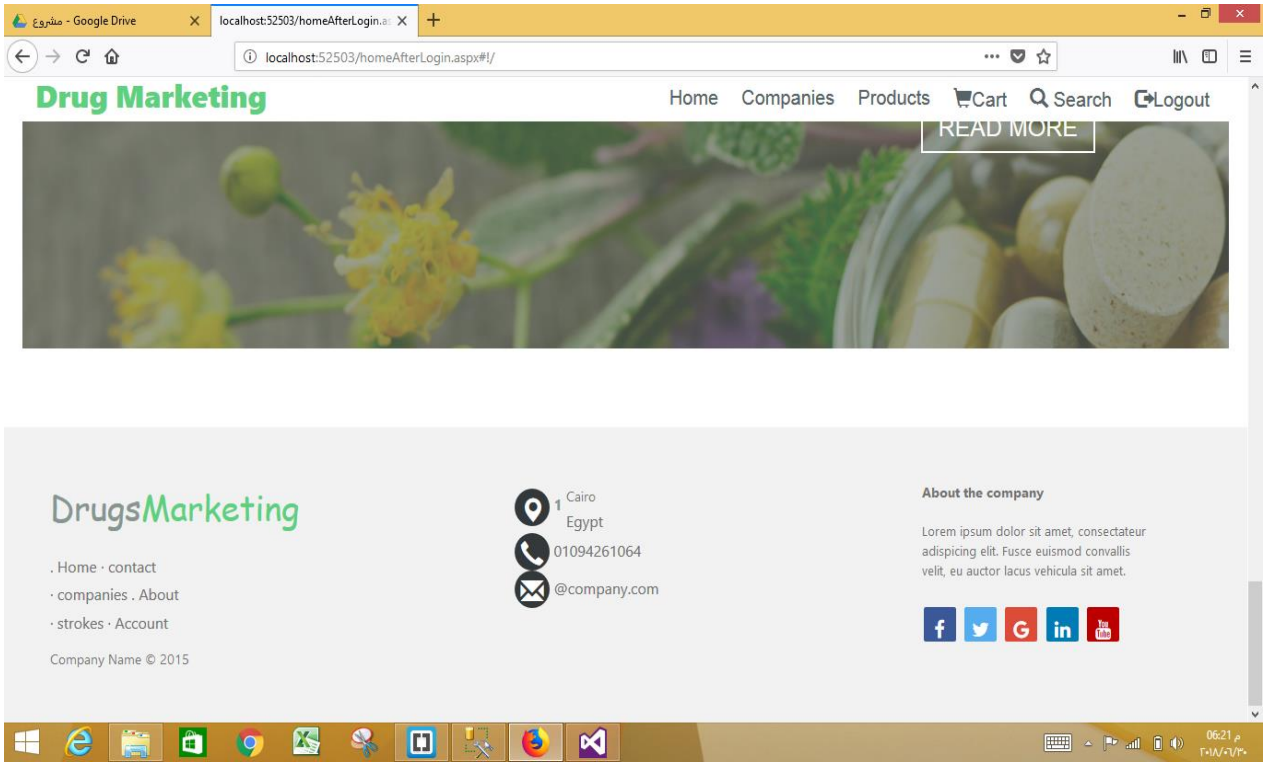
- Welcome to our home page before registeration



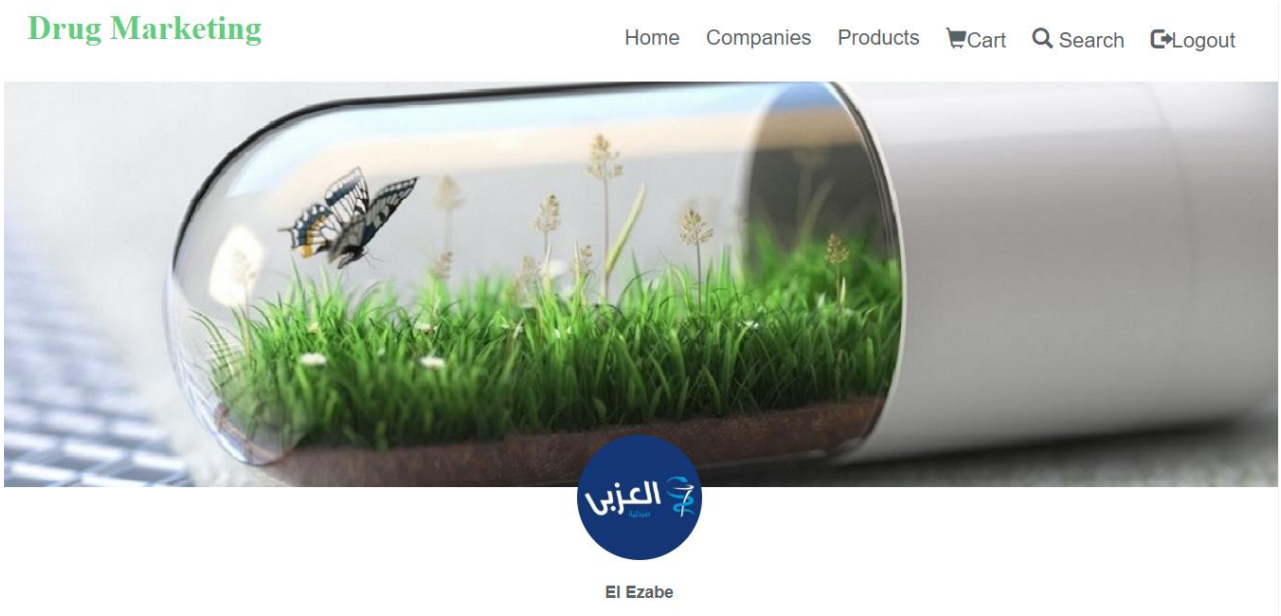

Drug Marketing
Home
Companies
Products
Sign up
Sign in
We are ungraduated students from faculty of computer and information zagazig university we introduce this application as our graduation project we intend to solve a pharmaceutical distribution problem that was dealing with traditional way by making a call from pharmacist or write an order with papers that may be missed anywhere or stooled and it costs both company and pharmacist money, effort and time.
Team Work
Team work who make this websit .
Team Work
Products
You can see all products of all companies.
Check It
Companies
You can see all companies which contact with websit.
Check It
Contact Form


