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# E Com Online Medicine Shop using web application

# ABSTRACT

Expanding extent of services are presently electronic services conveyed over the Internet. Internet and online websites has changed our way of shopping completely. As we know that almost everything is going to be online. The web has long been a source of medical data; it has just as of late been utilized for online shopping medical products. Now, medicines are also available online it can be order by mobile application or website, then the seller will be delivered it assoon as possible they will provide various payment options also viz. payment while buying through credit/debit card and cash on delivery. Several advantages and disadvantages of online medicines shopping are examined and can be discussed in this paper. Some important factors that should be keep in mind while shopping medicines are also discussed in this paper. Thisstudyisoneofthefirstsuchstudies,which helps people to buy medicines online it also promotes e-commerce and m-commerce.

# CHAPTER 1 –INTRODUCTION

The term "Electronic commerce" (or e-Commerce) refers to the use of an electronic medium to carry out commercial transactions. Most of the time, it refers to the sale of products via Internet, but the term eCommerce also covers purchasing mechanisms via Internet (for B-To-B).

A client who purchases on the Internet is called a cyberconsumer. E-Commerce is not only limited to online sales, but also covers:

* Preparation of estimates online
* Consulting of users
* Provision of an electronic catalog
* Access plan to point of sales
* Real-time management of product availability (stock)
* Online payment
* Delivery tracking
* After-sales service

In certain cases, electronic commerce makes it possible to highly customize products, in particular when the electronic commerce site is linked with the production system of the enterprise (e.g. business cards, customized items such as T-shirts, cups, caps, etc.)

Finally, insofar as electronic services and products are concerned ([MP3](http://ccm.net/contents/audio/mp3.php3) files, software programs, e-books, etc.), electronic commerce makes it possible to receive the purchase in a very short time, if not immediately.

Most electronic commerce sites are online stores which have at least the following elements at the front-office level:

An online electronic catalog listing all products for sale, their price and sometimes their availability (product in stock or number of days before delivery);

A search engine which makes it possible to easily locate a product via search criteria (brand, price range, key word, etc.) ;

A virtual caddy system (sometimes called virtual cart): This is the heart of the e-commerce system. The virtual caddy makes it possible to trace the purchases of the client along the way and modify the quantities for each reference;

Secure online payment (accounting) is often ensured by a trusted third party (a bank) via a [secure](http://ccm.net/contents/crypto/ssl.php3) transaction;

An order tracking system, which allows tracking of order processing and sometimes provides information on pickup of the package by the shipper.

A [back office](http://ccm.net/contents/e-business.php3) system allows the online dealer to organize its offerings online, modify prices, add or remove product references as well as manage and handle client orders.

E Commerce stands for electronic commerce and caters to trading in goods and services through the electronic medium such as internet, mobile or any other computer network. It involves the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) in making commerce between consumers and organizations, organization and organization or consumer and consumer. With the growing use of internet worldwide, Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) has also increased in humungous amounts and so has flourished e-commerce with the prolific virtual internet bazaar inside the digital world which is righty termed as e-malls.

We now have access to almost every knick-knack of our daily lives at competitive prices on the internet. No matter one is educated or illiterate, an urbane or a countryman, in India or in U.K; all you need is an internet connection and a green bank account. With e-commerce then, you can buy almost anything you wish for without actually touching the product physically and inquiring the salesman n number of times before placing the final order. Here is a beautiful picture depicting how has human life evolved to adapt to the digital world and hence trading over the internet. As seen, from pizza and potted plant to pair of shoes, we have everything on sale on the internet available in tempting offers..!! Snapdeal.com, Amazon, eBay, Naaptol, Myntra, etc are some of the most popular e-commerce websites.

Tracing some steps back, it’s been recorded that some institutes of the western world started exchanging information and data electronically by the late 1970s. But the concept of online trading of goods was first witnessed much later with the dawn of 1990. In 1994, Jeff Bezos; an American businessman started his e-commerce website Cadabra.com, now popularly known as Amazon.com. Amazon was the first online firm to execute secured online transactions.

