

COMPUTER UNIVERSITY (MANDALAY)

We would like to express our deepest gratitude and thanks to all persons who contributed directly or indirectly toward this project.



FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

Computer University (Mandalay) for their guidance, valuable advice and for attending the proposal seminars.

We are deeply thank Dr. Aye Aye Chaw, Professor, Dean of Software Department, Computer University (Mandalay), for his

ONLINE SHOPPING FOR MEDICINES USING TWO-TIER ARCHITECTURE

We would like to express our deepest thanks to our teachers at Computer University (Mandalay) for their helpful recommendations and guidance at all our seminars.

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(B.C.Sc.)

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Presented by Group (3)

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We would like to express our deepest gratitude and sincere thanks to all persons who contributed directly or indirectly towards the success of this project.

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Computer University (Mandalay)

Project Schedule

Project Proposal : : **March. 2015**

First Seminar : : **May. 27. 2015**

Second Seminar : : **July. 1. 2015**

Third Seminar : : **Aug. 5. 2015**

Book Submission : : **September. 2015**

Time Schedule	March 2015	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	September 2015
Project Proposal					
First Seminar					
Second Seminar					
Third Seminar					
Book Submission					

Abstract

Nowadays, the internet has been the hot topic, and it doesn't seem likely that topic will cool down the near future. The internet is a World Wide collection of interconnection computer systems and a series of several different types of computer services: email, World Wide Web (www), Internet, etc...

Computer and web applications bring a significant revolution in our social life and especially to our traditional medicine. This system is based on Web-based technology designed to create online shopping for medicine. The customer can get detail of information and shop medicine without time-consuming. This system provides the associated medicine to the customer. To achieve this goal, our system uses two-tier client-server architecture.

This system is the simplest client-server architecture and the application is organized as a server and a set of clients. In two-tier client-server architectures, the user interface is placed at user's desktop environment and the database management system services in our system.

The SQL DBMS/SQL server can be used to store data in the form of related tables and it can be created search, insert, update and delete and administer a relation database. The implementation of the system is server that is a more powerful machine providing services to many clients development by ASP.Net and Microsoft Visual Studio 2005 and later.

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3.1 Introduction

Nowadays, data and information are used for a variety of purposes in organization and computers are widely used everywhere in the world such as Education, Health, Government, Administration and Business sector, etc. Database has become the standard technique for structuring and managing much of data and information of organization today.

This project is built on Client/Server system. And this system is intended to implement the online shopping for medicine system. Data must be made available to customer in a timely manner. The data management environment must provide security services. That means information within the system must be accessible only to the authorized users and information within the system must be protected against unauthorized users. In our system, customers can search and get the desired items. As a result, the system tries to help the customers to fulfill their desire easily.

In Client/Server system, a client is typically a user interface machine that provides the user interface capabilities and local processing. A server is a machine that can provide service to the client machines. This system is built on Client/Server system. And this system is intended to implement the online shopping for medicine. Data must be made available to the right person in a timely manner. The data management environment must provide security services. That means information within the system must be accessible only to the authorized users and information within the system must be protected against unauthorized users.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

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1.2 The Objectives of the Project

The Objectives of the project are:

- To understand two-tier method of Client/Server Architecture
- To get variety of medicine information
- To study in detail how Client/Server system works.
- To buy the medicine without time-consuming
- To give quick response to our customers' enquiry and sale order
- To calculate cost very quickly, completely, and accurately

1.3 Project Requirements

1.3.1 Hardware Requirements

1. A computer (at least dual core)
2. At least 1GB Hard Disk space
3. At least 512MB memory
4. CD disk drive and other device
5. Network cables

1.3.2 Software Requirements

1. Microsoft Visual Studio 2008 And Later
2. SQL Database

2. Client/Server environment

Additionally, database server software manages the data in a database, including update, deletions, additions and security.

The server computers in a typical client/server environment should be more powerful and faster than the client computers. In addition to a high-speed processor, lots of RAM, and plenty of hard-drive space. These computers must be able to handle multiple requests simultaneously.

CHAPTER 2

Theory Background

2.1 Client/Server Based Communication

A computer communication system that links end systems by communication lines and software protocols to exchange data between two processes running on different end systems of the network.

2.1.1 The Client

- The client computer prepares the input for the server
- Client presents an interface to the user and sends requests for the specific information across the network to the server.
- Client displays data received from the server.
- Several clients might be able to access several servers.[3]

2.1.2 The Server

- The server processes the request, locates the appropriate information, and sends it back across the network to the client.
- The server is usually dedicated to storing and managing data.
- So, server processing includes sorting data, extracting the requested data and sending back to the user.[3]

2.2 Client/Server environment

Additionally, database server software manages the data in a database including updates, deletions, additions and security.

The server computers in a typical client/server environment should be more powerful and faster than the client computers. In addition to a high-speed processor, lots of RAM, and plenty of hard-drive space. These computers must be able to handle:

- multiple requests

- Security management of user interface and application logic, acting as a gateway to the database applications. The
- network management tasks[4]

2.3 Client/Server Architecture

There are several possible client/server arrangements. There exist two primary arrangements:-

- The data can be placed on a single server.
- The data can be used across database server.

The client process, which requires some resource and a server, which provides the resource. There is no requirement that the client and server must reside on the same machine. In practice, it is quite common to place a server at one site in a local area network and the clients at the other sites. The following **figure 2.1** illustrate the client-server architecture. Client-server refers to the way in which software components interact to form a system. As the name suggest, there is a client process, which requires some resource, and a server, which provides the resource. There is on the same machine. In practice, it is quite common to place a server at one site in a local area network and the clients at the other sites. The following illustrate the client-server architecture [1].



Figure 2.1 Client-server Architecture

The client manages the user interface and application logic, acting as a sophisticated workstation on which to run database applications. The client takes the user's request, checks the syntax and generates database requests in Standard Query Language appropriate to the application logic. It then transmits the messages to the server, waits for a response, and formats the response of the end-user. The server accepts and processes the database requests, then transmits the results back to the client. The processing involves checking authorization, ensuring integrity, maintaining the system catalog, and performing query update processing. In addition, it also provides concurrency and recovery control [1]. The following show some possible combinations of the client-server topologies.

