GET YOUR MEDS

A PROJECT REPORT

submitted by

RAKESH NARAYANAN CN

SCM22MCA-2021

to

The APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree
of

Master of Computer Application

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SCMS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(*Affiliated to APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University*)

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ERNAKULAM - 683582

DECEMBER 2023

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the report entitled **'GET YOUR MEDS'** submitted by **RAKESH NARAYANAN CN** to the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Computer Application is a bonafide record of the project work carried out by his under my guidance and supervision.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am greatly indebted to **Dr. Anitha G Pillai**, Principal, SCMS SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, Ernakulam and **Dr. Maneesh T I**, Head of department, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SSET, who whole heartedly granted me the permission to do the project. I would like to thank my guide, **Ms. Seethal Prince E**, and project coordinator, **Dr. Deepa K**, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SSET who has given me valuable guidance and support all the way. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all the teachers of Computer Science Department who gave me moral and technical support. I would like to thank the supporting staff in the computer lab whose dedicated work kept the lab working smoothly, thus enabling me to have access to various resources which helped me understand more about the project topic. I would also like to thank friends and family members for providing me with necessary resources and support. Last but not the least, I would like to thank God Almighty for helping me to do my project hassle free.

ABSTRACT

Get Your Meds system is a project developed for medical shops and customers to purchase high quality medicines. The system locates nearest medical shops with available medicines which are specified by the customers with less time consumption.

Nowadays locating the medical shop is easier by using Google maps, but it is not possible to locate a medical shop which contains the medicines of best quality that are searched by the customers. This software helps customers to find different medicines according category, price, review. It is designed such a way that one can view all the updates of the medicines from any place through online. It provides an extra feature that while searching it provides a list of medical shops within 20 kilometers of the current location of the customer. Besides this the system also maintains staff details, stock, and purchase details. The medicines are recommended based on quality and price comparison among various medical shops.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Medicines are one of the important factors that are necessary to cure a person's diseases. The project and its implementation entitled "GET YOUR MEDS" is basically designed to purchase medicines. The people can register their details through online.

This software helps customers to find different medicines according category, price, review. It is designed such a way that one can view all the updates of the medicines from any place through online. It provides an extra feature that while searching it provides a list of medical shops within 20 kilometers of the current location of the customer.

The software will help in easy maintaining and updating products in the website for the administrator. Also, quick, and easy comparison of different products for the customers. This project is basically targeted at those people who would like online shopping and have an internet access.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

System study involves study for the current system in detail and to find out how it works and where the improvements have to be made it also involves the detailed study of the various operations performed by the system and their relationship within and the outside the system the analyst and the user work in close associations during the complete analysis phase. This is a phase that determines what is to be done for software development.

A system is an orderly grouping of interdependent components linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective. Analysis is a detail study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. During analysis, data are collected on the available files decision points and transactions handled by the present system. System analysis is concerned with analyzing, designing, implementing and evaluating information system in our organization. It is carried out to make the system more effective either by modification or by substantial redesign. In system analysis we identify the problem, study the alternate solution, and select the most suitable solution, which meet the technical, economic, and social demands for analysis, various tools such as dataflow diagrams, interviews, on site observation, etc. are used.

2.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

Existing medical booking store is time consuming and require more man power to function well. Secondly the scope of offline medical shop is limited to local area and it does not provide any home delivery system of medicine. All the data management involving product availability, searching, billing and other report generation are done manually which indeed are very time consuming.

2.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Get Your Meds is user friendly application. This system gives proper medium of purchasing medicines. It is short time process no need to visit the medical shops directly. The medicines can buy online, check quality, check price too.

So, a new system is implemented with following modules.

- Admin Module
- Dealer Module
- Medical shop Module
- Customer Module

2.3. FEASIBILITY STUDY

In the development of "Get Your Meds", the feasibility study is carried out to determine whether the proposed system can be developed with the available resources. The key steps in the feasibility study are:

- Economic Feasibility
- Technical Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Behavioral Feasibility

2.3.1 Economic feasibility

The economic feasibility mainly deals with the following steps.

- Cost of the user system
- Maintenance cost for the system and other cost relating hardware and software.

As the project will work under every "operating system" thus making it economically feasible.

2.3.2 Technical Feasibility

To test the technical feasibility, system configuration is given prior importance. It is a study of resource availability that may affect the availability to achieve an acceptable system. The handling of proposed system does not require the changing of existing configuration of the system. The software that is needed for the developments of the system is Django and

SQLite. During the technical analysis, it is checked whether this software is worth to carry out. Since the implementation of the designed system does not require any specific additional software or hardware, it is proved that the system is technically feasible.

2.3.3 Operational Feasibility

This relates to the human, organizational and political aspect. This project is going to be used by users of different types under different circumstances. Anyone can work with this software as it supports user friendly approach. So it is operationally feasible.

2.3.4 Behavioral feasibility

People are inherently resistant to change and computer is known for facilitating the changes .an estimate should be made of how strongly the user, staff reacts towards the development of the computerized system.In the existing system more manpower is required and time factor is more. The more manpower for managing many files for dynamic data replication and more time for search through these files is needed. But in the proposed system, both manpower and time factors are reduced and unnecessary burden is reduced. Thus, the remaining people are made to engage in some other important work. also there is no need to wait in case of downloading the data for the users therefore, the system is behaviorally feasible.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Hardware and software requirements for the installation and smooth functioning of this project could be configured based on the requirements needed by the component of the operating environment that works as front-end system here we suggest minimum configuration for the both hardware and software components.

Working off with this software is requirements concrete on system environments. It includes two phases: Hardware Requirements and Software Requirements.

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

Minimum RAM : 250 MB

Hard Disk : 50 GB

Processor : Intel

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Operating System : Every operating system

Front End : Python

Framework : Django

Back End : SQLite

Tools Used : PyCharm

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Design is a meaningful engineering and creative process; a good design is the key to effective system. In the design phase the architecture is established. The architecture defines the components, their interfaces and behaviors. The deliverable design document is the architecture. The design specification describes the features of the system, the components or elements of the system and their appearance to end-users. System designing is the most creative and challenging phase. Using one of several design methods the design step produces a data design, an architectural design, and a procedural design. Preliminary design is concerned with transformation requirements to data and software architectures. The system design transforms a logical representation of what a given system is required to be in to the physical specification. Design starts with the system's requirements specification and covers it into a physical reality during the development. The data design transforms the information domain model created during analysis in to the data structures that will be required to implement the software.

4.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION

This system includes four modules –

- Admin Module
- Dealer module
- Medical shop module
- Customer module

4.2.1 Admin Module

Admin module has the following features:

- Approval of medical shop
- Approval of dealer
- Management of medical shop
- Management of dealer

4.2.2 Dealer Module

Dealer module has the following features:

- Adding medicine
- Managing medicine stocks
- Provide medicines to medical shops

4.2.3 Medical shop Module

Medical shop module has the following features:

- Requesting medicines from dealers
- Stock management
- Accepting orders from customers
- Viewing order history

4.2.4 Customer Module

Medical shop module has the following features:

- View medicine
- Adding medicines to cart
- Purchase medicines from medical shops
- Giving reviews

4.3 LOGICAL DESIGNS

Logical designing deals with gathering business requirements and converting those requirements into a model.

4.3.1 Dataflow Diagram

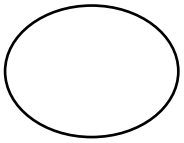
A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. Often they are a preliminary step used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design).A DFD shows what kinds of data will be input to and output from the system, where the data will come from and go to, and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about the timing of processes, or information about whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel.

Data flow diagrams are made up of a number symbols, which represent system components. Most data flow modeling methods use four kinds of symbols.

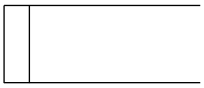
To construct a Data Flow Diagram, we use,

A Square defines a source (originator) or destination of system data.

An arrow identifies data flow-data in motion. It is a pipeline through which information flows.