Drug Marketing
Home
Companies
Products
Sign up
Sign in
Contact Form
Name
Email Address
Phone Number
Your Subject
Message...
Send Message

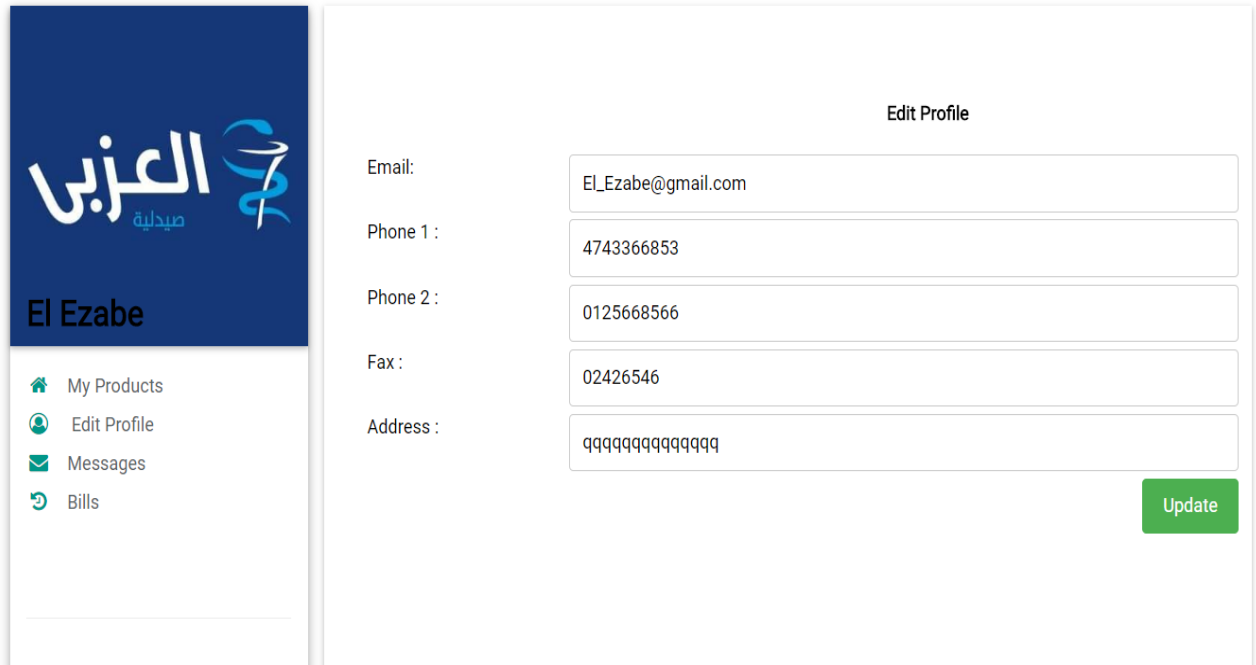

Drug Marketing
Home
Companies
Products
Sign up
Sign in
Free Shopping
READ MORE


Drug Marketing
Home
Companies
Products
Cart
Search
Logout
READ MORE
DrugsMarketing
. Home · contact
· companies . About
· strokes · Account
Company Name © 2015
Cairo
Egypt
01094261064
@company.com
About the company
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectateur adispicing elit. Fusce euismod convallis velit, eu auctor lacus vehicula sit amet.