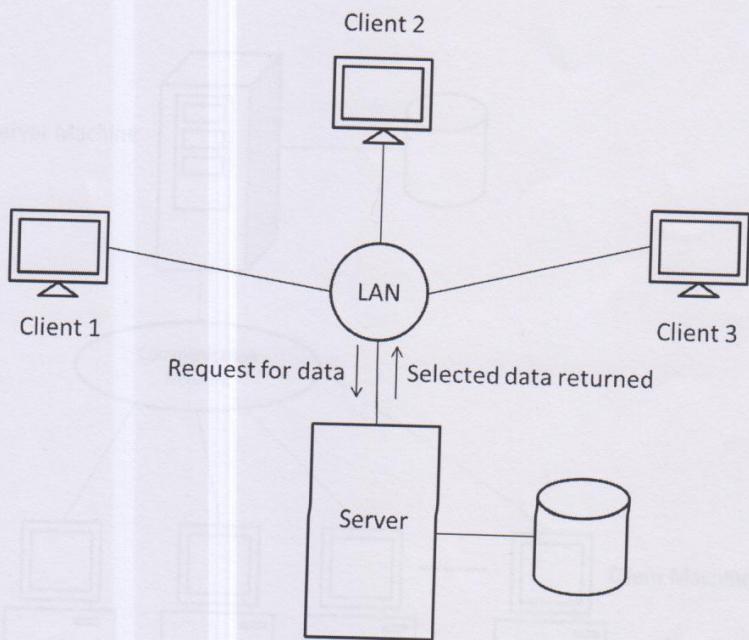


Figure - 2.1 Client-server Architecture

2.4 One Server-Many Client

One Server-Many Client involves tuning the DBMS backend, the server, on one machine and the application front end, the client, on another. The server on one machine and the clients processing are being done in parallel. Response time and throughput should be improved. The server machine might be able to a custom-built machine that is tailored to the DBMS performance. The client machine might be a personal workstation, tailored to needs of the end user and able to provide better interface, high availability, faster response, and overall improved ease of use to the user. Several different client machines might be able to the same machine. In Fig - 2.2, a single database might be shared across several distinct client systems [3].

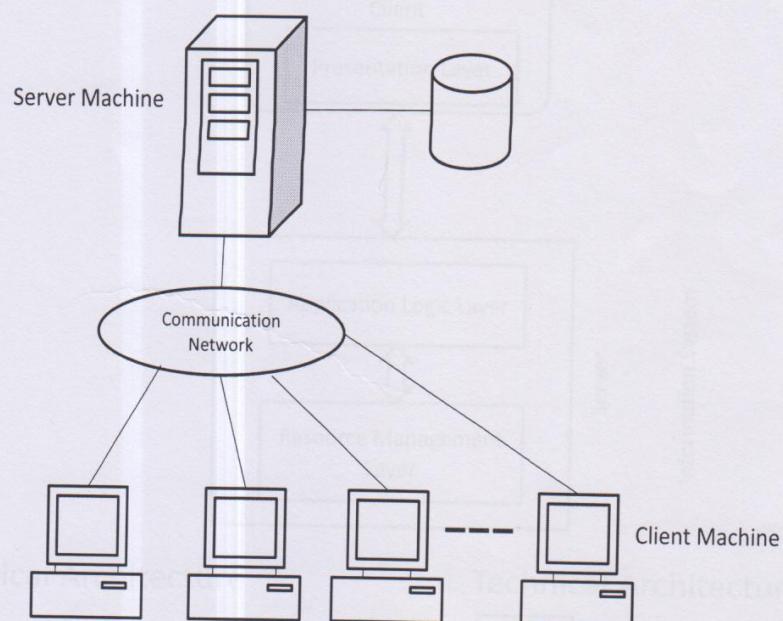


Figure - 2.2 One Server, Many Clients

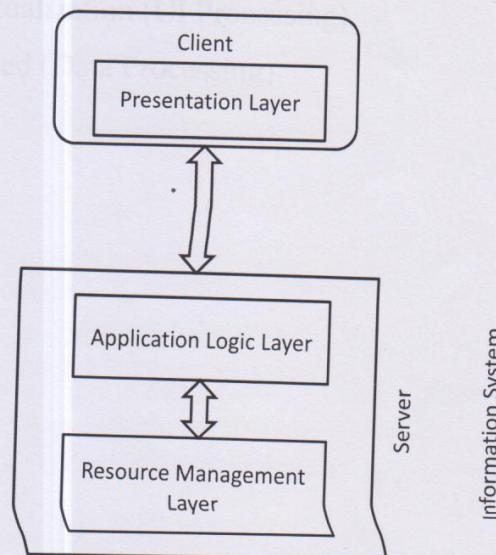
2.5 Two-Tire Client/Server Architecture

In Fig - 2.3, Two-tier client/server architecture is implemented when a client talks directly to a server, with no intervening server. Generally two-tier architecture separates the user interface and the business logic onto one computer (tier 1) and the database server is onto another computer (tier 2). Typically, the client would run on end-user desktop and interact with a centralized database server over a network.

The advantages of two-tier system are :

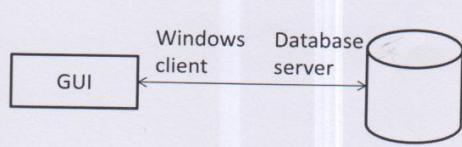
- Client do not have to be as powerful
- Greatly reduces data traffic on the network
- Improve data integrity since it is all processed centrally.[5]

Two-tier Architecture



Information System

Physical Architecture



Technical Architecture

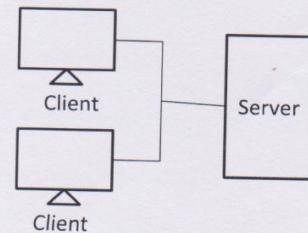


Figure - 2.3 Two tier Architecture

2.6 Thin Client Model

A client machine that relies on the server to perform the data processing. Either a dedicated thin client terminal or a regular PC with thin client software is used to send keyboard and mouse input to the server and receive screen output in return. Thin client does not process any data; it processes only the user interface (UI). The benefits are improved maintenance and security due to central administration of the hardware and software in the datacenter.

There are three ways thin clients are used. The first two are traditional thin clients, processing only the user interface (UI) and the third a variation that processes the data.

1. Shared services (UI Processing)
2. Desktop Virtualization (UI Processing)
3. Browser Based (Data Processing)



Figure-2.4 Web Browser-based Thin Client Model

In Fig-2.4, a thin-client model, all the application processing and the data management is carried out on the server. The client is simply responsible for running the presentation software. Server performs all applications processing and stores the entire user's data. Near GUI, immediate response.