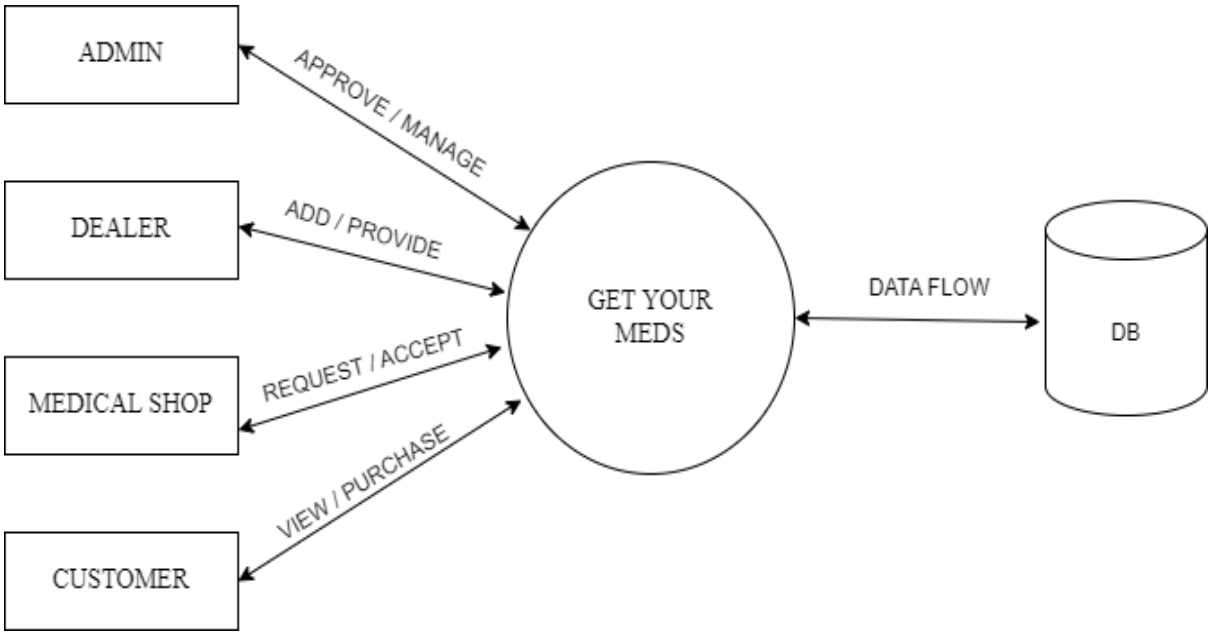
A circle or a 'bubble' represents a process that transforms incoming data flow(s) into outgoing data flow(s).



An open rectangle is a data store-data at rest, of temporary repository.

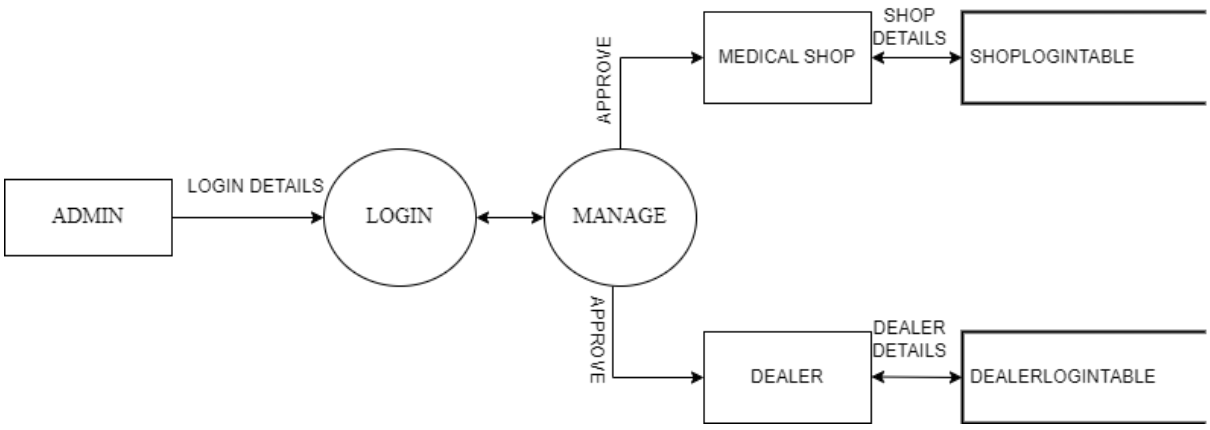
These symbols are used to represent four kinds of system components. Processes, data stores, data flows and external entities. Circles in DFD represent processes. Data Flow represented by a thin line in the DFD and each data store has a unique name and represented by open rectangles and square or rectangle represents external entities.