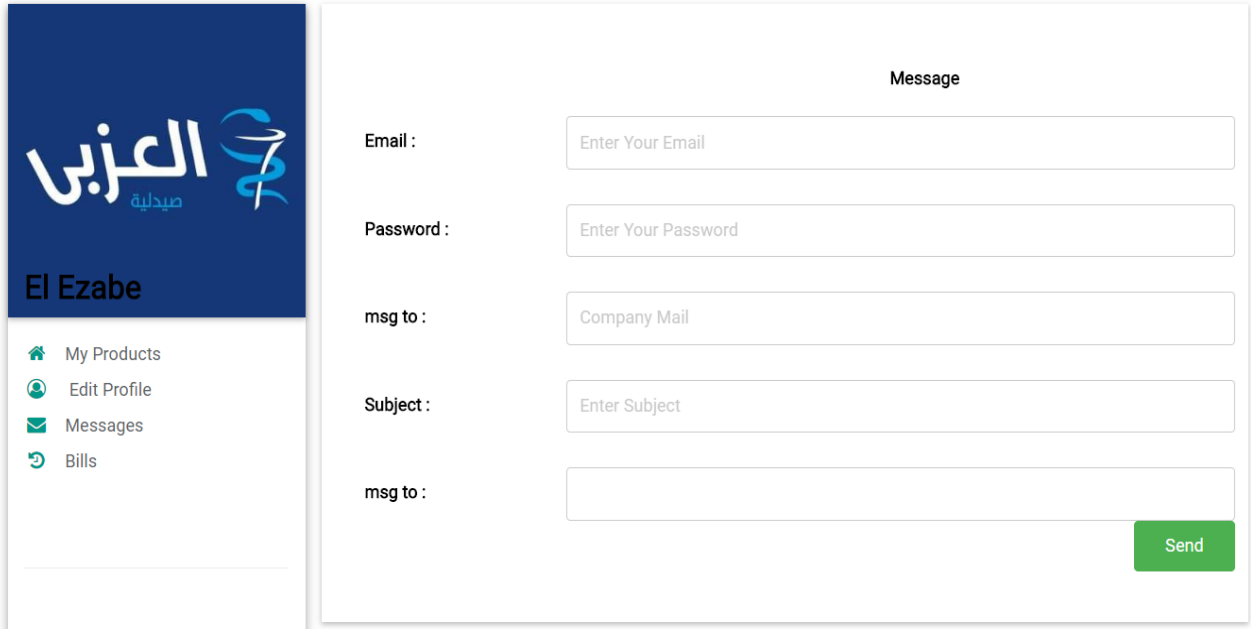
- Home Page after login as a pharmacy



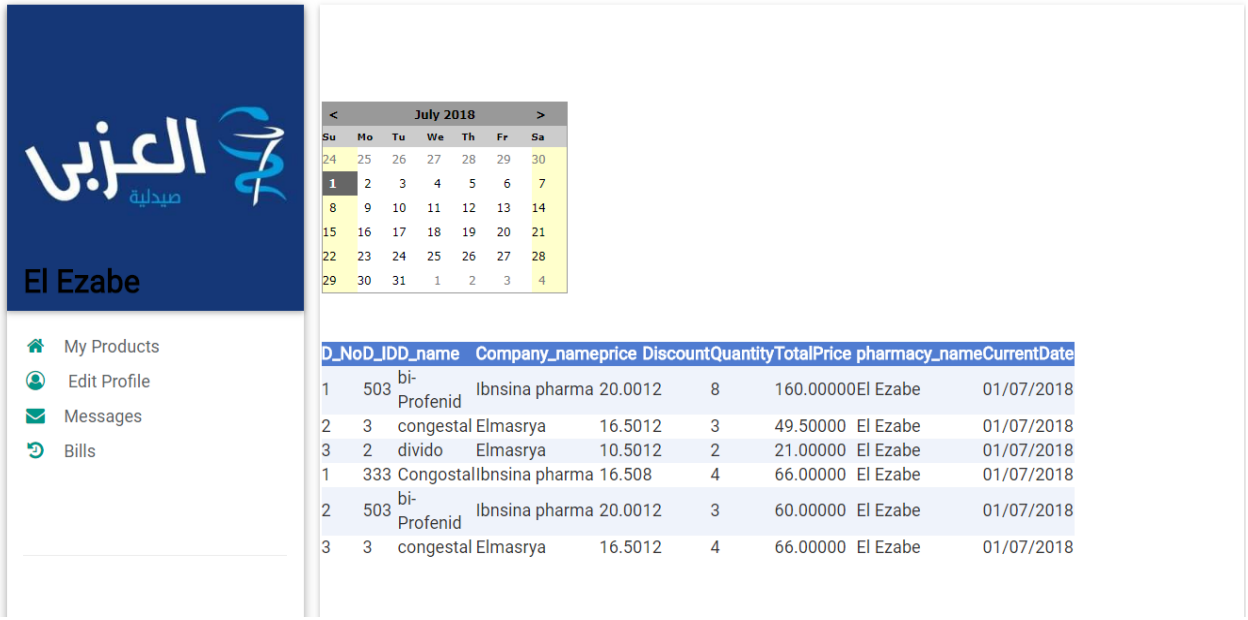
- Pharmacy edit information page



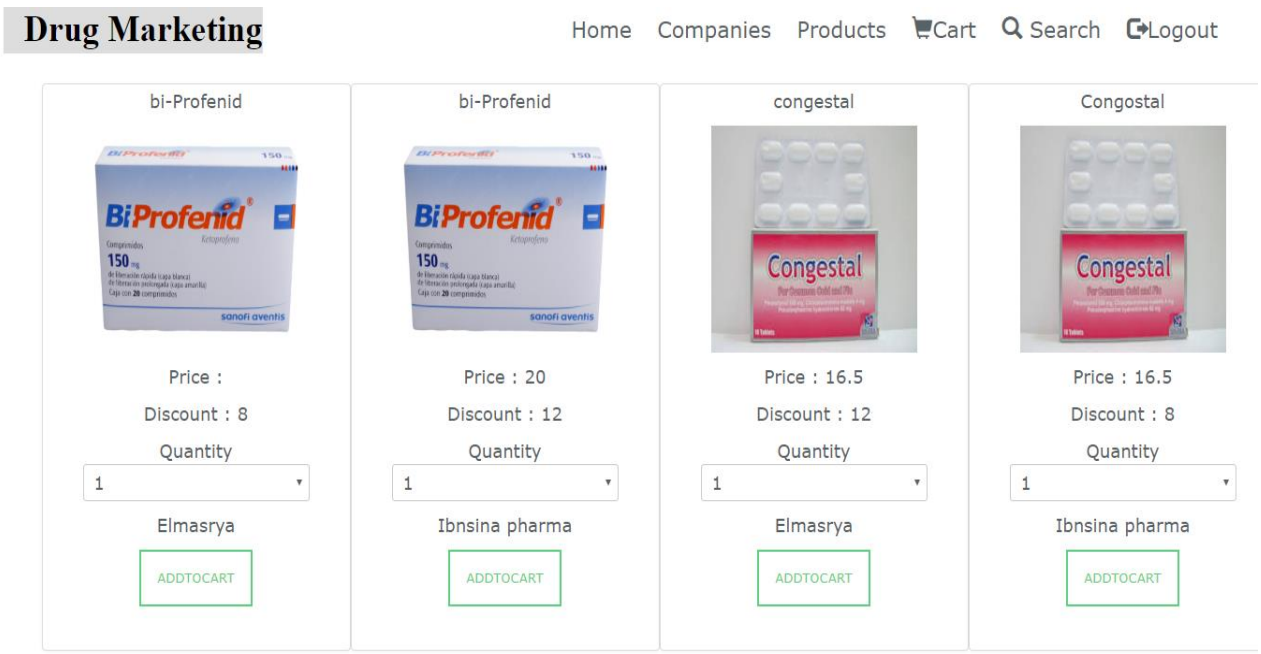
- Email page of pharmacy



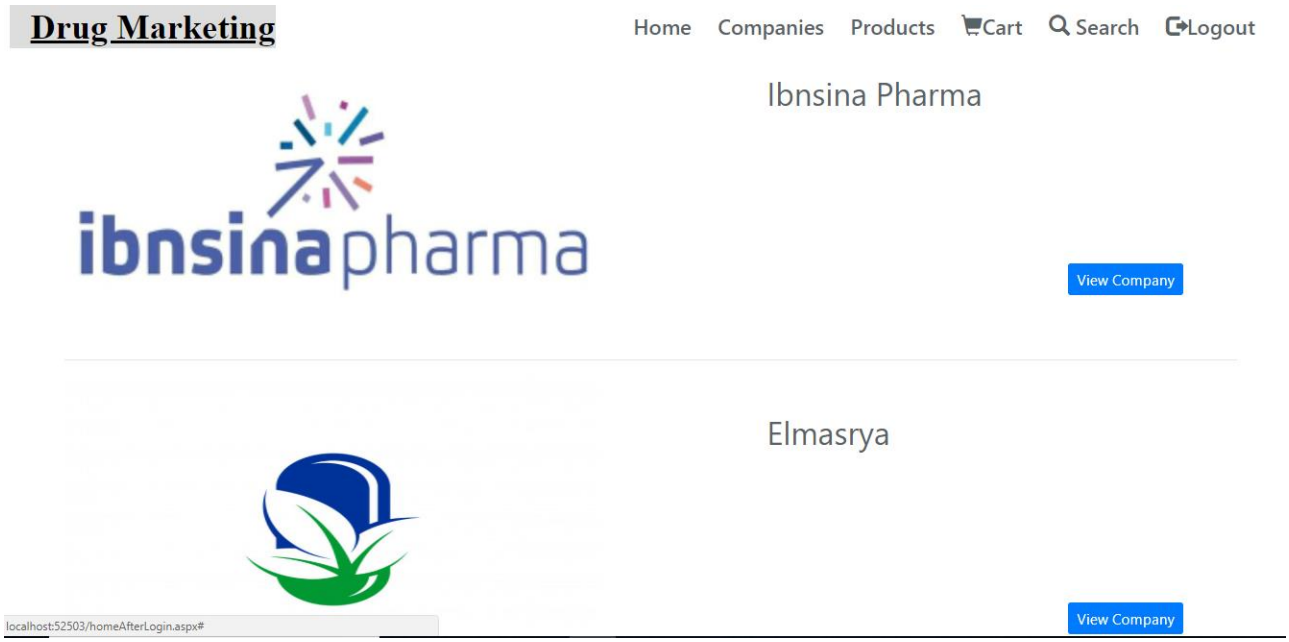
- Bill of pharmacy