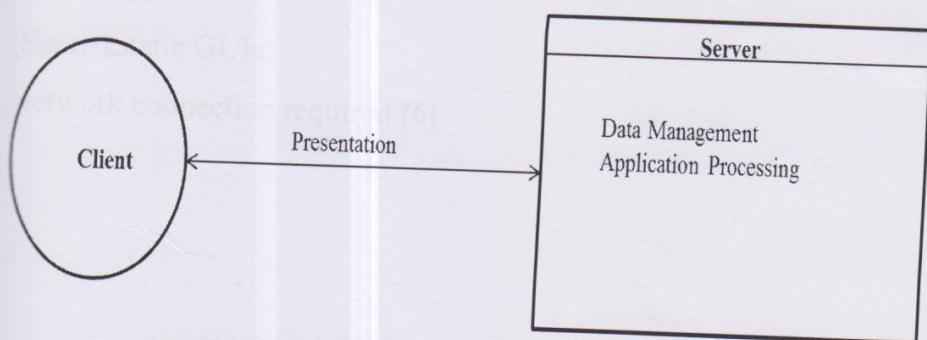
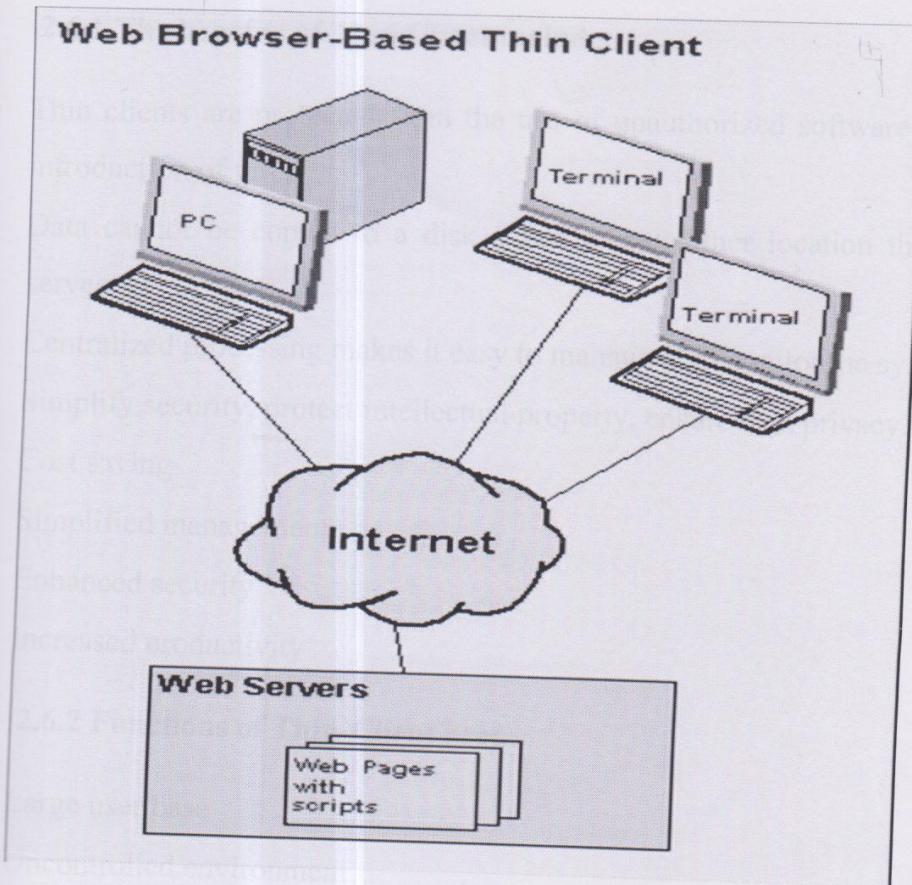


Figure - 2.4 Web Browser - Based Thin Client Model

In Fig - 2.4, a thin client model, all the application processing and the data management is carried out on the server. The client is simply responsible for running the presentation software. Server performs all applications processing and store the entire user's data. Nicer GUI, immediate response.

2.6.1 The benefits of Thin Client include:

- Thin clients are protected from the use of unauthorized software or the introduction of virus
- Data cannot be copied to a disk saved to any other location than the server
- Centralized processing makes it easy to manage and monitor the system
- Simplify security, protect intellectual property, ensure data privacy
- Cost saving
- Simplified management
- Enhanced security
- Increased productivity

2.6.2 Functions of Thin-Client are:

- Large user base
- Uncontrolled environment
- Simple application
- (Semi-)Static GUIs
- Network connection required [6]

CHAPTER (3)

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 System Flow Diagram

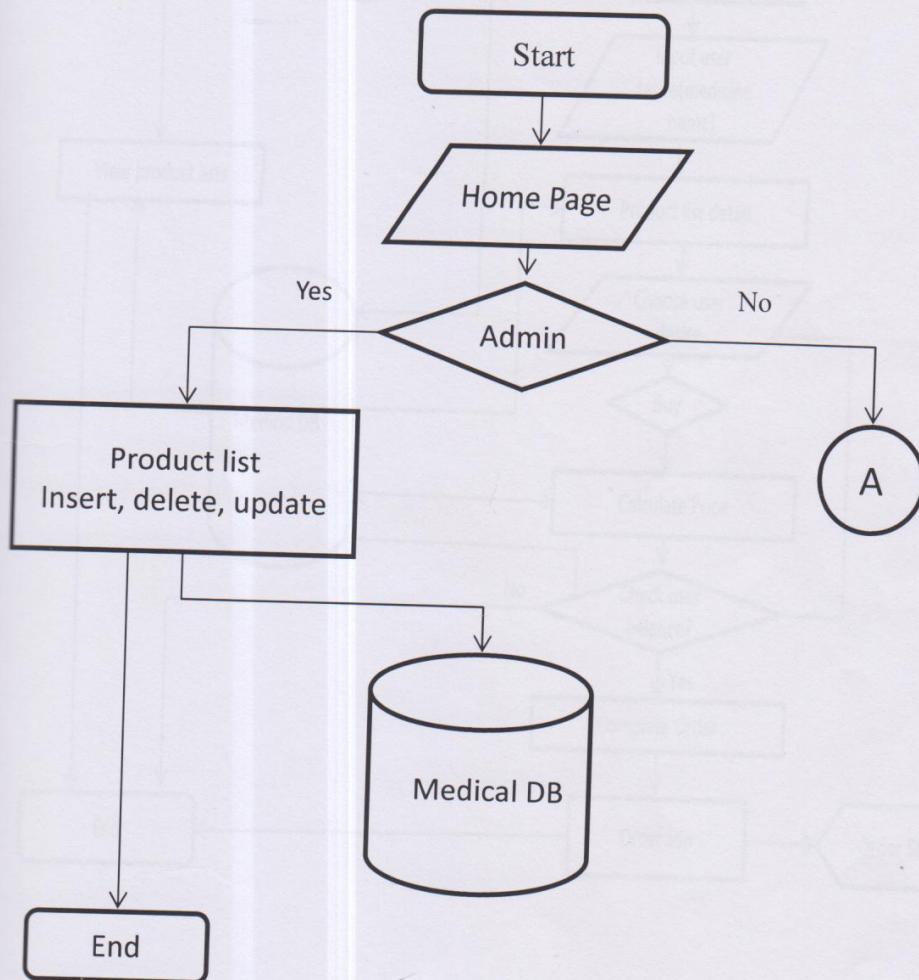


Figure - 3.1 Server Site (Tire 2)

Figure - 3.1 shows the flowchart of the server site activities. There are two types of user guest and user. If type of user is guest, guest can view the product list. Otherwise user will perform activities shown in figure.

