ONLINE PHARMACY SYSTEM

SUMMITTED BY:

MOHAMED KAFI AHAMADA ALI (190033407) SANI USMAN AMINU (190033404)

SUPERVISED BY:

Ms. TANJILA ALAM SATHI

LECTURER

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

Islamic University of Technology (IUT)

A thesis submitted to the Department of CSE

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science in Technical Education



Department of Computer Science and Engineering(CSE)

Islamic University of Technology (IUT)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation, (OIC)

Gazipur, Bangladesh

March, 2021

CERTIFICATION

This is to clarify that this report embodies the original work done (ONLINE PHARMACY SYSTEM) by Mohamed Kafi Amada Ali and Sani Usman Aminu respectively. We have completed our final year project in the Computer Science and Engineering Department of Islamic University of Technology Dhaka, Bangladesh. The project submitted by us is hereby approved.

SUPERVIŞOR:

Ms. TANJILA ALAM SATHI

Lecturer,

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Islamic University of Technology

Submitted by:

SANI USMAN AMINU

STUDENT ID: 190033404

MOHAMED KAFI AMADA ALI

STUDENT ID: 190033407

ABSTRACT

This project is an online pharmacy system for a pharmacy that already exists. The project aims to transform an online shopping app into an online pharmacy and to give customers of physical stores access to the benefits of online shopping. It allows you to buy medication from a pharmacy anywhere in the world using the internet and a web browser. In this manner, the client will get the help of internet shopping and home conveyance from the pharmacy that he chooses. This system can be used by any local pharmacy or by a multinational branded pharmacy.

On the off chance that pharmacy is giving an online entryway where their clients can appreciate simple shopping from anyplace, the pharmacy will not lose additional clients to the moving on the web pharmacy, for example, flipcart or eBay Since the application is in web stage and can undoubtedly be available and continuously accessible.

Over this project of our own is being created to assist pharmacies with effectively selling accessible medications from anyplace in the most ideal manner and lessen the human endeavors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We are grateful to Almighty ALLAH (S.W.A) for the good health wellbeing and sparing our lives that is necessary for taking our endeavor to a successful culmination we wish to express our sincere thanks to the department for providing us with all the necessary facilities for research, we also place on record our sincere thank you to the Head of the department for the continuous encouragement and support thank you, sir!

We are also grateful to Ms.Tanjila Alam sathi lecturer of Department of computer science and engineering. We are extremely thankful and indebted to her for sharing expertise, sincere valuable guidance, and encouragement extended to us we appreciate it thank you for The satisfaction that accompanies the successful completion of any task would have been incomplete without the mention of people whose ceaseless cooperation made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement made it possible. We have to thank our parents for their endless love, support, prayers, and guidance throughout our life. Thank you both very much for giving us the courage to reach for the stars and pursue our dreams.

Contents

Abstract

Acknowledgement

-		
	1.1 Introduction	7
	1.2 Motivation	9
	1.3 Application	9
	1.4 Modules	9
	Administrator	
	User	
Chapte	er 2	
	2.1 System Analysis	15
	2.2 Existing System	15
	2.3 Proposed System	15
	2.4 System Requirements	17
	2.5 System Objectives	17
	2.6 Function Requirements	17
	2.7 General Description	17
	2.8 Hardware Requirements	18
	2.9 Non-functional Requirements	18
	2.10 Feasibility Study	19
	2.11 Technical Feasibility	19
	2.11 Specialized Possibility	19

Chapter 3

3.1	DataBase	20
3.2	System Tools	21
3.3	Front-End	21
3.4	Back End	22
3.5	E-R Diagram	22
3.6	Use Case Diagram	27
3.7	Sequence Diagram	28
3.8	Activity Diagram	29
3.9	Class Diagram	30
3.10	Data Flow Diagrams(DFD)	31
	3.10.1 Context DFD	
	3.10.2 First Level DFD	
	3.10.3 Second Level DFD	
3.11	Database	30
3.12	Sample Code	45
3.13	Project Analysis	48
3.14	Conclusion and future scope	48
	Reference	49

	7
Chapter 1	
INTRODUCT	TION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The principle point of the project is the management of the data set of the pharmacy. This is finished by making an information base of the accessible prescriptions in the shop. The database is then associated with the principle program by utilizing interconnection of the Visual Basic program and the information base previously made. E-pharmacy is an application that assist client with satisfying every one of their prerequisites while Admitting themselves and Accessing Pharmacy Information, User agreeable and diminishes paperwork and effectively handles information. The venture empowers a client to burn-through Pharmacy Portal Information measure from anyplace through on the web.

An online pharmacy store is a site application. Where the client can post prerequisites for medication. A client can buy medication on the web. The nearest partner store delivers medication right to your door.