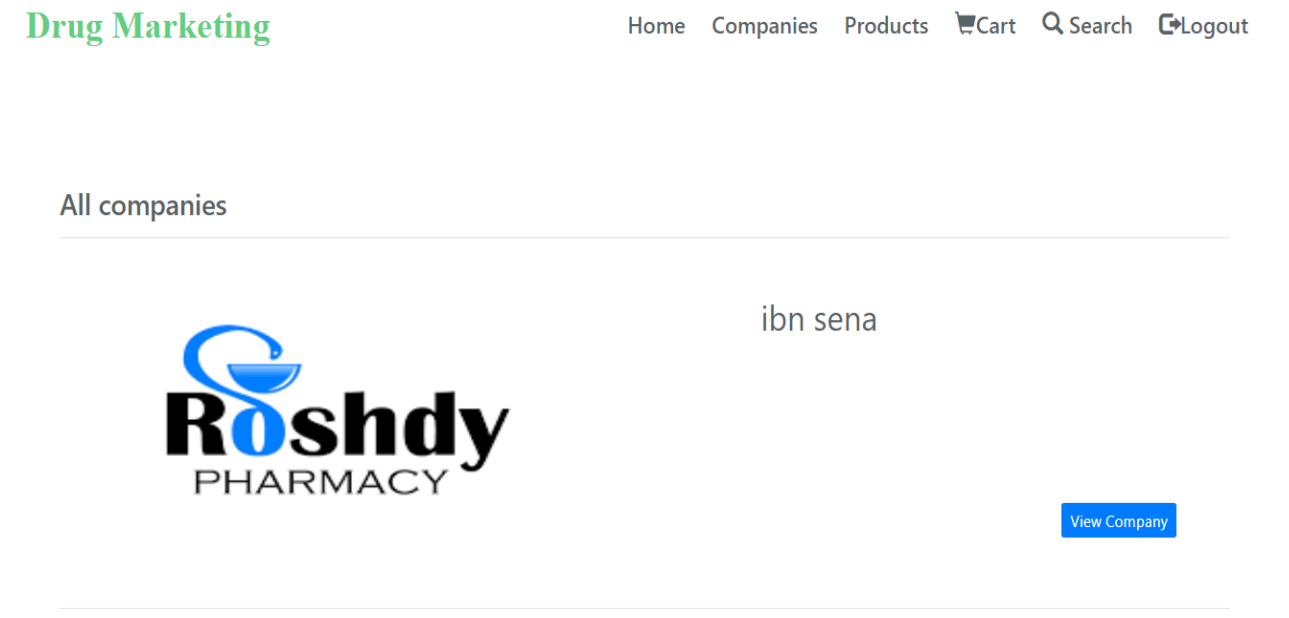


- Products in pharmacy

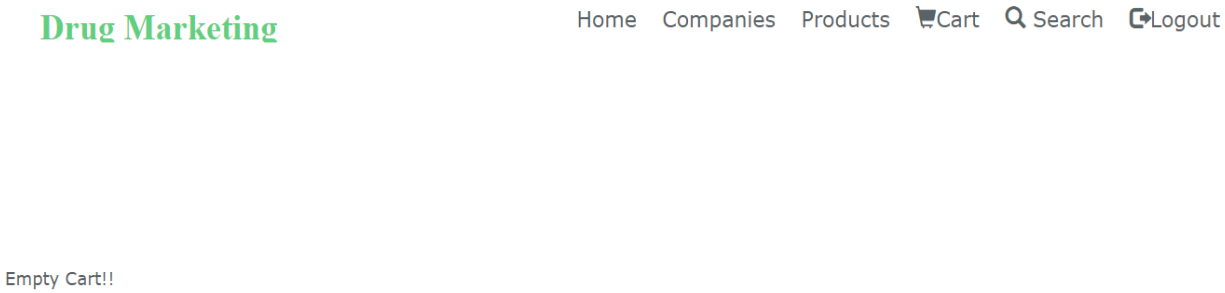


- The companies registered our site and how pharmacies see it

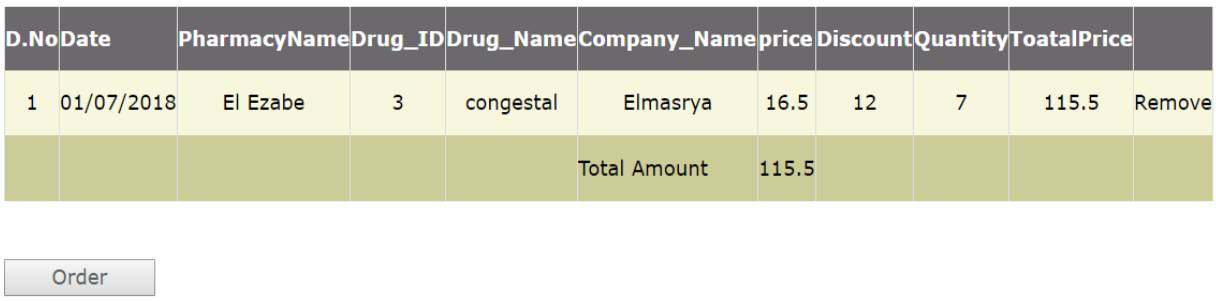




- Cart of pharmacy before make order



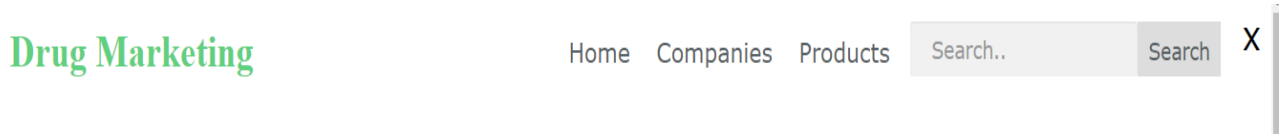