Figure - 3.1, Server site (Tier 2) show the activities of admin. Administrator can insert, update, delete data records in database of the system.

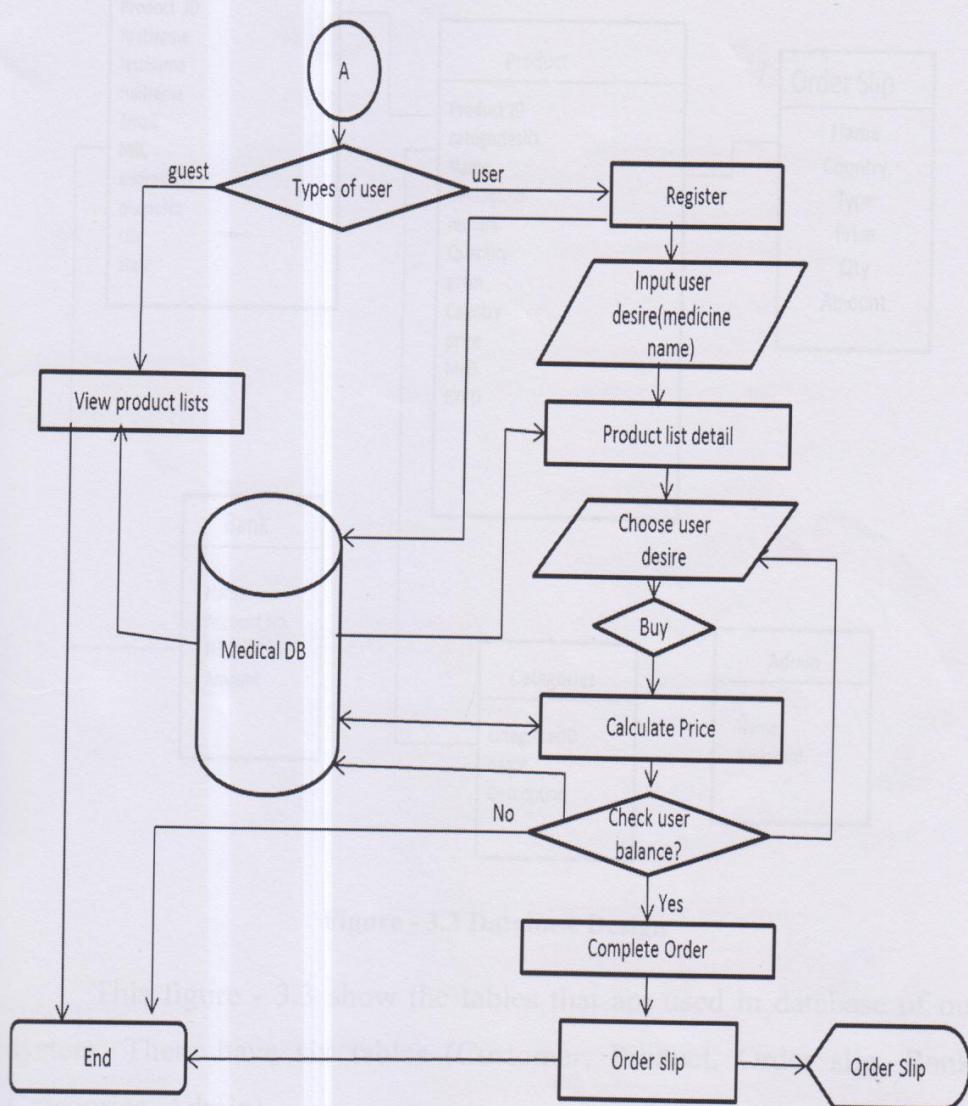


Figure - 3.2 Client Site (Tire 1)

Figure - 3.2 Client Site (Tire 1) show the user activities. There are two types of user (guest and user). If type of user is guest, guest can view the product list. Otherwise, user must perform activities shown in figure.

3.2 Database Design

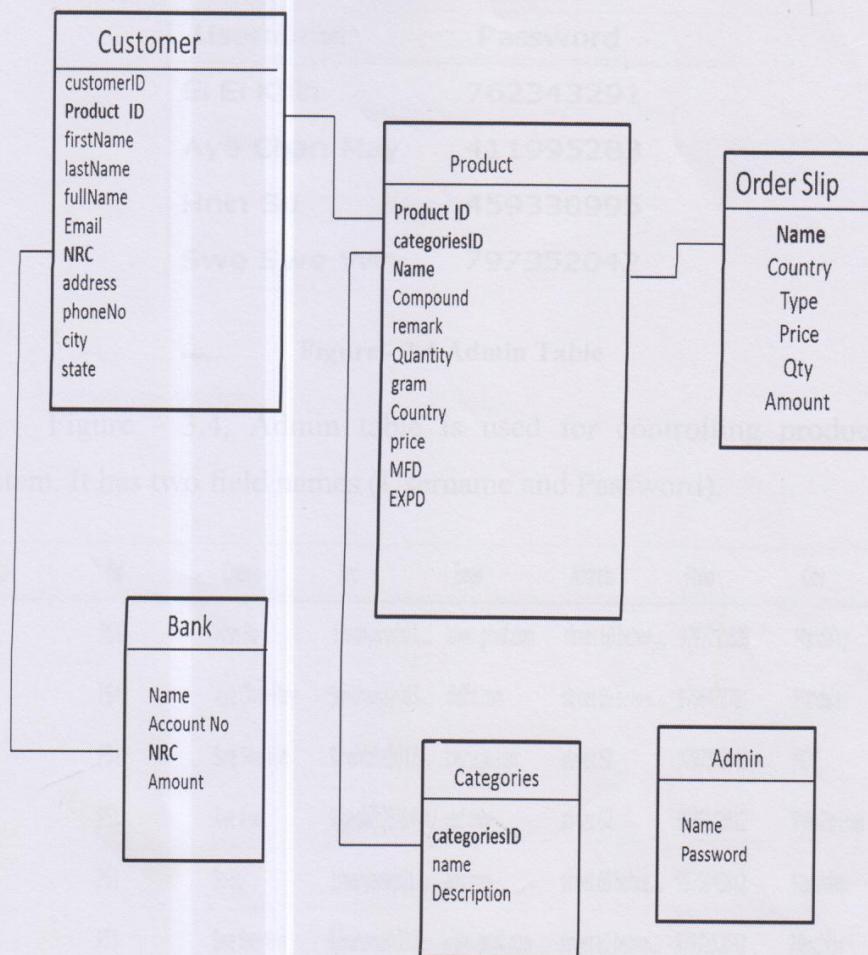


Figure - 3.3 Database Design

This figure - 3.3 show the tables that are used in database of our system. There have six tables (Customer, Product, Order slip, Bank, Categories, Admin).