1.2 MOTIVATION

Perhaps it isn't another mission, but rather something new. Long lines, even the pharmacies are not opening because of the interactiveness of every medication, organisations don't offer medication conveyance at the perfect moment, regardless of whether the medication's expiration date has passed, every one of the issues have an answer in this undertaking. Where effectively it very well may be available in 3 classes. The general public should visit Pharmacies, and pharmacy companies can access drug store shops to learn about the amount of drugs available in the pharmacies, as well as what pharmacies are actually stocking which types of medications, and so on. As a result, we can assume that our product is a good arrangement and a complete package.

1.3 APPLICATION

This software can be used in any pharmacy that has a database to keep track of. The software will produce reports based on the needs of the consumer. The app allows you to print invoices, bills, and receipts, among other things. It can also keep track of the materials that the supplier sends in.

1.4 MODULES

Following a thorough review, the framework was determined to have the following modules and functions. The modules involved are:

- Administrator
- > Users

The administrator is the super user of this application. Only the admin can have access to the admin page. Admin may be the shop's director. All of the information about all of the users and all of the items is open to the administrator.

- ➤ Manage Products
- Manage Orders

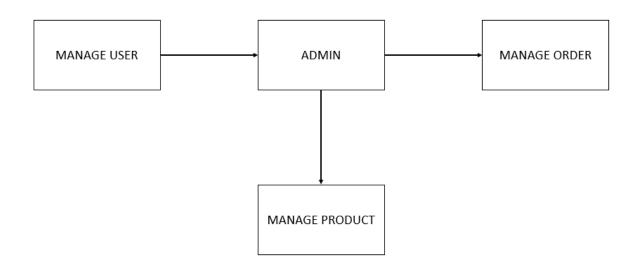


FIG 1.1 ADMIN MODULE

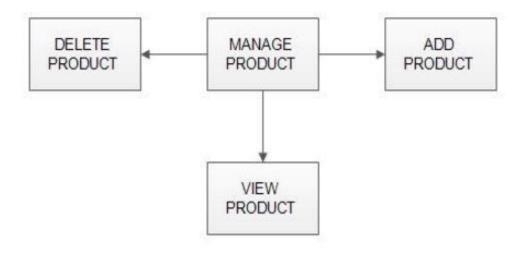


FIG 1.2 MANAGE PRODUCT

➤ Add Products

The shopping cart project includes a variety of items. By label, the goods can be divided into various categories. Admins may add new items to the current system, complete with all required information and an image.

➤ Delete Products

The administrator can delete products based on their stock.

➤ View products

The administrator will be able to see a list of all the items that are currently available. He may also use the name of a product to find it.

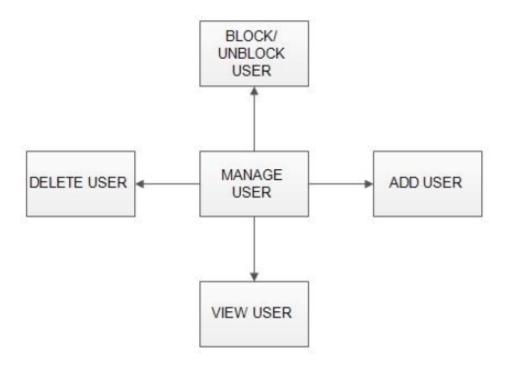


FIG 1.3 MANAGE USER

View User

The administrator would be able to see a list of all the users who have signed up for the system. Except for passwords, the admin can see all of the information of each user in the list.

➤ Add User

Admins can explicitly add a user by supplying the necessary information.

Delete User

The administrator has a right to delete a user.

➤ Block/Unblock User

Administrators have the right to block and unblock users.



FIG 1.4 MANAGE ORDERS

View Order

The Orders issued by the users can be viewed by the administrator. He has the right to double-check the purchase's data.

Delete Order

When the product is ready for delivery, the admin can remove the order from the orders list.

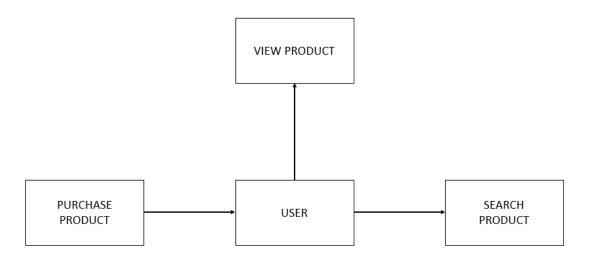


FIG 1.5 USER MODULE

> User

To access the items in the system, a new user must first register in the system by providing the necessary information.