- Cart of pharmacy after make order



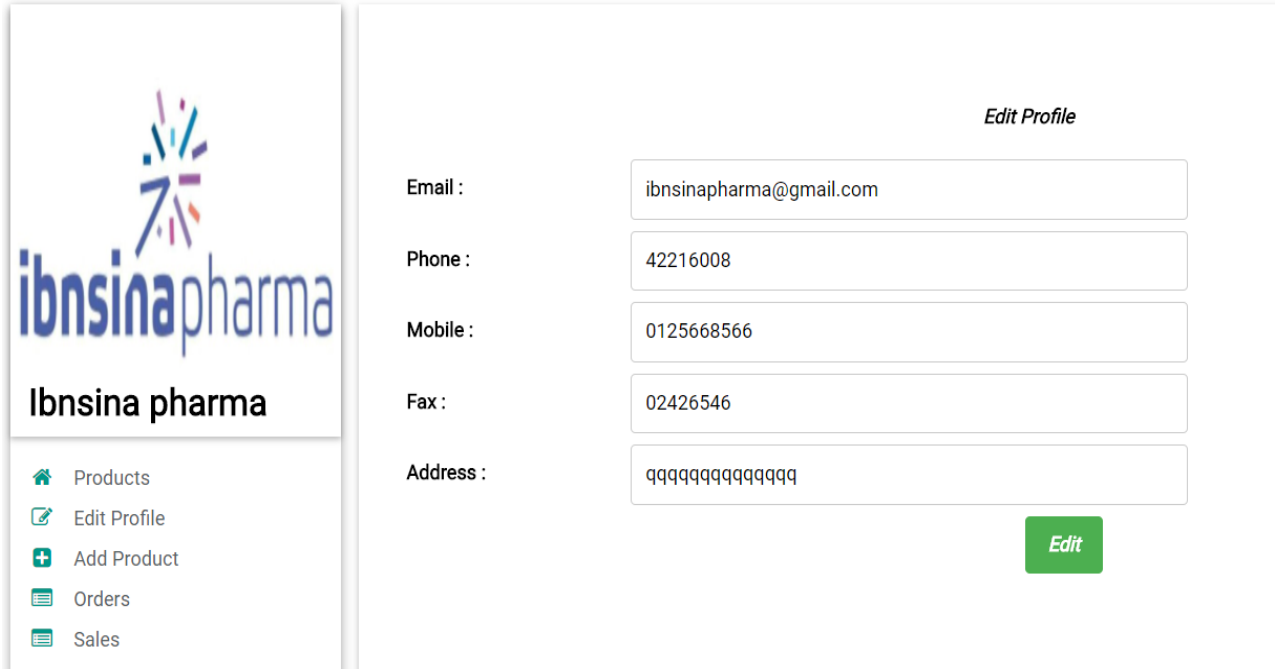
D.No	Date	PharmacyName	Drug_ID	Drug_Name	Company_Name	price	Discount	Quantity	ToatalPrice	
1	01/07/2018	El Ezabe	3	congestal	Elmasrya	16.5	12	7	115.5	Remove
					Total Amount	115.5				