3.2.1 Data Set Tables

Username	Password
Ei Ei Khin	762343291
Aye Chan May	411995283
Hnin Su	459330995
Swe Swe Win	797352042

Figure - 3.4 Admin Table

Figure - 3.4, Admin table is used for controlling products in system. It has two field names (Username and Password).

Cid	Pid	Cname	Nrc	Email	Address	Phno	City
C1	P64	Hnin Su	1/manyanan(1)1...	www.gmail.com	street 60 betwe...	9797211820	Mandalay
C2	P64	Aye Chan May	9/mahama(n)03...	didhi.com	street 69 betwe...	9796478781	Mandalay
C3	P51	Swe Swe Win	9/nahtaka(n)17...	kjeirjeije.com	street 62	9797352042	MDY
C4	P51	Aye Aye	9/paola(n)876494	red.com	street 62	9975643812	Pyin Oo Lwin
C5	P51	Su Su	1/manyanan(n)1...	adv.com	street 60 betwe...	9975643812	Mandalay
C6	P51	Swe Swe Win	9/mahama(n)03...	www.gmail.com	street 60 betwe...	9797352042	Mandalay

Figure - 3.5 Customer Table

Figure - 3.5, Customer table show the record of user who buy the products. It has eight field names (Cid, Pid, Cname, etc...). It shows some user records (C1, P64, Hnin Su, etc...)

Pd	Caid	Pname	Compound	Type	Qty	Gram	Country	Price	MFD	EXPO
P1	Ca3	Slosgene	Alumina,Magnes...	Tablet	50	300mg	India	2400	12/2016	12/2015
P2	Ca5	Cetrim	Subhamethoxa...	Tablet	10	500mg	Myanmar	3000	10/2012	10/2018
P3	Ca7	Ajaxam	Ibuprofen+Para...	Tablet	10	200mg	Indonesia	7000	10/2012	10/2018
P4	Ca9	Cetyl-10	Cetriune Hydro...	Tablet	20	10mg	India	3000	12/2013	12/2016
P5	Ca11	Decolgen	Forte	Tablet	100	500mg	Philippines	4000	3/2014	3/2013
P6	Ca16	Cimetidine	Ometidin	Tablet	100	200mg	Korea	1500	4/2015	4/2019
P7	Ca3	Folic Acid	Protect	Tablet	10	5mg	Singapore	1500	5/2015	5/2019
P8	Ca15	Strepasil	Soothing Honey...	Tablet	6	1.2mg	Thailand	4000	12/2013	12/2019
P9	Ca1	Paidido	Diclofenac Sodium	Tablet	10	1.2mg	China	1000	04/2014	04/2016
P10	Ca6	Paracetat	Paracetamol	Tablet	10	5mg	Thailand	2000	11/2013	11/2016
P11	Ca7	Griseofulvin	Griseofulvin	Tablet	10	12.5g	China	3000	5/2014	5/2018
P12	Ca8	Metrogylix 200	Metronidazole	Tablet	10	200mg	India	3000	8/2013	8/2016
P13	Ca9	Disento	Disento	Tablet	4	500mg	India	4000	1/2015	1/2019
P14	Ca4	Bogescic	Paracetamol	Tablet	10	500mg	Philippines	2500	1/2015	1/2019
P15	Ca6	Jets	Paracetamol	Tablet	10	500mg	India	1000	2/2015	2/2019
P16	Ca8	Konidin	Konidin	Tablet	4	150mg	Indonesia	3000	7/2014	7/2018
P17	Ca7	Mixagrip	Paracetamol	Tablet	4	500mg	Indonesia	1500	3/2014	3/2017
P18	Ca9	Mixaflu	Paracetamol	Tablet	4	150mg	Indonesia	1500	8/2014	8/2016
P19	Ca4	Macronazole	Ketoconazole	Tablet	10	200mg	Thailand	8000	3/2015	3/2018
P20	Ca3	Fluze	Paracetamol	Tablet	4	500mg	Pacific	1200	5/2014	5/2018

Figure - 3.6 Product Table

Figure - 3.6, Product table is used for showing or searching of user desire products. It has more 200 data records. It is also shown type of medicine (Tablet, Injection, Liquid, etc...) and different types of countries (India, China, Singapore, etc...).

Caid	Name	Description
C1	B1,6,12	B1,6,12
C2	Vitamins	Vitamins
C3	Antihyperthensive drugs	Antihyperthensive
C4	Direutics	Direutics
C5	Mucolytics	Mucolytics
C6	Analgesic	Analgesic
C7	Antibiotics	Antibiotics
C8	Dermatologic drugs	Dermatologic
C9	Anti Sapamodic	Anti Sapamodic
C10	Antidiabetics drugs	Antidiabetics
C11	Cardiologic	Cardiologic
C12	Hepatotonic	Hepatotonic
C13	Antianaphylatic drugs	Antianaphylatic
C14	Antiflatulance	Antiflatulance

Figure - 3.7 Categories Table

Figure - 3.7, Categories table is used for searching the medicines. If user forgot the medicines name and it is also used when user want to know the related medicines name about the disease. It has three field name (Caid, Name, Description). It show fourteen categories name (B1,6,12,Vitamins, etc,...).

Name	Accno	Nrc	Amount
Ma Ma	95030112233	9/MaYaTa(N)01...	1000000
Hla Hla	95032345672	9/khaAZa(N)011...	500000
Ei Ei Khin	95037975875	9/MaTaNa(N)14...	1500000
Aye Chan May	95037964787	9/MaHaMa(N)03...	2000000
Hnin Su	95037972118	1/MaNyaNa(N)1...	1800000
Swe Swe Win	95037973520	9/NaHtaKa(N)17...	2000000

Figure - 3.8 Bank Table

This system is online shopping so customer must have bank account. So, Bank table is used for making payment when customer buys the products. It has four field names (Name, Accno, Nrc and Amount)

Name	Country	Type	Price	Qty	Amount
Decolgen	Philippines	Tablet	4000	3	12000
Air-X	Thailand	Liquid	1500	5	7500
Konidin	Indonesia	Tablet	3000	5	15000

Figure - 3.9 Order Slip Tables

It is used for outputting the cost. It has six field names (Name, Price, Qty, etc, ...).