LEVEL 0

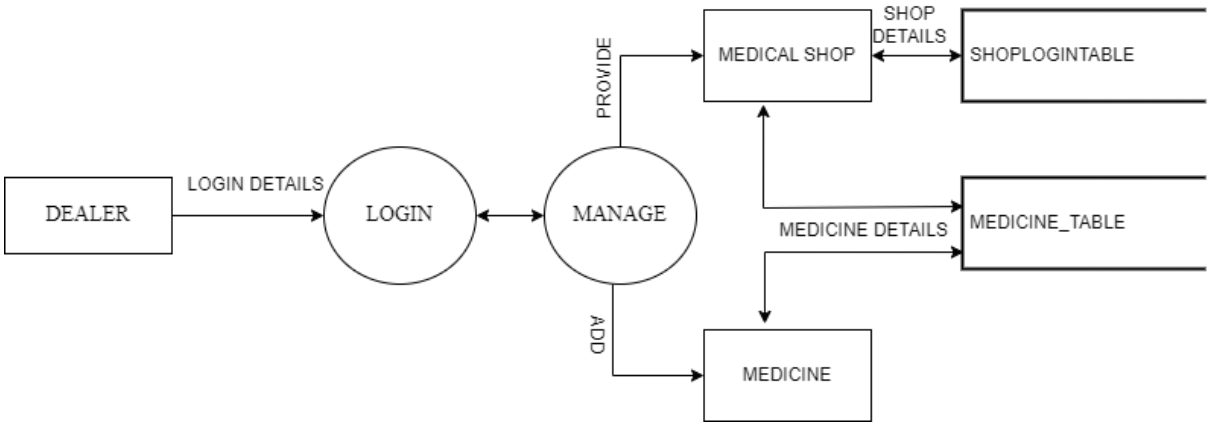


LEVEL 1

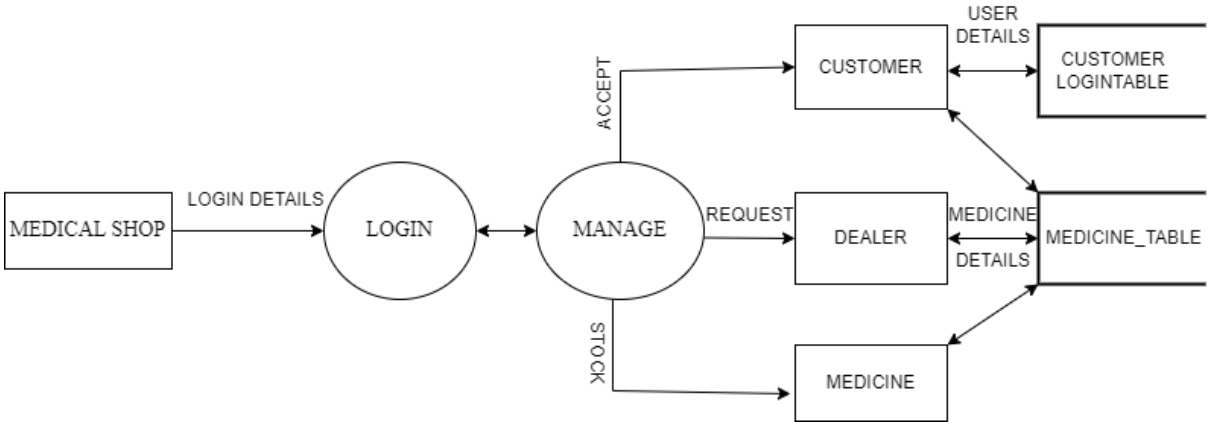
1.1 ADMIN



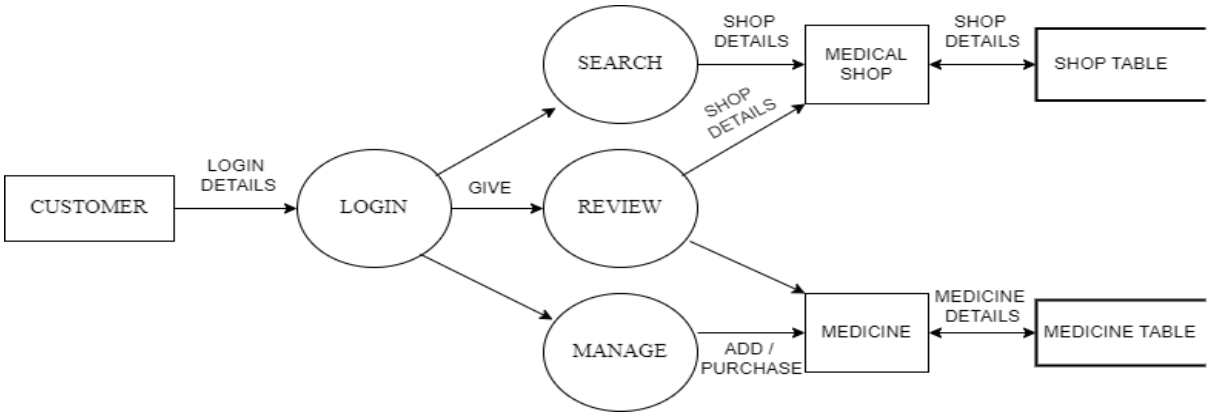
1.2 DEALER



1.3 MEDICAL SHOP

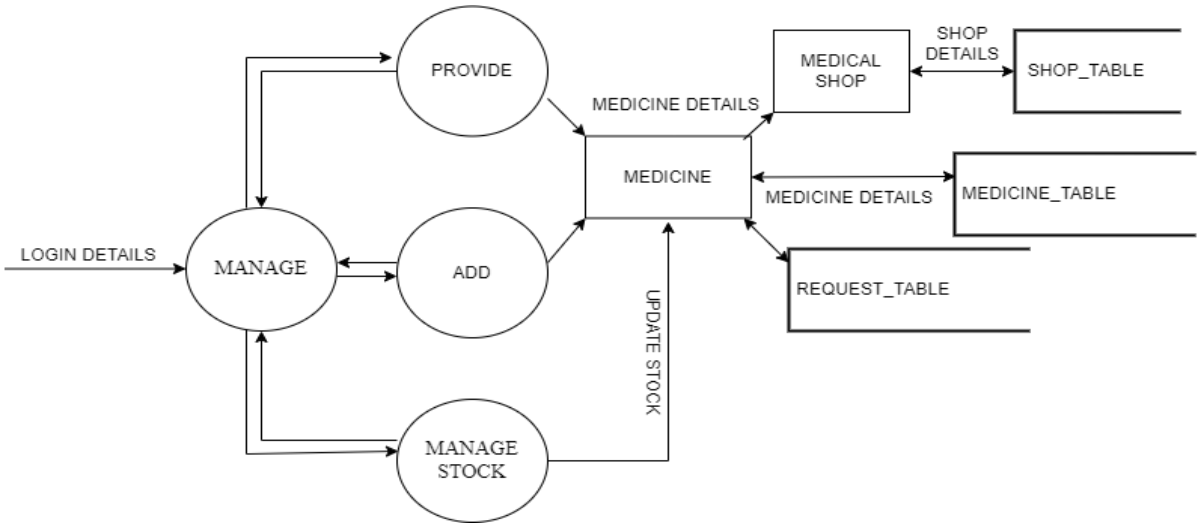


1.4 CUSTOMER

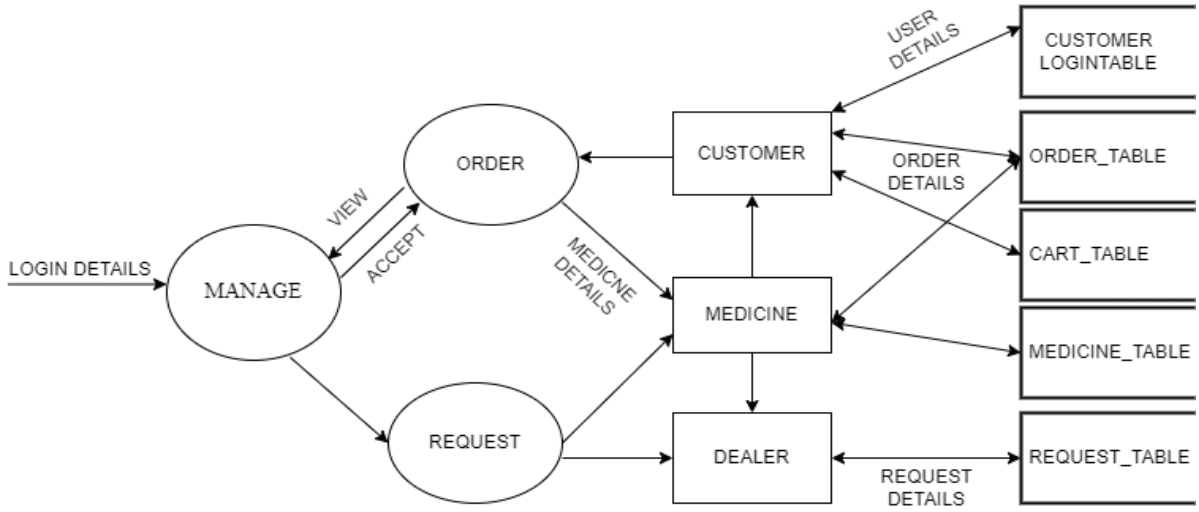


LEVEL 2

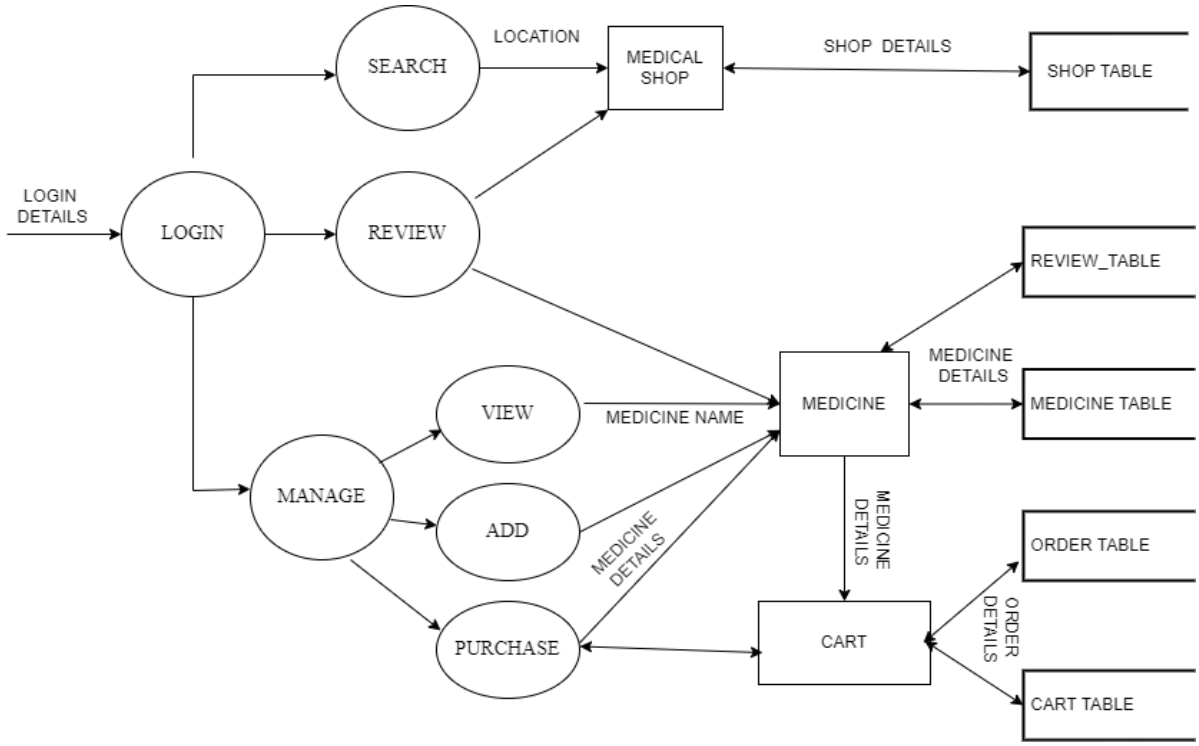
2.1 DEALER



2.2 MEDICAL SHOP



2.3 CUSTOMER



4.3.2 ER DIAGRAM

The Entity-Relationship Model

The entity-relationship model (E-R) data model was developed to facilities database design by allowing specification of an enterprise schema that represents the overall logical structure of a database. The E-R data model is one of several semantic data models; the semantic aspect of the model lies in its representation of the meaning of the data. The E-R model is very useful in mapping the meanings and interactions of real-world enterprises on to a conceptual schema. Because of this usefulness, many data base design tools draw on concepts from the ER model. The E-R data model employs three basic notations: entity sets, relationship sets, and attributes.