Order

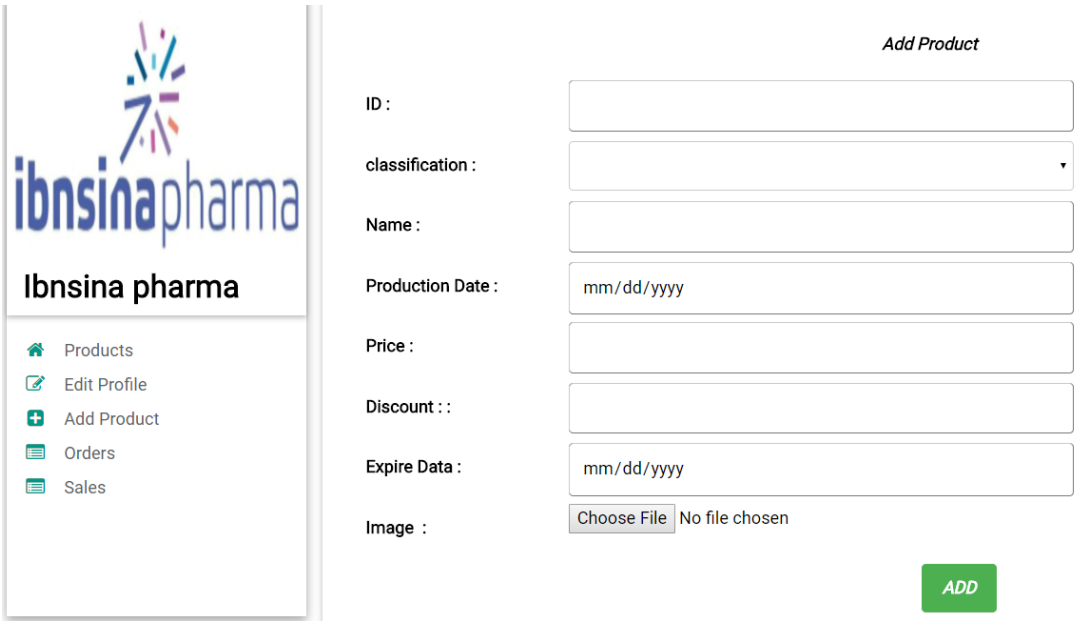
- **Search Button**



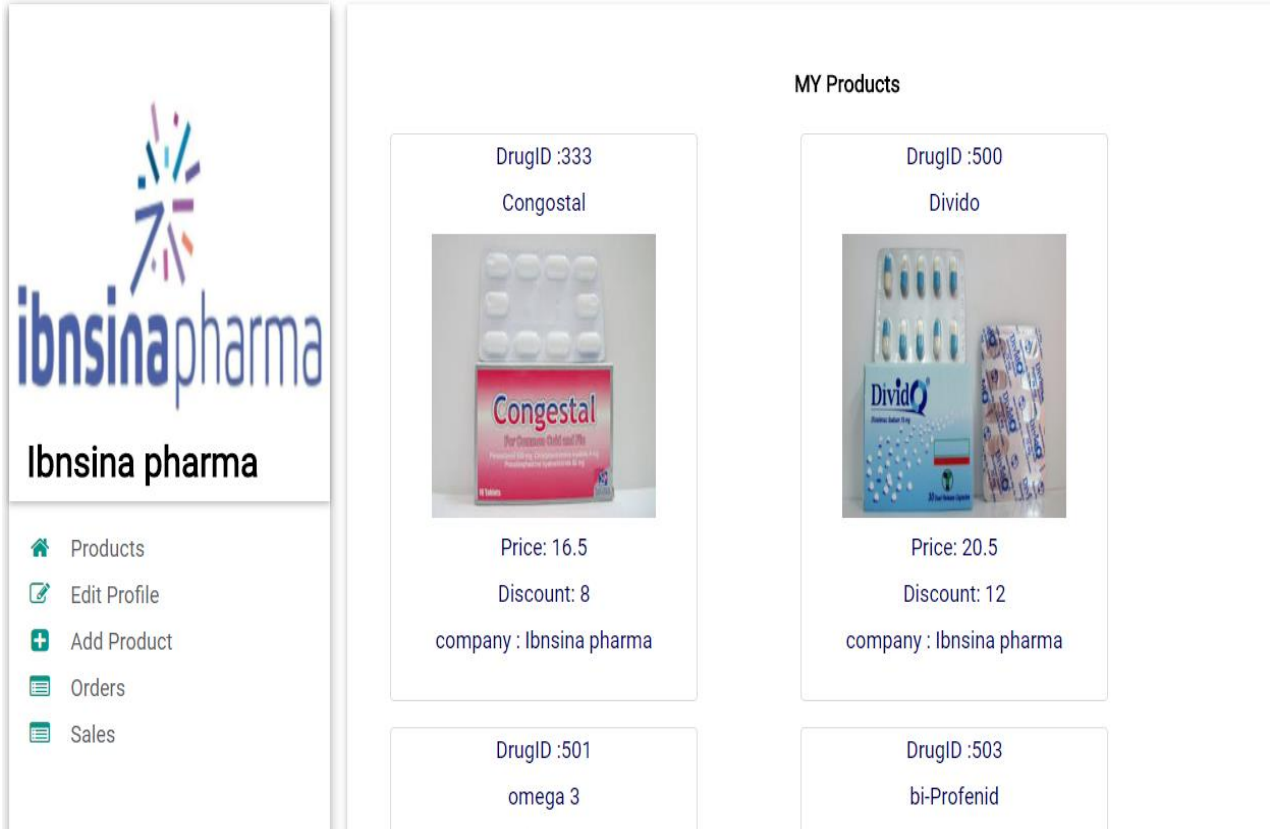
- This page will appear when you login as a company to edit companies information