Dell Inc emerged as the first company ever to record sales in millions of dollars in 1997. It was also the first company to sell large number of assembled computers online. It is popularly known for its successful business model and in the year 2007, it was listed as the 34thlargest company in the Fortune500 list.

In the United States, certain electronic commerce activities are regulated by the [Federal Trade Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Trade_Commission) (FTC). These activities include but not limit to the use of commercial e-mails, online advertising and [consumer privacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Consumer_privacy). The [CAN-SPAM Act of 2003](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CAN-SPAM_Act_of_2003) establishes national standards for direct marketing over e-mail. The [Federal Trade Commission Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Trade_Commission_Act) regulates all forms of advertising, including online advertising, and states that advertising must be truthful and non-deceptive.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-26) Using its authority under Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits unfair or deceptive practices, the FTC has brought a number of cases to enforce the promises in corporate privacy statements, including promises about the security of consumers' personal information.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-27) As a result, any corporate privacy policy related to e-commerce activity may be subject to enforcement by the FTC.

The Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act of 2008, which came into law in 2008, amends the [Controlled Substances Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Controlled_Substances_Act) to address [online pharmacies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_pharmacy).[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-28)

Conflict of laws in cyberspace is a major hurdle for harmonization of legal framework for e-commerce around the world. In order to give a uniformity to e-commerce law around the world, many countries adopted the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996).[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-http:.2F.2Fwww.uncitral.org.2Funcitral.2Fen.2Funcitral_texts.2Felectronic_commerce.2F1996Model.html-29)

Internationally there is the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network (ICPEN), which was formed in 1991 from an informal network of government customer fair trade organisations. The purpose was stated as being to find ways of co-operating on tackling consumer problems connected with cross-border transactions in both goods and services, and to help ensure exchanges of information among the participants for mutual benefit and understanding. From this came Econsumer.gov, an ICPEN initiative since April 2001. It is a portal to report complaints about online and related transactions with foreign companies.

There is also Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) was established in 1989 with the vision of achieving stability, security and prosperity for the region through free and open trade and investment. APEC has an Electronic Commerce Steering Group as well as working on common privacy regulations throughout the APEC region.

In Australia, Trade is covered under Australian Treasury Guidelines for electronic commerce,[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-30) and the [Australian Competition and Consumer Commission](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Competition_and_Consumer_Commission)[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-31)regulates and offers advice on how to deal with businesses online,[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-32) and offers specific advice on what happens if things go wrong.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-33)

In the United Kingdom, The [Financial Services Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Services_Authority) (FSA)[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-34) was formerly the regulating authority for most aspects of the EU's [Payment Services Directive](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Payment_Services_Directive) (PSD), until its replacement in 2013 by the [Prudential Regulation Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prudential_Regulation_Authority_(United_Kingdom)) and the [Financial Conduct Authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_Conduct_Authority).[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-35) The UK implemented the PSD through the Payment Services Regulations 2009 (PSRs), which came into effect on 1 November 2009. The PSR affects firms providing payment services and their customers. These firms include banks, non-bank credit card issuers and non-bank merchant acquirers, e-money issuers, etc. The PSRs created a new class of regulated firms known as payment institutions (PIs), who are subject to prudential requirements. Article 87 of the PSD requires the European Commission to report on the implementation and impact of the PSD by 1 November 2012.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-36)

In India, the [Information Technology Act 2000](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_Technology_Act_2000) governs the basic applicability of [e-commerce](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce_in_India).

In China, the Telecommunications Regulations of the People's Republic of China (promulgated on 25 September 2000), stipulated the [Ministry of Industry and Information Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Industry_and_Information_Technology) (MIIT) as the government department regulating all telecommunications related activities, including electronic commerce.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-37) On the same day, The Administrative Measures on Internet Information Services released, is the first administrative regulation to address profit-generating activities conducted through the Internet, and lay the foundation for future regulations governing e-commerce in China.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-38) On 28 August 2004, the eleventh session of the tenth NPC Standing Committee adopted The Electronic Signature Law, which regulates data message, electronic signature authentication and legal liability issues. It is considered the first law in China's e-commerce legislation. It was a milestone in the course of improving China's electronic commerce legislation, and also marks the entering of China's rapid development stage for electronic commerce legislation.