3.3 Design and Implementation

There are two types of pages in this project. They are

- Home Page
- Admin Page

3.3.1 Login Page of the Admin Site

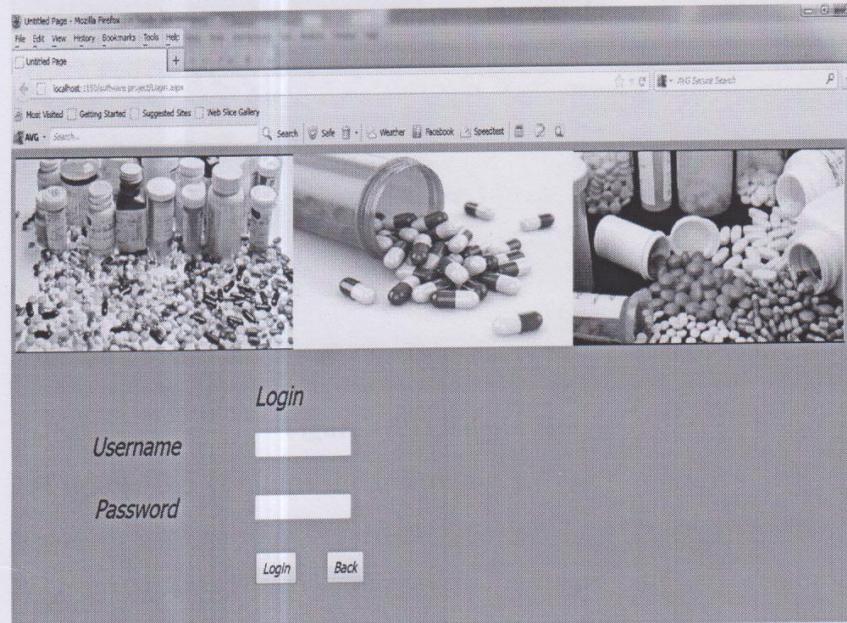


Figure - 3.10 Login Page

In figure - 3.4, admin must enter correct user name and password. Then, click "Login" Button to reach the "**Admin Site**" page.

If the administrator want to insert the new medicine by clicking "Insert" link. To update the medicine information can click "Update" link. To delete the medicine information records, go "Delete" link. And then administrator can also view the product changing information. Then administrator can exit by clicking "Logout" link.

3.3.1.1 Admin Site

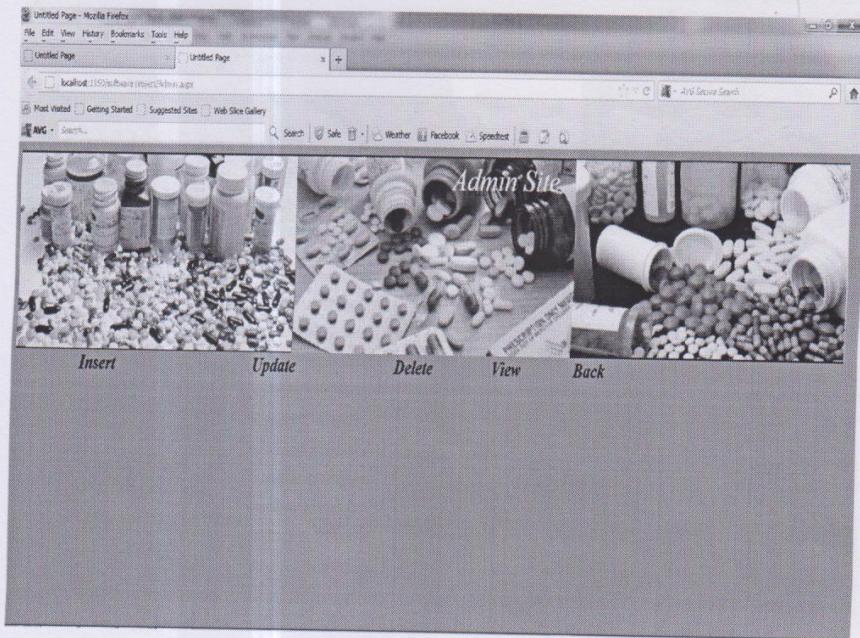


Figure - 3.11 Admin Site

In Figure - 3.5 contains the following:

- Insert
- Update
- Delete
- View
- Back

If the administrator want to insert the new medicine by click "**Insert**" link. To update the medicine information can click "**Update**" link .To delete the medicine information records, go "**Delete**" link. And then, administrator can also view the product changing information. Then administrator can exist by clicking "**Back**" link.

Product Insert

ID	P209
Categories ID	Cat1
Name	Dexa S
Compound	Dexa S
Type	Injection
Quantity	10
Gram	10mg
Country	China
Price	6000
MFD	1/6/2014
EXPD	1/6/2018

Insert **Back**

(a)Product Insert

Product Update

ID	959
Categories ID	Cat2
Name	poly
Compound	Poly
Type	Injection
Quantity	15
Gram	5g
Country	India
Price	4000
MFD	Dec. 1 2014 12:00AM
EXPD	Dec. 2 2018 12:00AM

Update **Back**

(b)Product Update

Figure - 3.13 View Page

Product Delete

ID	160
Categories ID	107
Name	Dexa S
Compound	Dexa S
Type	Injection
Quantity	1000
Gram	1000
Country	China
Price	1000
MFD	Mon 3-JUN-13 09:45AM
EXPD	Mon 3-JULY-13 09:45AM

[Delete](#) [Back](#)

(c) Product Delete

Figure – 3.12 Functions of (Insert, Update, Delete)

3.3.1.2 View Page of the Admin Site

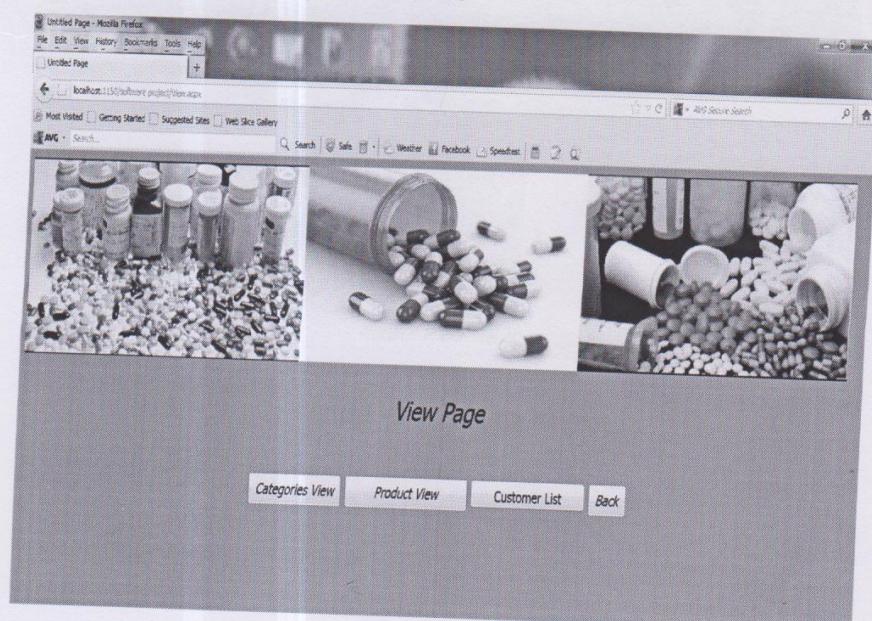


Figure - 3.13 View Page

In Figure - 3.7, administrator can view Categories lists, Product lists, Customer List. The inserted product, updated product, deleted products can view by clicking the “**Product List**”. These products are bought by customers. These customers can see in the “Customer List”. In this system, disease category is dividing exactly 15 categories. These categories can view by clicking the “Categories List”.