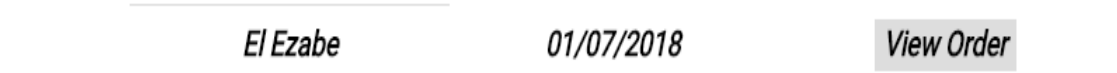
- This page will appear when a company need to add a product



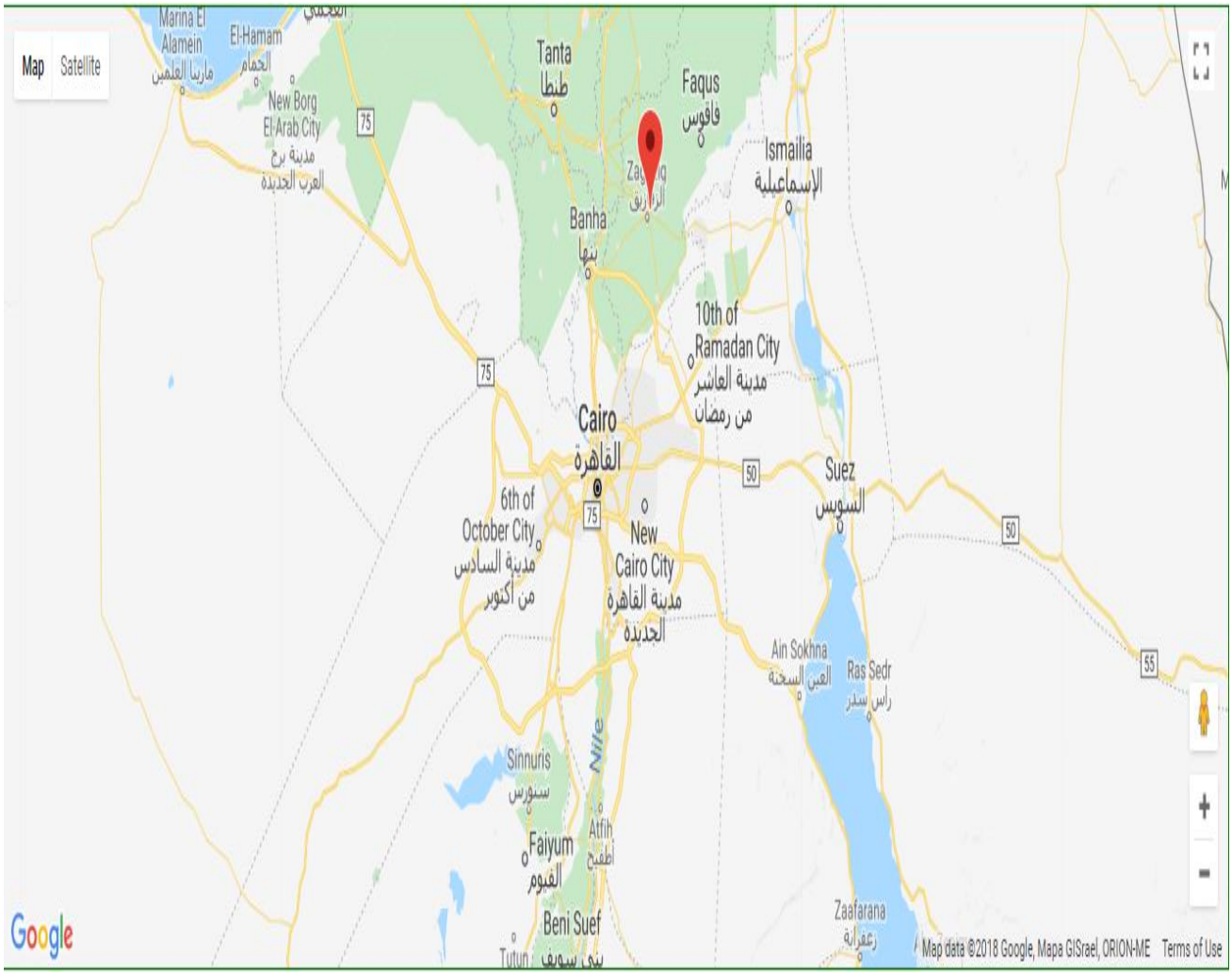
- This page will appear as a company products