In 1996, Forrester Research Institute (www.forrester.com) predicted that B2C would be a $6.6 billion business in 2000, up from $518 million in 1996. Then they revised the figure to $20 billion, and the prediction keeps growing. In 1997, about $10 billion worth of B2B transactions were conducted over the Internet. Predictions on the total size of ECommerce vary. For 2010, total online shopping and B2Btransactions are estimated to be in the range of $700 billion to $4 trillion. Some E-Commerce applications, such as auctions and online stock trading, are growing at a rate of 15 percent to 25 percent per month, and the number of Internet users worldwide is predicted to reach 750 million by 2008.

The benefits to organizations are as follows: • Electronic commerce expands the market lace to national and international market with minimal capital outlay, a company can easily and quickly locate more customers, the best suppliers, and the most suitable business partners worldwide. • Electronic commerce decreases the cost of creating, processing, distributing, storing, and retrieving paper-based information. For example, by introducing an electronic procurement system, companies can cut the purchasing administrative costs by as much as 85 percent. • Ability for creating highly specialized businesses. For example, dog toys which can be purchased only in pet shops or department and discounts stores in the physical world are sold now in a specialized www.dogtoys.com (also see www.cattoys.com). • Electronic commerce allows reduced inventories and overhead by facilitating “pull” type supply chain management. In a pull-type system the process starts from customer orders and uses just-in-time manufacturing. • The pull-type processing enables expensive customization of products and services which provides competitive advantage to its implementers. 21 • Electronic commerce reduces the time between the outlay of capital and the receipt of products and services. • Electronic commerce initiates business processes reengineering projects By changing processes, productivity of salespeople, knowledge workers, and administrators can increase by 100 percent or more. • Electronic commerce lowers telecommunication cost the internet is much cheaper than value added networks. • Other benefits include improved image, improved customer service, new found business partners, simplified processes, compressed cycle and delivery time, increased productivity, eliminating paper, expediting access to information, reduced transportation costs, and increased flexiblity.

## Objectives

E-Services for gram panchayath aim is to provide the information about the services or schemes and application for each services of gram panchayath and it also view and update by the staff of gram panchayath.

## System Specifications

Hardware Requirements:-

Processor : Intel(R) 2.10GHz

Installed memory (RAM) : 4 GB

Hard Disk : 160 GB

Operating System : Windows (7)

**Software Requirements: -**

Operating System : Windows OS

Front-End : HTML, CSS, and JS

Back-End : Angular JS, PHP, MYSQL

# CHAPTER 2 – LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2010, the United Kingdom had the highest per capita e-commerce spending in the world.[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-41) As of 2013, the Czech Republic was the European country where e-commerce delivers the biggest contribution to the enterprises´ total revenue. Almost a quarter (24%) of the country's total turnover is generated via the online channel.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-42)

Among emerging economies, China's e-commerce presence continues to expand every year. With 668 million Internet users, China's online shopping sales reached $253 billion in the first half of 2015, accounting for 10% of total Chinese consumer retail sales in that period.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-43) The Chinese retailers have been able to help consumers feel more comfortable shopping online.[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-44) E-commerce transactions between China and other countries increased 32% to 2.3 trillion yuan ($375.8 billion) in 2012 and accounted for 9.6% of China's total international trade.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-45) In 2013, [Alibaba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alibaba_Group) had an e-commerce market share of 80% in China.[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-46) In 2014, there were 600 million Internet users in China (twice as many as in the US), making it the world's biggest online market.[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-47) China is also the largest e-commerce market in the world by value of sales, with an estimated US$899 billion in 2016.[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-48)

In 2013, Brazil's e-commerce was growing quickly with retail e-commerce sales expected to grow at a double-digit pace through 2014. By 2016, eMarketer expected retail e-commerce sales in Brazil to reach $17.3 billion.[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-49) India has an Internet user base of about 243.2 million as of January 2014.[[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] Despite being third largest user base in world, the penetration of Internet is low compared to markets like the United States, United Kingdom or France but is growing at a much faster rate, adding around 6 million new entrants every month.[[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] In India, cash on delivery is the most preferred payment method, accumulating 75% of the e-retail activities.[[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