3.4 Home Page System

The following page of the system will appear on the screen when the system start.

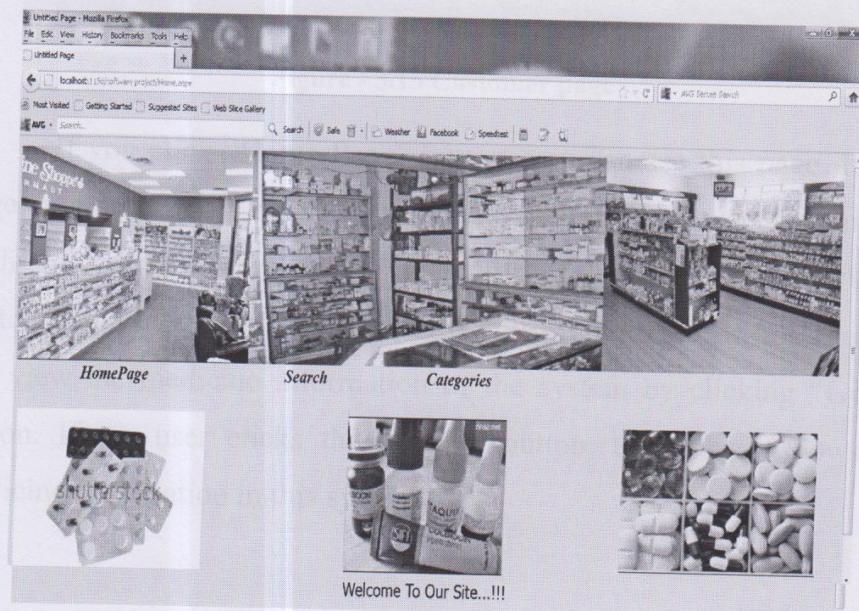


Figure - 3.14 Home Page

3.4.1 Customer Page



Figure - 3.15 Customer page

If you click “Home Page” button, you can see this page. In this Page, you can choose type of customer. When the user wants to buy the medicine, the user can click “**User**” button. If the user is clicked “**User**” Button the system reach registration page of the system. If not, the user can view the medicine information of the system by clicking “**Guest**” button. If the user clicks the “Guest” button, the system shows the medicine information in this system.

3.4.1.1 Registration Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "Untitled Page - Mozilla Firefox". The address bar displays "localhost:1234/OnlineMedicineShop/onlineShop.jsp". The page content is titled "Customer Register". It features a header image with the text "Online Shopping for Medicine" and a stethoscope graphic. Below the header is a form with fields for Name, NRC, Email, Address, Phone Number, and City, each with a corresponding input field. At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Register" and "Home Page".

Figure - 3.16 Registration page

In this figure, the system request user's name and other information as described in the above registration page. The user must enter his or her name and other information.

3.4.1.2 Searching Page of the user

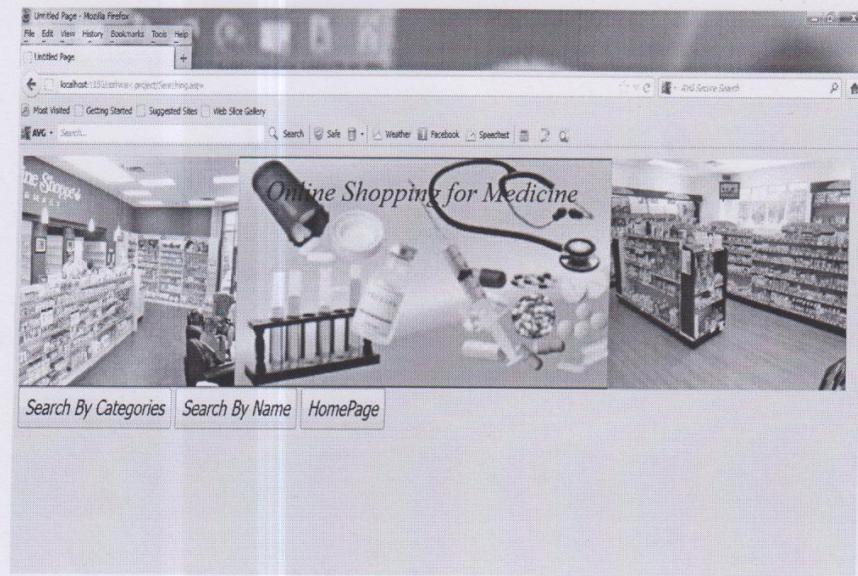


Figure - 3.17 Searching page of the User

The user has registered; user can search the medicine by clicking “**Search By Categories**” or “**Search By Name**” button to buy the medicine. If the user isn’t buying the medicine, he or she must exit from this page by click “**Home Page**”.

3.4.1.3 Searching by category name



Figure - 3.18 Searching by category name

Above the Figure - 3.12 to search the medicine information related with "category name", user must enter the category name to the textbox and then click "Go" button. User can exit this page by clicking "Back" button to the searching page.

The user can choose the country related from choosing the country dropdown. Then, user can choose the medicine type of the user selected medicine name and country. Then, compound name and other information related to the user selected information. Then, the user must enter the quantity and then buy the medicine. If user would prefer to buy the medicine, they can click "Buy" button. If user wants to buy another medicine user can choice name, country and type of medicine.