➤ Login

After registering, a user must log in to the system using his user name and password.

View Product

After successfully logging in, the user can access a list of items based on their names. Users can display a comprehensive overview of a product that includes the product name, product information, product image, and price.

> Search Product

Users may use the name of a product to find it in the list.

➤ Add Cart

The user can add a product to his cart by selecting the add to cart option on the product page. By clicking on the cart button, he can see what's in his cart. In the cart, you can see all of the items that have been added. By clicking delete, the user can remove an object from the cart.

Submit Cort	14
➤ Submit Cart The user will apply the cart after verifying the address. The cart will be empty after a good su	g a delivery
address. The care will be empty after a good su	

	15
Chapter 2	
SYSTEM ANALYSIS	

2.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

It's the most imaginative and troublesome phase of the framework's life cycle. The applied model of the framework is planned during the investigation cycle, while the actual model is planned during the development stage.

During this cycle, a ton of work should be finished. We began the plan interaction by figuring out which types, reports, and different yields the framework would produce. The particular information for each was then pinpointed. We drew the shapes, or rather, the screens, as they should look, on paper as a model for the venture to begin, and afterward, we demonstrated the structure on a PC show utilizing one of the computerized framework configuration apparatuses.

After the plan of the structures, the subsequent stage was to characterize the information to be inputted, estimated, and put away separately, just as the computation interaction. During the programming stage, document constructions, for example, paper records were picked, and systems were composed to disclose how to deal with the information and methods the yield. The archives were plan particle the type of diagrams.

The yield configuration alludes to the organization where the outcomes ought to be introduced. It ought to be in the most easy-to-use and engaging arrangement conceivable. The information configuration thinks about what ought to be the framework's information and, thus, readies the info design. The document configuration measure is worried about how information could be prepared on actual gadgets. The meaning of the strategy for doing the procedure on the gave information is remembered for the interaction plan.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

The current framework for shopping is to visit the drug store physically and from the accessible medication pick the thing patient need and purchasing the thing by installment of the cost of the thing.

- > It require more Paperwork
- ➤ Less secure
- > User take more endeavors so the measure is tedious

2.3 PROPOSE SYSTEM

- > Less tedious
- > Secure cycle
- Less desk work
- ➤ Manual endeavors are survived
- > Framework Requirements

2.4 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- ➤ PC with either Intel Pentium processor or AMD processor.
- ➤ 128MB DDR RAM
- > 40GB hard plate drive

2.5 SYSTEM OBJECTIVES

The framework administrations and objectives are set up by a discussion with the framework client. They are then characterized in subtleties and fill in as a framework detail. Framework necessities are those on which the framework runs.

2.6 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

➤ Client

2.7GENERAL DESCRIPTION

➤ User Login:

Description of feature This component is utilized by the client to login into a framework. A client must log in with his client name and secret word to the framework after enrollment. If they are invalid, the client is not permitted to enter the framework.

Functional requirement- Username and secret key will be given after client registration is confirmed. - Password ought to be stowed away from others while composing it in the field.

Register New User

Description of feature another client should enroll in the framework by giving fundamental subtleties to see the items in the framework.

Functional requirement - The system should have the option to check and approve data. - The framework should encode the secret phrase of the client to give security

Purchasing an Item

Description of the feature The client can add the ideal item into his truck by clicking add to truck choice on the item. He can see his truck by tapping on the truck button. All items added via truck can be seen in the truck. A client can eliminate a thing from the truck by clicking eliminate. After affirming the things in the truck the client can present the truck by giving a conveyance address. On fruitful presenting the truck will get unfilled.

Functional requirement - The system should guarantee that lone an enrolled client can buy things.

➤ Administrartor

manage user

Description of feature

The director can add client, erase client, see client, and square client.

Manage Products

Description of feature

The overseer can add an item, erase an item, and view an item.

➤ Manage Orders

Description of feature

The Admin can see orders and erase orders.

Practical prerequisites The framework should recognize the login of the administrator. - Admin record ought to be gotten so just proprietor of the shop can get to that account

2.8 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

- ➤ Content tool Sublime Text 3
- > PHP
- > Mysql
- > Javascript
- > Jquery
- **▶** Bootstrap
- > HTML
- ➤ Templates (CSS)

2.9 NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

➤ Efficiency Requirement

At the point when a web-based shopping basket android application carried out clients can productively buy an item.

➤ Reliability Requirement

The framework ought to give a dependable climate to the two clients and proprietor. All orders ought to reach the administrator with no mistakes.

Usability Requirement

The android application is intended for easy-to-use climate and usability.

> Implementation Requirement

Execution of the framework utilizing CSS and HTML in the front end with JSP as back end and it will be utilized for data set network. What's more, the data set part is created by MySQL. Responsive web planning is utilized for making the site viable for a screen.