E-Commerce has become an important tool for small and large businesses worldwide, not only to sell to customers, but also to engage them.[[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-50)[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-51)

In 2012, ecommerce sales topped $1 trillion for the first time in history.[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-52)

Mobile devices are playing an increasing role in the mix of eCommerce, this is also commonly called mobile commerce, or m-commerce. In 2014, one estimate saw purchases made on mobile devices making up 25% of the market by 2017.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-53)

For traditional businesses, one research stated that information technology and cross-border e-commerce is a good opportunity for the rapid development and growth of enterprises. Many companies have invested enormous volume of investment in mobile applications. The DeLone and McLean Model stated that three perspectives contribute to a successful e-business: information system quality, service quality and users' satisfaction.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-54) There is no limit of time and space, there are more opportunities to reach out to customers around the world, and to cut down unnecessary intermediate links, thereby reducing the cost price, and can benefit from one on one large customer data analysis, to achieve a high degree of personal customization strategic plan, in order to fully enhance the core competitiveness of the products in company

Economists have theorized that e-commerce ought to lead to intensified price [competition](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Competition_(economics)), as it increases consumers' ability to gather information about products and prices. Research by four economists at the [University of Chicago](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Chicago) has found that the growth of online shopping has also affected industry structure in two areas that have seen significant growth in e-commerce, [bookshops](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Book_selling) and [travel agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Travel_agencies). Generally, larger firms are able to use [economies of scale](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economies_of_scale) and offer lower prices. The lone exception to this pattern has been the very smallest category of bookseller, shops with between one and four employees, which appear to have withstood the trend.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-56) Depending on the category, e-commerce may shift the switching costs—procedural, relational, and financial—experienced by customers.[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-Khosrow-Pour-57)

Individual or business involved in e-commerce whether buyers or sellers rely on Internet-based technology in order to accomplish their transactions. E-commerce is recognized for its ability to allow business to communicate and to form transaction anytime and anyplace. Whether an individual is in the US or overseas, business can be conducted through the internet. The power of e-commerce allows geophysical barriers to disappear, making all consumers and businesses on earth potential customers and suppliers. Thus, switching barriers and switching costs may shift.[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-Khosrow-Pour-57) [eBay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EBay) is a good example of e-commerce business individuals and businesses are able to post their items and sell them around the Globe.[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-58)

In e-commerce activities, supply chain and logistics are two most crucial factors need to be considered. Typically, cross-border logistics need about few weeks time round[[clarification needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Please_clarify)]. Based on this low efficiency of the supply chain service, customer satisfaction will be greatly reduced.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-59) Some researcher stated that combining e-commerce competence and IT setup could well enhance company's overall business worth.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-60) Other researcher stated that e-commerce need to consider the establishment of warehouse centers in foreign countries, to create high efficiency of the logistics system, not only improve customers' satisfaction, but also can improve customers' loyalty.

or a long time, companies had been troubled by the gap between the benefits which supply chain technology has and the solutions to deliver those benefits. However, the emergence of e-commerce has provided a more practical and effective way of delivering the benefits of the new supply chain technologies.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-ideas.repec.org-61)

E-commerce has the capability to integrate all inter-company and intra-company functions, meaning that the three flows (physical flow, financial flow and information flow) of the supply chain could be also affected by e-commerce. The affections on physical flows improved the way of product and inventory movement level for companies. For the information flows, e-commerce optimised the capacity of information processing than companies used to have, and for the financial flows, e-commerce allows companies to have more efficient payment and settlement solutions.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-ideas.repec.org-61)

In addition, e-commerce has a more sophisticated level of impact on supply chains: Firstly, the performance gap will be eliminated since companies can identify gaps between different levels of supply chains by electronic means of solutions; Secondly, as a result of e-commerce emergence, new capabilities such implementing ERP systems, like [SAP ERP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SAP_ERP), [Xero](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xero_(software)), or [Megaventory](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Megaventory&action=edit&redlink=1), have helped companies to manage operations with customers and suppliers. Yet these new capabilities are still not fully exploited. Thirdly, technology companies would keep investing on new e-commerce software solutions as they are expecting investment return. Fourthly, e-commerce would help to solve many aspects of issues that companies may feel difficult to cope with, such as political barriers or cross-country changes. Finally, e-commerce provides companies a more efficient and effective way to collaborate with each other within the supply chain.