Relationship Sets:

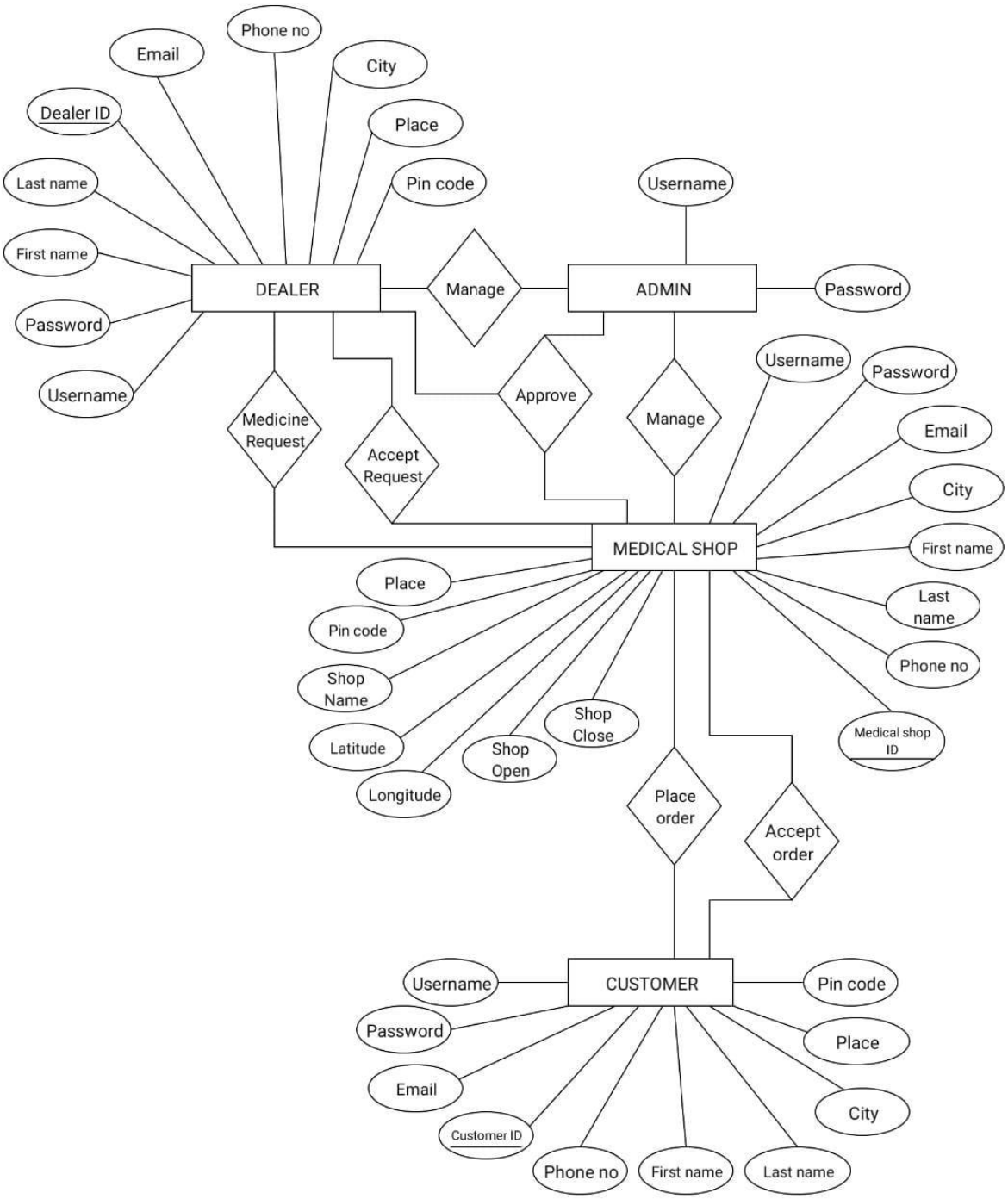
A relationship is an association among several entities. A relationship is a set of the same type.

Entity Sets:

An entity is a “thing” or “object” in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects. For example, each person in an enterprise is an entity.

Attributes:

An entity has a set of properties, and all the values for some set of properties may uniquely identify the entity. An entity is represented by a set of attributes. Attributes are descriptive properties possessed by each member of an entity.



4.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make information access key easy, quick, inexpensive, and flexible for the user. Database is designed, built and populated with the data for the specific purpose. It has an intended group of users and some preconceived applications on which the users are interested.

In database environment, common data are available in which several users can use. The concept behind a database is an integrate collection of data and provides a centralized access to the data from the program. It makes possible to treat data as a separate resource.

4.4.1 TABLE DESIGN

1. Table Name: Login Table

Field	**Type**	**Constraints**	**Description**
id	Int	Primary key	Id
username	Varchar(20)	Not null	Username
password	Varchar(20)	Not null	Password
first_name	Varchar(20)	Not null	First name
last_name	Varchar(20)	Not null	Last name
email	Varchar(50)	Not null	Email
city	Varchar(20)	Not null	City
place	Varchar(20)	Not null	Place
phone	Big int	Not null	Phone
user_type	Varchar(20)	Not null	Type of user
pin_code	Int	Not null	Pin code

2. Table Name: Medicine Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Medicine id
code	Varchar(20)	Not null	Medicine code
name	Varchar(20)	Not null	Medicine image
mf_name	Varchar(20)	Not null	Manufacturer name
status	Varchar(20)	Not null	Status
dealer_id	Big int	Foreign key	Dealer id
price	Float	Not null	Price
image	Varchar(200)	Not null	Medicine image

3. Table Name: Shop Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Shop extra id
name	Varchar(20)	Not null	Name
latitude	Varchar(20)	Not null	Latitude
longitude	Varchar(20)	Not null	Longitude
open_on	Time	Not null	Opening time
closed_on	Time	Not null	Closing time
shop_id	Big int	Foreign key	Shop id

4. Table Name: Order Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Shop id
date	Datetime	Not null	Date
qty	Int	Not null	Quantity
total	Float	Not null	Total price
status	Int	Not null	Status
product_id	Big int	Foreign key	Product id
customer_id	Big int	Foreign key	Customer id

5. Table Name: Cart Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Shop id
qty	Int	Not null	Quantity
customer_id	Big int	Foreign key	Customer id
product_id	Big int	Foreign key	Product id

6. Table Name: Request Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Request id
qty	Int	Not null	Quantity
date	Datetime	Not null	Date
status	Int	Not null	Status
price	Float	Not null	Price
medicine_id	Big int	Foreign key	Medicine id
shop_id	Big int	Foreign key	Shop id

7. Table Name: Review Table

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
id	Int	Primary key	Review id
title	Varchar(20)	Not null	Title
rating	Float	Not null	Rating
date	Datetime	Not null	Date
description	Text	Not null	Description
customer_id	Big int	Foreign key	Customer id
shop_med_id	Big int	Foreign key	Medicine id

4.5 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting the user originated input to a computer-based format. The design for handling input specifies how data are accepted for computer processing. Input design is a part of overall system design that needs careful attention and if includes specifying how actions are taken. A system user interacting through a workstation must be able to tell the system whether to accept input produce a report or end processing. The collection of input data is the most expensive part of the system design. Since the inputs must be planned in such a manner as to get the relevant information extreme care is taken to obtain the information. If the data going into the system is incorrect then the processing and outputs will magnify these errors. Input design is the process of converting the user-oriented description of the inputs to a computer-based business systems into a programmer-oriented specification. Inaccurate input is the most common cause of data processing errors. If the input design is poor, particularly where operators must enter data from source documents permits bad data to enter a computer system. The main objective of the input design is to specify how the information is put into a form that is acceptable to the computer.

The system also needs to include appropriate messages which ensure that the user can understood the context. The input data is validated to minimize the errors in the data entry. User is never left in a state of confusion as to what is happening; instead, appropriate messages and acknowledgement messages are displayed.

The following are major input screens used for this project:

Registration Form

It is used for customer, dealer and medical shop to register their details. In the Customer Registration form contain personal details of customer. In the Dealer Registration form contain dealer's details. Whereas in the Medical shop registration form contain details about the shop.

Login form

In this input form, there will be fields to enter username and password.

Using this form the Admin, Dealer, Medical shop and Customer can enter into their page**.**

Edit form

This input form will update the dealer's, medical shop's and customer's current details.

Add to Cart

In this form the user can add the medicines into cart and order. If the agent approved then they will they can view it in the order status.

Service

Admin manages the dealers and medical shops. Dealers provide medicines for medical shops.

4.6 OUTPUT DESIGN

The output design is done so that the results of processing should be clearly communicated back to the user. Effective output design will improve the clarity and performance of outputs and thereby the system. Output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which users will evaluate the usefulness of the application and hence output designing is a task that should be done with great care and accuracy

The output design has been done so that the results of processing should be communicated to the user. Effective output design will improve the clarity and performance of outputs. Output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which they will evaluate the usefulness of the application.

Output design phase of the system is concerned with the Convergence of information to the end user- friendly manner. The output design should be efficient, intelligible so that system relationship with the end user is improved and thereby enhancing the process of decision making.