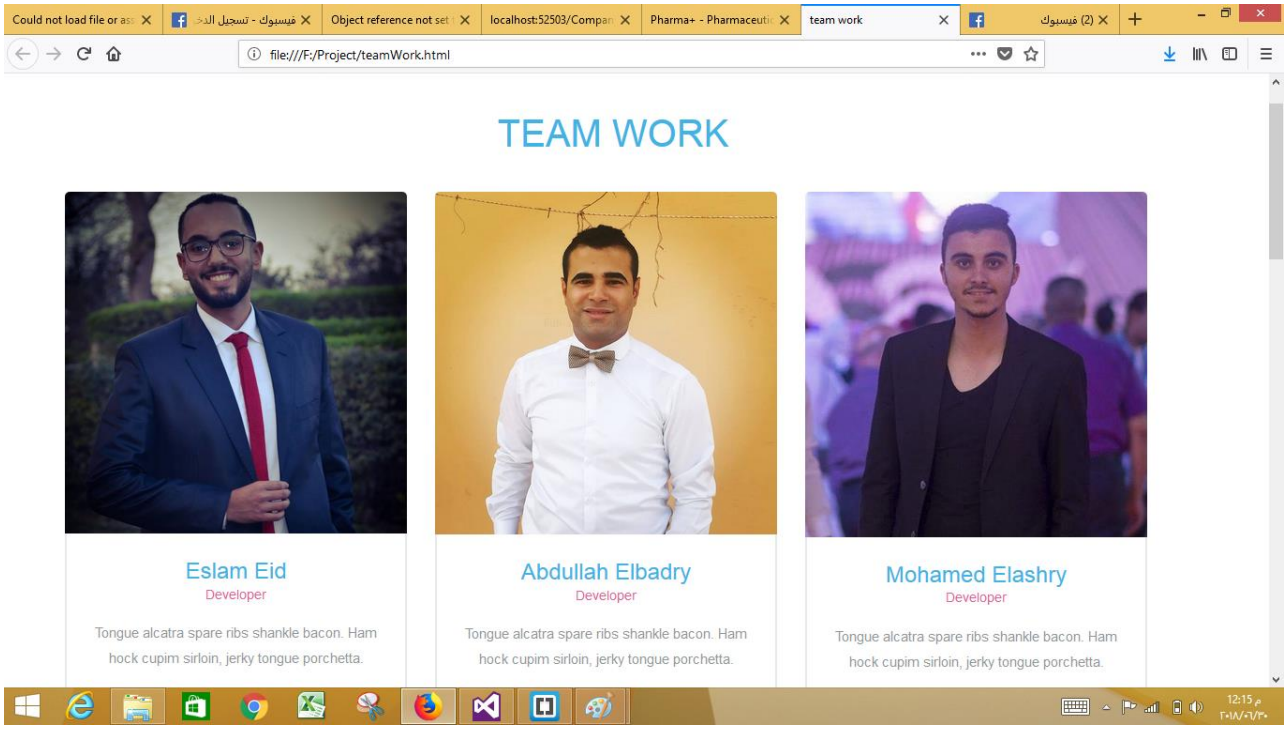
- **This page shows order requests from pharmacies to make orders**

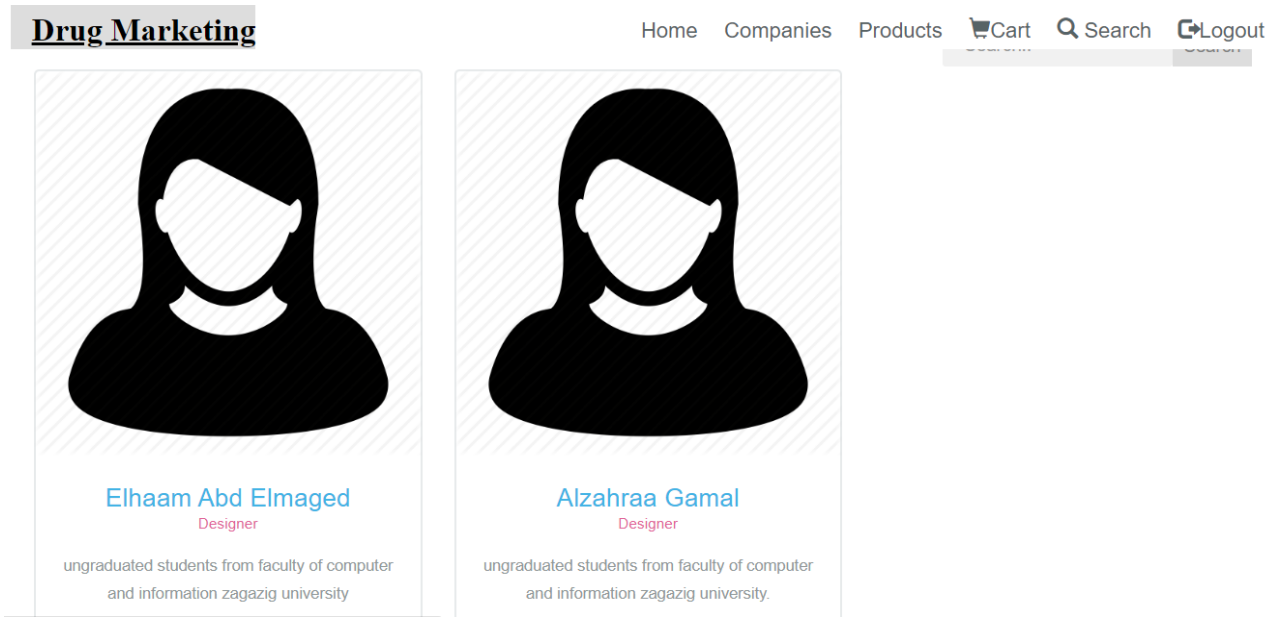


- This page shows a map with a faculty of computer and informatics zagazig university location



- This Page represent the developers team work of this application





Future Work:

After we developed the application we found that we can make more features but the time was the only item that prevent us to complete our features so we decided to list all features that can be added to our project to improve facilities to all users and all features are :

- the application will be uploaded on a cloud
- we will use security mechanisms to encrypt all data that can be send from pharmacist
- to companies representatives to solve man in the middle problem
- The order that get to the companies representatives from pharmacists should be
- read only and not accept any modifications to Limit manipulation in any order
- The application can be used as mobile phone (android) via cross platform to be used with more handheld devices
- The application can be used as a pharmacy system than can read drugs via parcode and send alarms before a drug expired monthly before

End Of Chapter Five