Along with the e-commerce and its unique charm that has appeared gradually, virtual enterprise, virtual bank, network marketing, online shopping, payment and advertising, such this new vocabulary which is unheard-of and now has become as familiar to people. This reflects that the e-commerce has huge impact on the economy and society from the other side.[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-62) For instance, B2B is a rapidly growing business in the world that leads to lower cost and then improves the economic efficiency and also bring along the growth of employment.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-63)

* To understand how the e-commerce has affected the society and economy, this article will mention six issues below:
* E-commerce has changed the relative importance of time, but as the pillars of indicator of the country's economic state that the importance of time should not be ignored.
* E-commerce offers the consumer or enterprise various information they need, making information into total transparency, and enterprises are no longer is able to use the mode of space or advertisement to raise their competitive edge.[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-64) Moreover, in theory, perfect competition between the consumer sovereignty and industry will maximize social welfare.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-65)[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-66)
* In fact, during the economic activity in the past, large enterprises frequently had the advantage of information resources at the expense of consumers. Nowadays, the transparent and real-time information protects the rights of consumers, because the consumers can use the internet to pick out the portfolio to their own benefit. The competitiveness of enterprises will be much more obvious than before; consequently, social welfare would be improved by the development of e-commerce.
* The new economy led by e-commerce changes humanistic spirit as well, but above all, employee loyalty.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-67) Due to the market with competition, the employee's level of professionalism becomes crucial for enterprise in the niche market. The enterprises must pay attention to how to build up the enterprises inner culture and a set of interactive mechanisms and it is the prime problem for them. Furthermore, though the mode of e-commerce decreases the information cost and transaction cost, its development also makes human beings overly computer literate. Emphasizing a more humanistic attitude to work is another project for enterprise to development. Life is the root of all and technology is merely an assistive tool to support quality of life.
* Online merchants gather purchase activity and interests of their customers. This information is being used by the online marketers to promote relevant products and services. This creates an extra convenience for online shoppers.
* Online merchandise is searchable, which makes it more accessible to shoppers. Many online retailers offer a review mechanism, which helps shoppers decide on the product to purchase. This is another convenience and a satisfaction improvement factor.

E-commerce is not a new industry, technically speaking, but it is creating a new economic model. Most people agree that e-commerce will positively impact economic society in the future, but in its early stages its impacts are difficult to gauge. Some have noted that e-commerce is a sort of incorporeal revolution.[[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/E-commerce#cite_note-68) E-commerce has numerous social benefits: one, the cost of running an e-commerce business is very low when compared with running a physical store; two, there is no rent to pay on expensive premises; and three, business processes are simplified and less man-hours are required to run a typical business smoothly. In the area of law, education, culture and also policy, e-commerce will continue to rise in impact. E-commerce will truly take human beings into the information society.

• Purchasing supplies – By creating an online account for your business with supply stores you can purchase office supplies and equipment online and save time and money by automating the purchasing process. • Purchasing direct materials – These are materials that go into the production or manufacturing of your products. Establishing a relationship with a vendor and purchasing online may help reduce costs. • Selling products or services to new vendors – Having an online e-commerce presence opens up more opportunities to extend your reach and gather new vendors beyond your bricks and mortar offerings. • Leveraging your existing web presence – If you already have B2C operations, you can extend them to business clientele – perhaps by providing private areas for special pricing, delivery options, etc. However, this additional functionality is not trivial and could require rebuilding your online store at a significant cost.

Management Information Systems (MIS) The information systems department is usually responsible for the deployment of ECommerce. This discipline covers issues ranging from systems analysis to system integration, not to mention planning, implementation, security, and payment systems, among others. 12 Accounting and Auditing The back-office operations of electronic transactions are similar to other transactions in some respects, but different in others. For example, auditing electronic transactions presents a challenge for the accounting profession; so does the development of methodologies for .cost-benefit justification.