The following are the major output screens:

View Medicines

This output form is used to view the medicines that are in the system.

View Order Status

This output form is used to view the status of ordered medicine.

View Collected Resource

This output form is used to view all the collected resource.

CHAPTER 5

CODING

Coding translates a detailed representation of software into programming language realization. Coding style has been chosen in such a way that it provide execution speed and minimum memory requirement. Programming language used for coding has greater influence over the final output. Software must be selected in accordance with the application and the latest technology available. My choice is **python** as front end and **SQLite** as back end and **Django** as framework.

PYTHON

Python is the language used to build the django framework it is a dynamic scripting language similar to Perl and Ruby The principal author of Python is Guido van Rossum. Python supports dynamic typing and has a garbage for automatic memory management . Another important feature of python is dynamic name solution which binds the name of functions and variable during execution.

Django framework

Django is an open-source web application framework written in Python. The primary goal of Django is to make the development of complex, data-based websites easier. Thus Django emphasizes the reusability and pluggability of components to ensure rapid development. Django consist of three major parts: view and template.

PYCHARM

PyCharm is the most popular IDE used for Python scripting language.

PyCharm offers some of the best features to its users and developers in the following aspects –

Code completion and inspection

Advanced debugging

Support for web programming and frameworks such as Django and Flask

Features of PyCharm

Besides, a developer will find PyCharm comfortable to work with because of the features mentioned below −

Code Completion

PyCharm enables smoother code completion whether it is for built in or for an external package.

SQLite

SQLite is a C-language library that implements a small, fast, self-contained, high-reliability, full-featured, SQL database engine. SQLite is the most used database engine in the world. SQLite is built into all mobile phones and most computers and comes bundled inside countless other applications that people use every day. More Information...

The SQLite file format is stable, cross-platform, and backwards compatible and the developers pledge to keep it that way through the year 2050. SQLite database files are commonly used as containers to transfer rich content between systems [1] [2] [3] and as a long-term archival format for data [4]. There are over 1 trillion (1e12) SQLite databases in active use [5].

SQLite source code is in the public-domain and is free to everyone to use for any purpose.

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM TESTING

Testing is the vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. System testing is the stage of implementation that we aimed at assuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences.

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance represents the ultimate review of specification, design, and coding. The user tests the developed system and changes are made according to their needs. The testing phase involves the testing of developed system using various kinds of data

The candidate system we subject to variety of tests. In the response security and usability is tested. A series of testing is performed for the proposed system, before the system is ready for user acceptance testing.

6.1 UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design, the module. This is also known as module testing. The modules are tested separately. These testing are carried out during programming stage itself. In this testing step, each module is found to be working satisfactory as regards to the expected outputs from the module.

6.2 INTEGRATION TESTING:

Integration testing is a systematic testing for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with in the interfaces; all the modules are combined and tested as a whole. When conducting this sort of tests, all analyst may devise the test data, which is the collection of data that analyst used when providing system accuracy. Another source of test data is the user.

6.3 OUTPUT TESTING:

After performing the validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system, since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the specific format.

The output generated by the system under considerations is tested asking the users about the format required by them.

6.4 VALIDATION TESTING:

Validation testing is where requirements established as a part of software requirements analysis is validated against the software that has been constructed. This test provides the final assurance that the software meets all functional, behavioral and performance requirements.

Text Field: The text field can contain only the number of characters lesser than or equal to its size. The text fields are alphanumeric in some tables and alphabetic in other tables. Incorrect entry always flashes and error message. Numeric Field: The numeric field can contain only numbers from 0 to 9. An entry of any character flashes an error message. The individual modules are checked for accuracy and what it must perform. Each module is subjected to test run along with sample data. The individually tested modules are integrated into a single system. Testing involves executing the real data information is used in the program the existence of any program defect is inferred from the output. The testing should be planned so that all the requirements are individually tested.

6.5 TEST CASES

LOGIN

Test Case Name	Login
Test Case Description	Test whether user can login to the system without giving proper details
Item(s) to be Tested	
1	User Name
2	Password
Specification	
Input	**Expected output/Result**
1.Valid username and password	1.User is directed to their respective home page
2.Valid username and Invalid password	2.Message:Invalid username or password
3.Invalid username and valid password	3..Message:Invalid username or password
4.Invalid username and Invalid password	4.Message:Invalid username or password

REGISTRATION

Test Case Name	Purchase products entering
Test Case Description	1.Test whether products details are valid and correct format
Item(s) to be Tested	
1	Purchase entering form
Specification	
Input	**Expected output/Result**
1.All entries are filled	1.Message:Successfully registered
2.User has left certain fields empty.	2.Message:Fill all the fields
3.Fields are entered not in correct format	3..Message:please enter value in correct format

CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

7.1. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned into a working system. In the implementation stage, the IP address of the sender and receiver should be stored in a database. The implementation stage is a system's project in its own light. The implementation involves careful planning.

Task of implementation

It is a process of bringing a developed system into components which are to be tested in a structured and planned manner. The software should be delivered to the users and they should have confidence that the system works efficiently and effectively.

The more complex the system being implemented the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required for implementation.

The system carrying three modules has been implemented with confirmed effectiveness, detection and correction of errors and making necessary all decision on their true/false side changes to satisfy the requirements. The system has been tested and implemented successfully. The system is uses the software like Python and it use the back end as SQLite. This will very useful to store the information of user and easily can transmit the data to the other user securely. This is the main advantage of the system. With the system is implementing the resources can be get in very low cost.

7.2. MAINTENANCE

Software maintenance is a set of software engineering activities that occur after software has been delivered for the customer and put into operation. The success of the software and the project relies on the maintenance procedure adopted.

As with the venture of human, not a single one is perfect. The further modifications are left to the followers. It is because, the opinion or vision of a thing differs from individual to individual. The maintenance is performed at regular intervals to keep the project safe and reliable.

Development is a single activity. Maintenance is a continuous activity. Maintenance involves activities like inspections, corrections, and enhancement. Once the system is delivered and deployed, it enters the maintenance phase. The system needs to be maintained not because of some of its components wear out and need to be replaced, but because there are some

residual errors remaining in the system that must be removed as they are discovered. This includes activities related to debugging the software after it goes live, changes required to address evolving software and enhancement to meet changing customer requirements. So maintenance phase involves:

1. Understanding the effects of change.
2. Testing the new parts.
3. Retesting the old parts that were not changed
4. Making changes-to both the code and the documents

These changes have to be signed by the user before the change can be carried out. Since requirement change request involves cost, user will be cautious while requesting the software changes. The software will require continued support. The system maintenance means the maintenance activities after and during the system development processes. This include activities related to debugging the software after it goes live, changes acquired to meet change in users requirement.

Maintenance phase identifies if there are any changes required in the current system. If the changes are identified, then an analysis is made to identify if the changes are really required. Cost benefit analysis is a way to find out if the change is essential.

The different types of maintenance are:

Corrective maintenance :

It is concerned with fixing reported errors in the software coding errors are usually relatively cheap to correct. Design errors are more expensive as they involve in the rewriting of several program components. Requirement errors are the most expensive to repair due to extensive system redesign that is involved.

Adaptive maintenance :

This involves changing the system to some new environments such as different network platform or for use with a different operating system. The system functionality does not radically change.

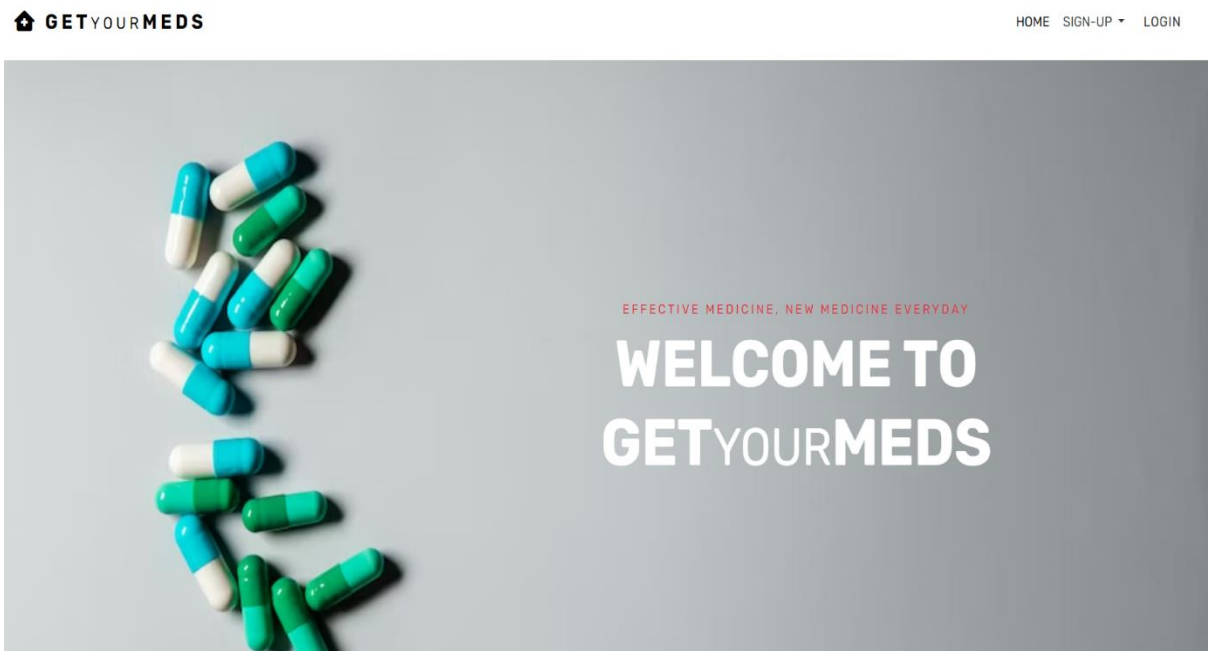
Perfective maintenance :