3.4.1.4 Product Choice page in searching category name

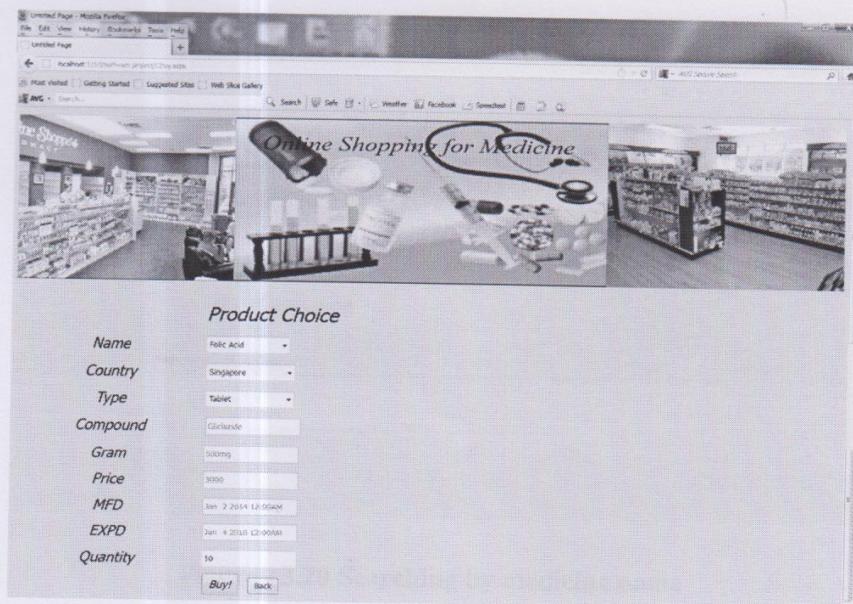


Figure - 3.19 Product Choice page

In this figure, the user can choice the "**medicine name**", "**county**" and "**type**". First, the user must choice the product name. After choice the medicine name, can choice the country related from choosing the medicine name. Then, they can choice the medicine type of the user selected medicine name and country. Then, compound name and other information must visible related the user selected information. Then, the user must enter the quantity and then buy the medicine. The user would prefer to buy this medicine, they can click "**Buy**" button. If user wants to buy another medicine, user can choice name, country and type of medicine.

3.4.1.5 Searching By Medicine Name



Figure - 3.20 Searching by medicine name

If the user can search the medicine information related with "**Medicine name**", user must enter the medicine name to the textbox and then click "**Go**" button. If the user can exit this page by "**Back**" button to the searching page.

The user must choice the product name. After choice the medicine name, user must choice the country related from choosing the medicine name. Then, they can choice the medicine type of the user selected medicine name and country. Then, compound name and other information must visible related the user selected information. Then, the user must enter the quantity and then buy the medicine. The user would prefer to buy this medicine, they can click "**Buy**" button. If user wants to buy another medicine, they can buy again by clicking the "Do I want to another item" option as described above.

3.4.1.6 Product Choice page in searching medicine name

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled 'Untitled Page - Mozilla Firefox'. The main content area displays a form titled 'Product Choice' for searching medicine. At the top of the form, there is a banner with the text 'Online Shopping for Medicine' and an image of a medical store interior. Below the banner, the form fields are as follows:

Name	Bisoprolol
Country	Philippines
Type	Tablet
Compound	Furosemide
Gram	1.5g
Price	200
MFD	Jan 6 2014 12:00AM
EXPD	Jan 6 2013 12:00AM
Quantity	1

At the bottom of the form, there are three buttons: 'Buy!', 'Do u want to another item', and 'Finish'.

Figure - 3.21 Product Choice page

In this figure, the user can choice the "**medicine name**", "**county**" and "**type**". First, the user must choice the product name. After choice the medicine name, can choice the country related from choosing the medicine name. Then, they can choice the medicine type of the user selected medicine name and country. Then, compound name and other information must visible related the user selected information. Then, the user must enter the quantity and then buy the medicine. The user would prefer to buy this medicine, they can click "**Buy**" button. If user wants to buy another medicine, they can buy again by clicking the "**Do U want to another item**" button as described above.

3.5 Order Slip

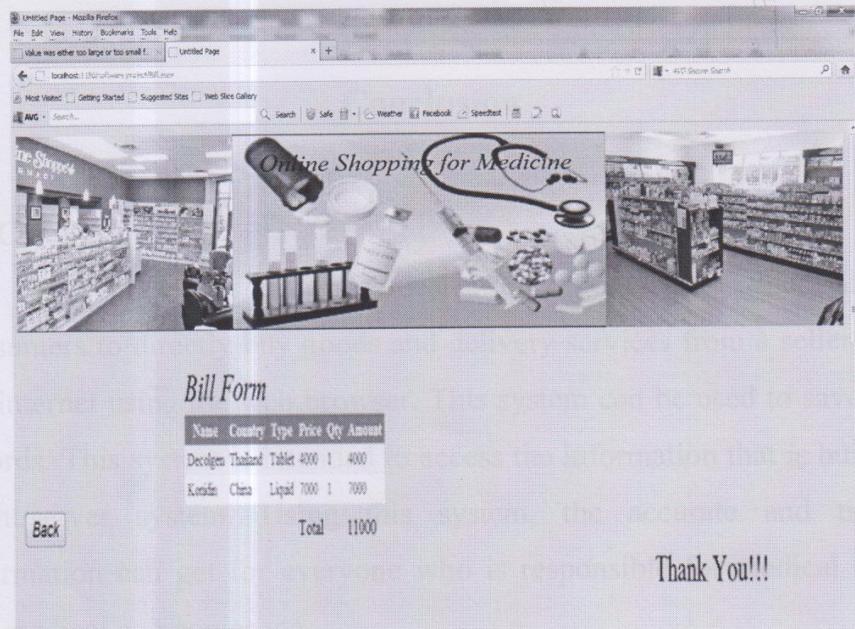


Figure - 3.22 Order Slip

If the user balance sufficient, system print the order slip with the amount .If the user would buy the medicine again, click “Back” button.

This figure is only associated with the admin of the system. This page contains user name and password to check whether the admin is or not.

Customer must have bank account buy medicine. This system can only sell chemical medicines. This system can also join with bank actually. Promotion & discount section can be given in this system. This system can also be extended for future use in work such as hospital and clinic. In this system texts displayed by English language. To be more user-friendly, Myanmar language should be able to use.

CHAPTER 4

Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

This system is a form of electronic commerce which allows consumers to directly buy goods and delivery services from a seller over the internet using the web browser. This system can be used to save 200 records. This system is intended to access the information that is built on client/server system. Using this system, the accurate and timely information can get for everyone who is responsible for medical users and medical companies etc...

4.2 Advantages of the Project

Customers can search medicine product by inputting medicine name. In this system, customer can also find medicine by choosing categories name. Customers can choice tablet, liquid, injection etc....Customers can buy medicines at anywhere without time consuming. Customers can also visit site for window shopping.

4.3 Limitation and Further Extension

Customers must have bank account buy medicine. This system can only sell chemical medicines. This system can also join with bank actually. Promotion discount section can be given in this system. This system can also be extended for future use in work such as hospital and clinic. In this system, text is displayed by English language. To be more user-friendly, Myanmar language should be able to use.

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