Management Electronic commerce efforts need to be managed properly, and because of the interdisciplinary nature of E-Commerce, its management may require new approaches and theories. Business Law and Ethics Legal and ethical issues are extremely important in E-Commerce, especially in a global market. A large number of legislative bills are pending, and many ethical issues are interrelated with legal ones, such as privacy and intellectual property. Others Several other disciplines are involved in various aspects of E-Commerce to a lesser extent- for example, linguistics (translation in international trades), robotics and sensory systems, operations research / management science, statistics, and public policy and administration. Also, E-Commerce is of Interest to engineering, health care,

E-business is the process of conducting business on the Internet. Its scope includes not only buying and selling but also services, fulfilling the needs of customers and collaborating with business partners. Business to business e-commerce is smart business. The opportunity for business to business e-commerce is even greater. A wholesaler may sell products to the retailer. There are advanced e-commerce software which support multi-tier pricing. This helps to set up online stores to offer preferred pricing to some vendors and shared price to others. This includes internet-enabled initiatives of an enterprise to form commercial linkages with another enterprise, dealer, warehouse or manufacturer. In this form of e-commerce, e paperwork and time-to-market get vastly reduced. Throughout the world, this ecommerce mode is the biggest.

In a B2B transaction, the interaction is between businesses. For example, a website that is catching for the steel industry might have facility for buyers and sellers to list their requirements and post their products. It helps them in quickly closing the transactions and the buyer can get quality, material and can choose from different suppliers. 14 B2B commerce is a growing business in the e-commerce arena- with the increasing use of the internet, more and more business are realizing the commercial advantage of giving business clients a streamlined and easy manner to order products or service online. It facilitates access to the ordering process to only those with whom a concern has a commercial relationship. Business to Business e-commerce provides small and medium enterprises (SMES) with an excellent opportunity to access new markets, improve customer service and reduce costs. And while hurdles exist, they should be viewed more as speed breakers rather than road barriers.

As a medium of information storage and dissemination, the internet has and is emerging a clear winner. Its rate of penetration has far outpaced the growth of other popular media such as newspaper, radio and television.

B2B transactions are however relatively high value in nature and organisations are slow to change their traditional systems for the supply chain management. The reasons for the growth in B2B e-commerce are many. In an increasing competitive scenario, e-commerce offers highly attractive cost saving options. The shift to this process is often driven by the needs of buyers. Innovative methods of enhancing B2B and B2C levels of e-commerce include • Kiosks placed at physical store locations or in shopping malls to introduce users to the easy online ordering options.

• Extranets to link businesses together that conduct regular business to .business transactions and B2B transactions are however relatively high value in nature and organisations are slow to change their traditional systems for the supply chain management. The reasons for the growth in B2B e-commerce are many. In an increasing competitive scenario, e-commerce offers highly attractive cost saving options. The shift to this process is often driven by the needs of buyers. Innovative methods of enhancing B2B and B2C levels of e-commerce include

• Kiosks placed at physical store locations or in shopping malls to introduce users to the easy online ordering options. • Extranets to link businesses together that conduct regular business to .business transactions and • Affiliate programmes to drive business to your commerce site from other content related sites. B2B e-commerce is expected to be the largest mode of transacting e-business and is a global phenomenon. It involves taking internet enabled initiatives to form commercial links with other enterprises, dealers or manufacturers. In this form of e-commerce, a business firm places orders for supplies with another business firms directly over the Internet. Paperwork and time required for processing the order and delivery of the goods are thus reduced to a great extent.