This involves implementing new functional or non-fictional system requirements, software customer policy changes; business changes are change in top management. The maintenance process id usually triggered by a set of change request from the users, management or customers. The cost and impact of these changes are first assessed. If proposed changes are accepted a new release of the system is planned. This release usually involves elements of adaptive, corrective as well as perfective maintenance. These changes are implemented, validated and a new version of the system is planned. Rather than viewing maintenance as a separate process it should be normally considered as an iteration of the development process. New requirement must be redesigned and implemented and part of all system should be tested.

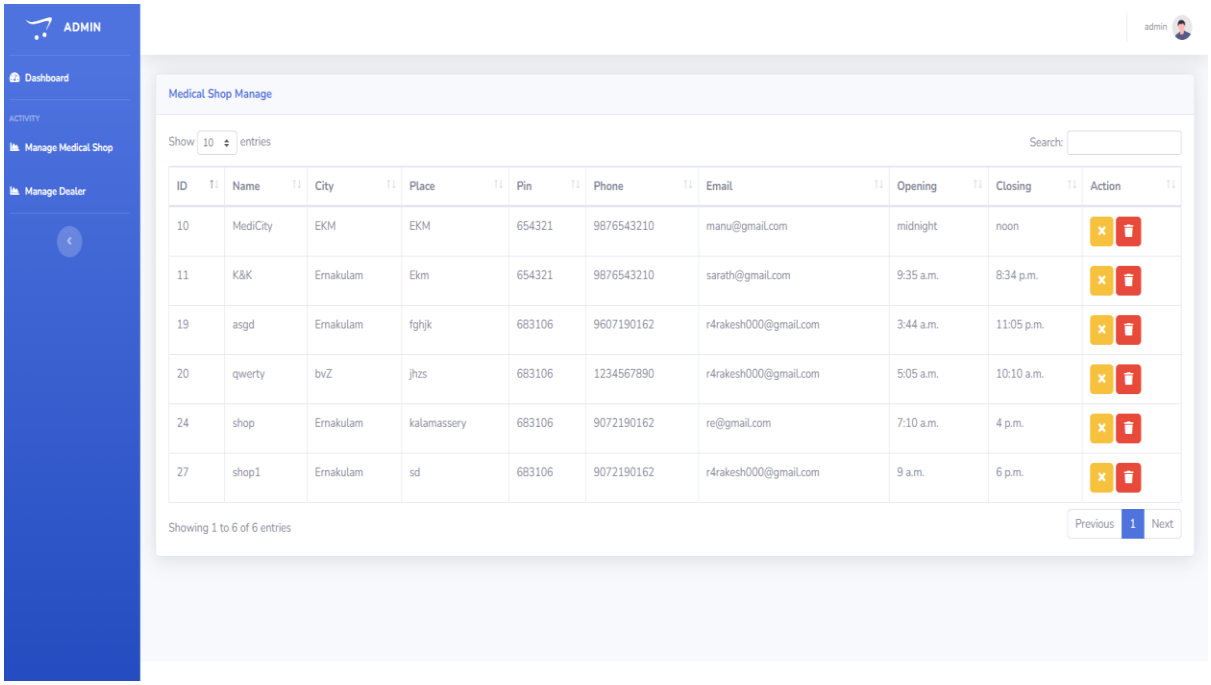