B2C e-commerce involves selling of goods and services to consumers or end users. It allows them to browse the product catalogue, select products or services and complete the order online. In a B2C transaction, the interaction is between a consumer and the preferred business. For example, the most popular site is amazon.com, which is the first online bookseller which has proved a potential competitor to the traditional bricks and mortar booksellers such as Barrens and Noble. In this category of e-commerce, businesses use the internet to offer to consumers sales and services around the world 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 365 days a year, The sites Amazon, Rediff and Uphar are among those belonging to this category. These websites are meant for selling goods directly to consumers through the internet. The twoway accessibility of the internet enables operating companies to directly ascertain customer preference and buying trends. Businesses are using these consumer insights to formulate marketing strategies and offer to the customers what they want and when they 16 want. E-business in this mode significantly reduces the costs associated with intermediaries, service centres and mass marketing campaigns. Since e-commerce makes just in time delivery possible, the supplier does not have to store the goods. He can procure them from the suppliers as and when he gets the order from the buyer through the internet.

B2C is the most popular form of e-commerce, wherein the individuals are directly involved in B2C e-commerce, and businesses use the internet for offering their products or services 24 hours a day through global access. The sites Amazon.com and Rediff are among these. These websites spell goods directly to consumers over the Internet. The two way accessibility feature of the internet enables operating companies to ascertain consumer preferences and buying trends directly

**Existing Solution:**

* This system helps in enhancing our traditional handmade products to publish in the market.
* The system helps buyers to search the product in their figure tips.
* It provides the easy way to buy the product directly from the merchants without the interface of any third party.
* It also helps the rural people to sell their products to the market and to earn money to improve their status.

**DISADVANTAGES**

* Urgent medicines cannot be order onlineAs we know that, we cannot predict illness so we cannot order medicines before illness. One major disadvantage is that it takes 2-3 daysin delivery.Emergency medical productsMedical services are known as emergency services and generally it requires on urgent basis. So buyer can’t buy it before requirement or doctors suggest it.Prescription ErrorSometimes Doctor’s handwriting is not readable. So may possible the seller read it wrong

**Proposed Solution:**

* In the proposed system we tried to provide the high security than the existing system.
* Try to make the rural people to feel to fill the description about their products.
* We will provide friendlier environment than the existing one.

Advantages

There are several advantages of buying medicines online that will help buyer and seller both. These are listed below:

Save Time

One of the most precious resource time can be save by online order of medicines as it may not be possible that all medicines may available in a single medical shop.

Save Money

As order of medicines is online there will be no need to go to the medical shop and waste money. Also some websites provides discount coupons that can be used while buying medicines and other medical products. Coupons will give extra discounts as per the offer offered by the seller or any other co-partner of the firm. Sometimes it gives more than 20 percent discount on bill amount.

Save Fuel

As buyers do not need to go to market or any other place to buy medicines, so fuel will be saved. Sometimes one medicine may not be available in the market but buyers need it on urgent basis so he has to go to each and every shop to check the availability of that medicine. And when it will be delivered by the seller the courier boy delivers all nearby parcels in the same time so it also saves time and fuel.

Mobile Application Android, IOs and Microsoft windows applications are available that can be place order in mobile phones which makes online shopping of medicines more convenient and easy. It also allows quick online mobile access via internet.

Order Confirmation

Seller also provides order confirmation email and SMS to the buyers. And on the day of delivery buyer will get detail of the delivery person including phone number, amount of order and content of the parcel. Buyer can directly call to the delivery person for convenient time of delivery.

# CHAPTER 3 OVERALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

## 3.1 Module Description

Here going to participate too actors. They are User and Merchants. Merchants will update their product for sales. User enters this system and select their product and add to cart.

**3.2 System Features**

In the life of the software development, problem analysis provides a base for design and development phase. The problem is analyzed so that sufficient matter is provided to design a new system. Large problems are sub-divided into smaller once to make them understandable and easy for finding solutions. Same in this project all the task are sub-divided and categorized.

**System Modules:**

**Admin**

* Register and login
* View Product
* Add to cart
* My order
* Place order

**User**

* Register and login
* Upload Product details

**Module Description:**

**Register Login Module:-**

In login module the customer and merchants can login to the application if they already created their account and signed in.

**View Product:**

User enters this system view the product via direct and search option.

**Add to cart:**

Users select their product and book the product

**My Order:**

User can see their own order details.

**Upload product details:**

Merchants can upload their product details like Name, Description, Image, Quantity, Quality