CHAPTER 8

SCREENSHOTS

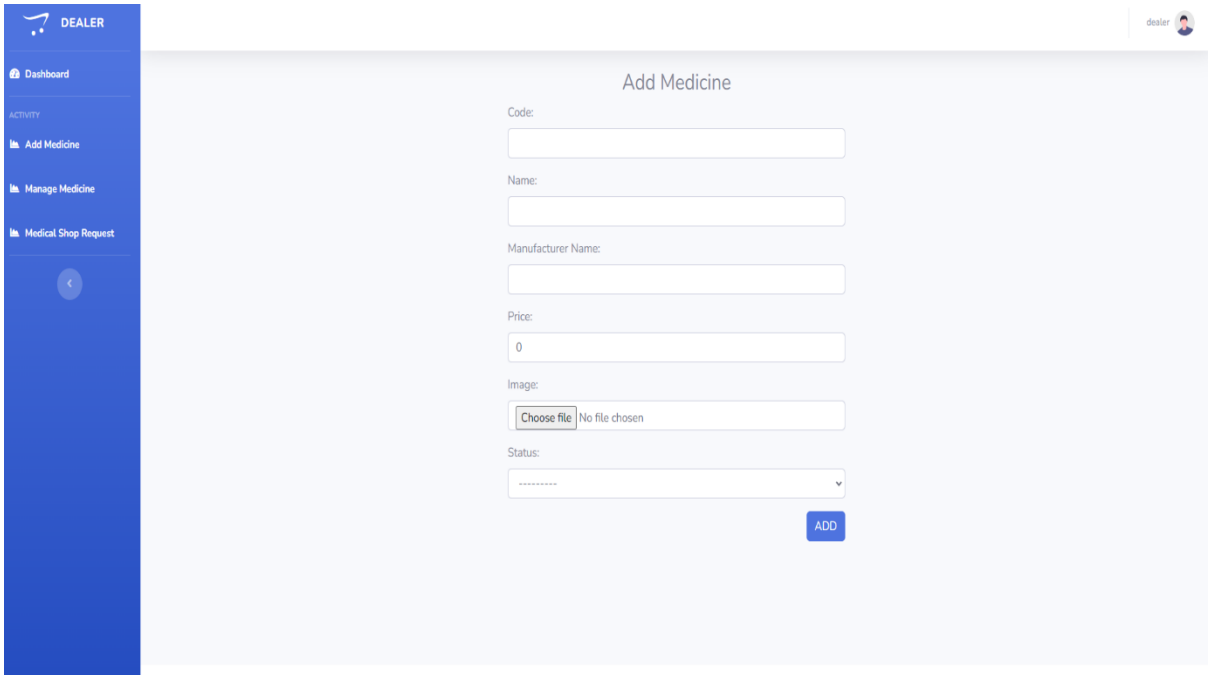
1. HOME PAGE



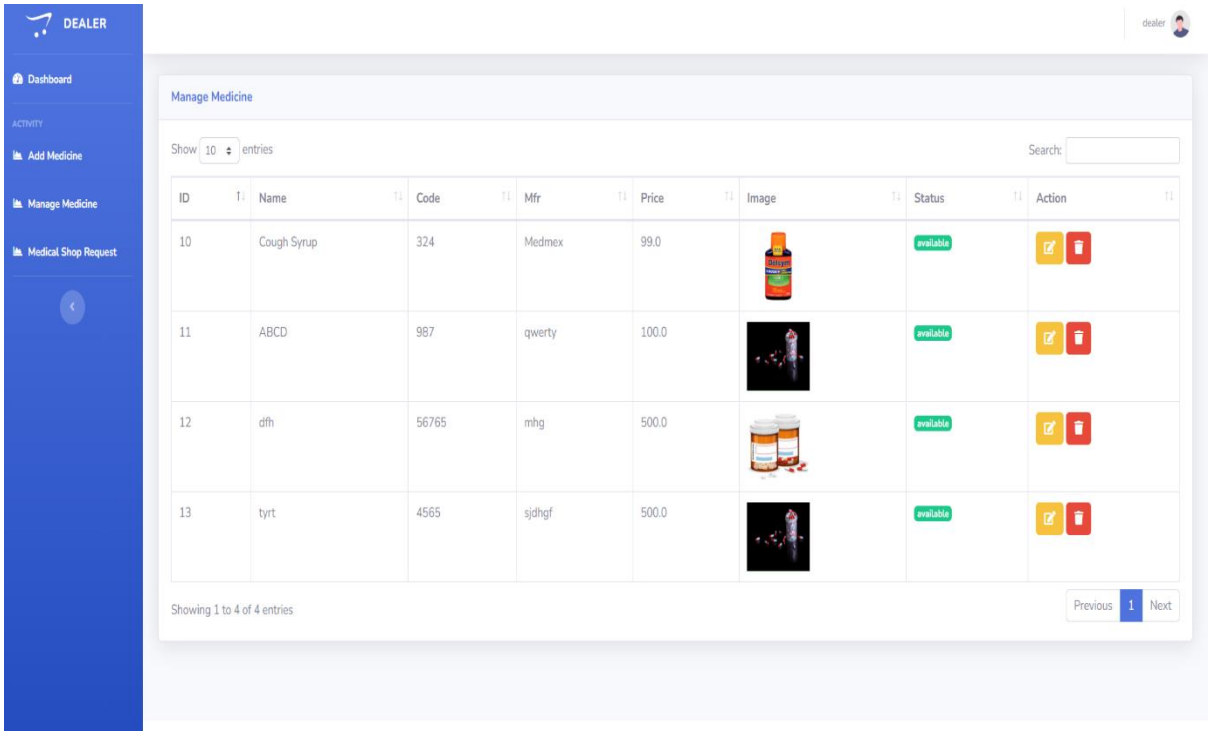
2. ADMIN: Dealer Approval



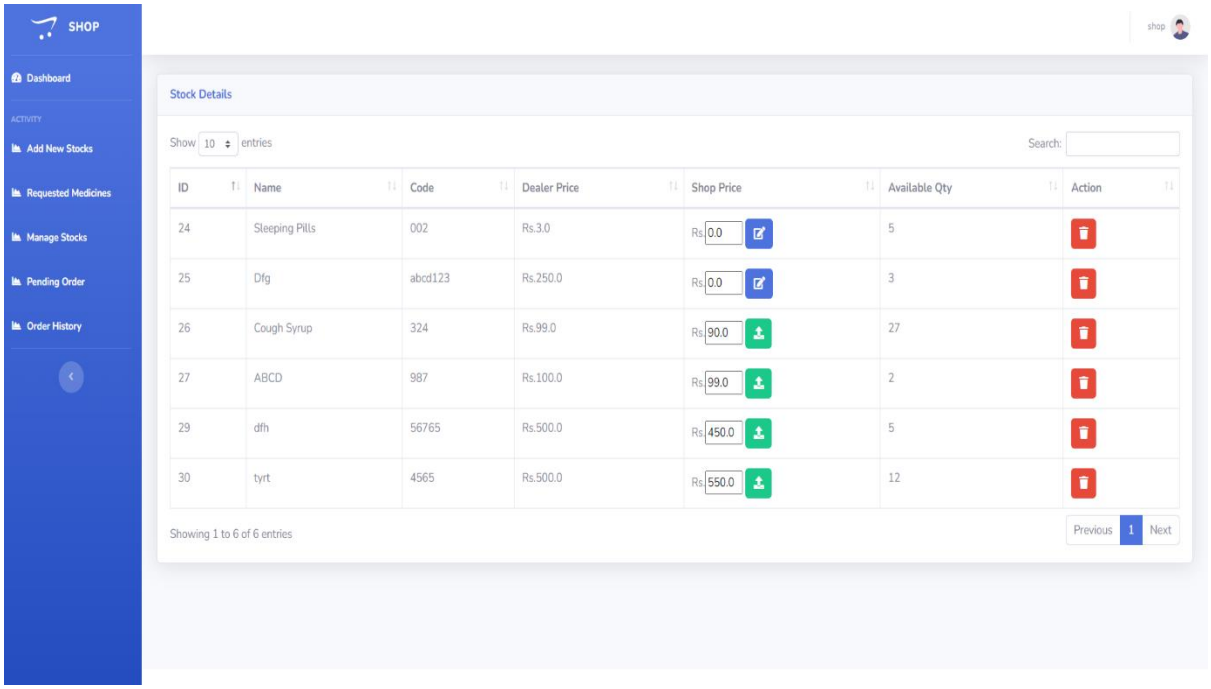
3. DEALER: Add Medicine



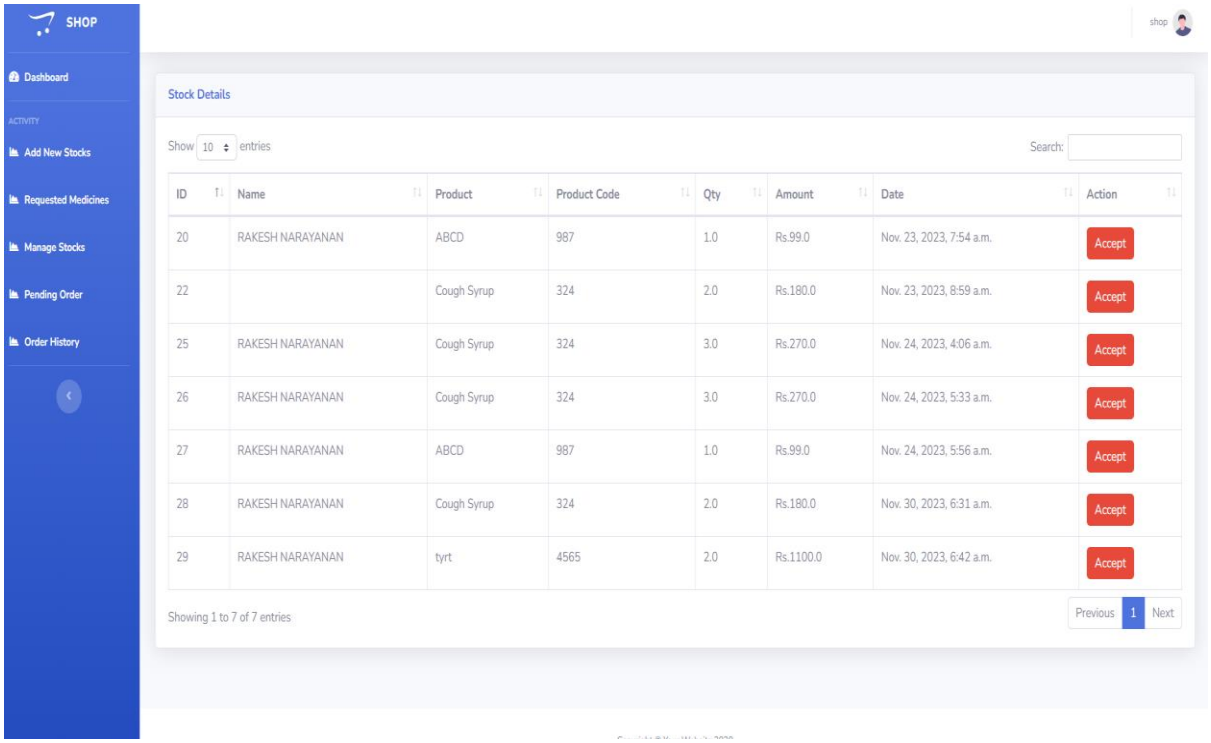
4. DEALER: Manage Medicine



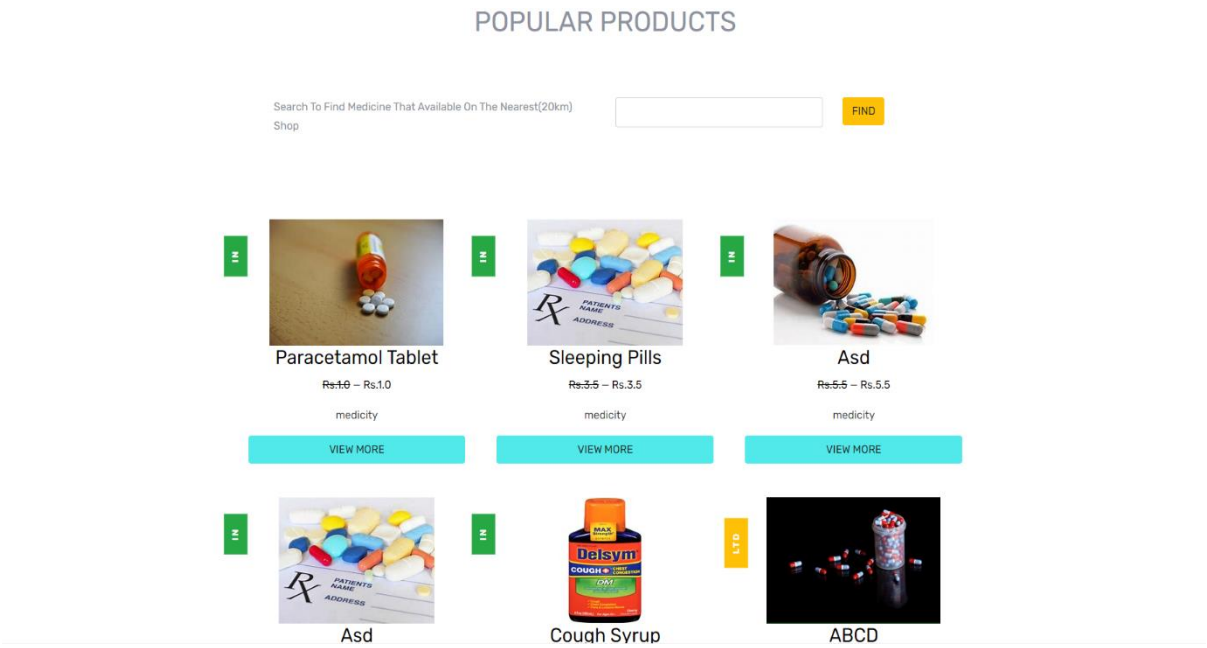
5. SHOP: Manage Stock



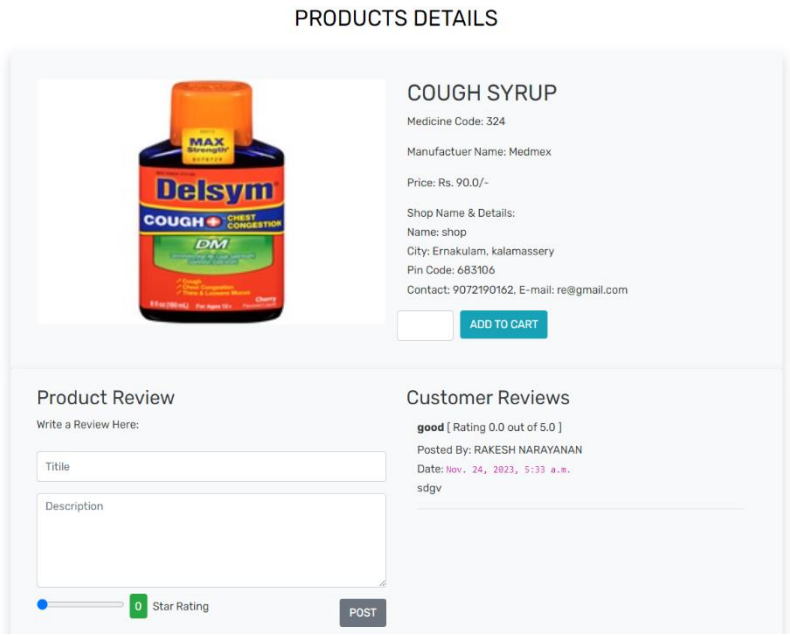
6. SHOP: Order Requests



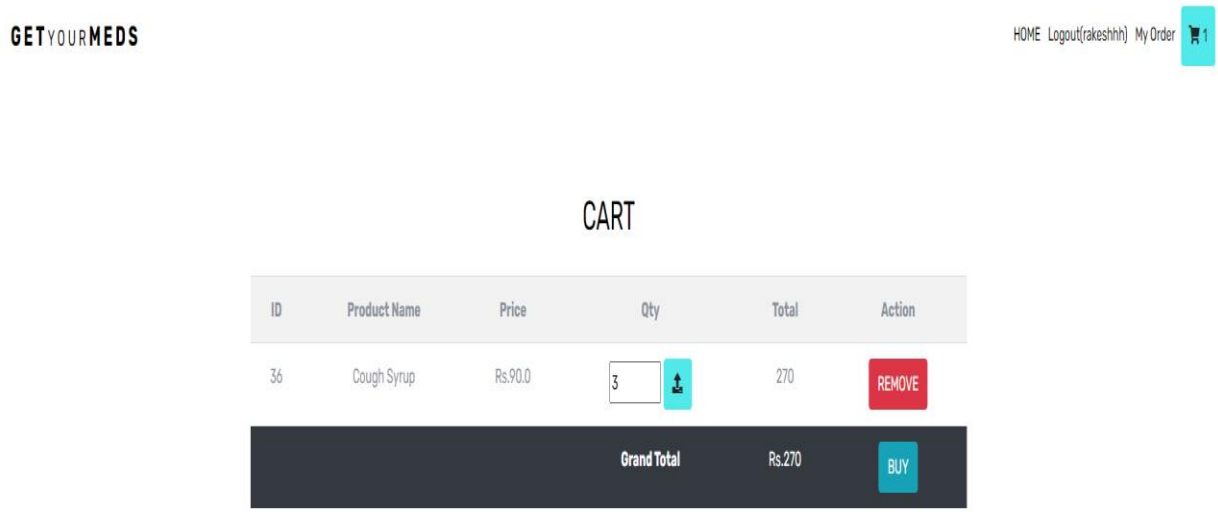
7. USER: Home



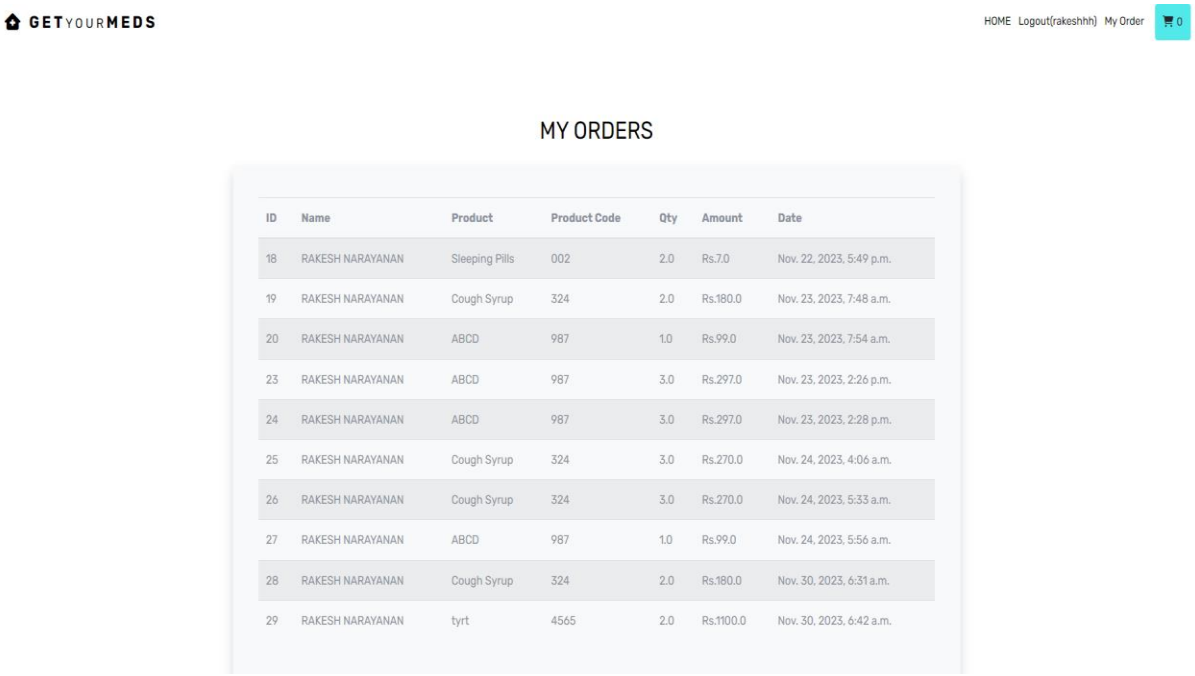
8. USER: Product Details



9. USER: Cart



10. USER: Order History



CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPES

9.1. CONCLUSION

The System “GET YOUR MEDS” has been developed for all given conditions and it is found working effectively under all the circumstances that may arise in the real environment. Using the facilities and functionalities of Python language, the software has been developed in a neat and simple manner, thereby reducing the operators work.

The System is highly user friendly and is well efficient to make easy interactions with the users of the system. The system is developed in Python and SQLite.

The system is done with an insight into the necessary modifications that may be required in the future. Hence the system can be maintained successfully without much rework.

9.2. FUTURE SCOPE

In future, changes can be made by providing some provisions to accept different kinds of payments such as credit cards, debit cards etc.

The system can be further extended to link multiple medical shops to enhance the buying experience of customers.

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