> Delivery Requirement

The entire framework is relied upon to be conveyed in 10 months

2.10 FEASIBILITY STUDY

An attainability examination includes a definite appraisal of the need, worth, and reasonableness of a proposed venture, like frameworks advancement. The way toward planning and carrying out record-keeping frameworks has critical responsibility and asset suggestions for an association. Attainability investigation will help you settle on educated and straightforward choices at pivotal focuses during the formative interaction to decide if it is operationally, financially, and reasonable to continue with a specific strategy.

Most attainability reads are recognized by the two clients and examiners. To start with, the investigation frequently surmises that when the plausibility report is being readied, the examiner is in a situation to assess arrangements. Second, most investigations will in general disregard the disarray intrinsic in framework improvement – the requirements and the accepted perspectives.

2.11 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Individuals are characteristically impervious to change, and PCs have been known to encourage change. A gauge ought to be made of how solid a response the client staff is probably going to have toward the advancement of an automated framework. It is normal information that PC establishments have something to do with turnover, moves, retraining, and changes in representative occupation status. In this way, it is perceived that the presentation of an up-and-comer framework requires exceptional exertion to instruct, sell and train the staff on better approaches for leading business.

2.12 SPECIALIZED POSSIBILITY

Specialized possibility revolves around the current PC framework (equipment, programming, and so on) and to what exactly broaden it can uphold the proposed expansion. For instance, if the current PC is working at 80% limit – a subjective roof – at that point running another application could over-burden the framework or require extra equipment. This includes monetary contemplations to oblige specialized upgrades. Assuming the financial plan is a genuine requirement, the task is decided about not doable.

		20
Chapter 3		
DATABASE DESIGN	V	

3.1 DATABASE DESIGN

Information bases are the storage facilities of information utilized in the product frameworks.

The information is put away in tables inside the data set. A few tables are made for the control of the information for the framework. Two fundamental settings for a data set are the essential key-the field that is special for all the record events.

- ➤ Unfamiliar key the field used to set the connection between tables.
- > Standardization is a strategy to stay away from excess in the tables.

3.2 SYSTEM TOOLS

The different framework instruments that have been utilized in creating both the front end and the back finish of the venture are being talked about in this part.

3.3 FRONT END

- > JSP
- > HTML
- > CSS
- > JAVA SCRIPT and
- **BOOTSTRAP.**

are used to carry out the frontend

➤ Java Server Pages (JSP)

Various pages in the applications are planned to utilize JSP. A Java Server Pages part is a sort of Java servlet that is intended to satisfy the job of a UI for a Java web application. Web engineers compose JSPs as text documents that join HTML or XHTML code, XML components, and implanted JSP activities and orders. Utilizing JSP, one can gather contributions from clients through the page.

HyperText Markup Language (HTML)

HTML is a language structure used to design a book archive on the web.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

CSS is a template language utilized for depicting the look and arranging of a record written in a markup language.

Java Script

JS is a unique PC programming language. It is most normally utilized as a component of internet browsers, whose executions permit customer-side contents to connect with the client, control the program, impart non concurrently, and adjust the report content that is shown.

Java Script is utilized to make spring up windows showing various alarms in the framework like "Client enlisted effectively", "Item added to truck" and so forth

3.4 BACK END

The back end is carried out utilizing MySQL which is utilized to plan the data sets.

> MySQL

MySQL is the world's second-most generally utilized open-source social information base administration framework (RDBMS). The SQL express represents Structured Query Language.

An application programming called xampp was utilized to plan the tables in MySQL.

3.5 E-R DIAGRAMS

An Entity-relationship model (ER model) describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as Entity Relationship Diagram (ER Diagram). An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. The main components of E-R model are: entity set and relationship set.

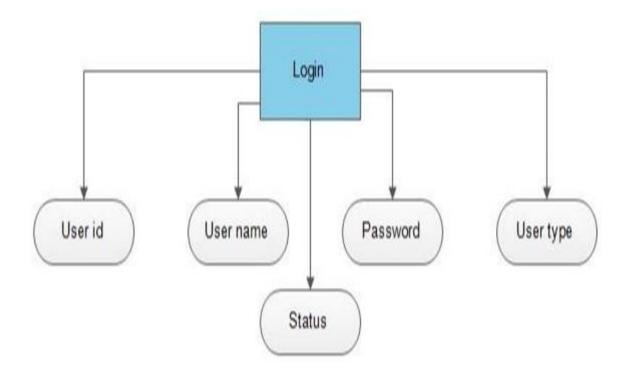


FIG 3.1: LOGIN

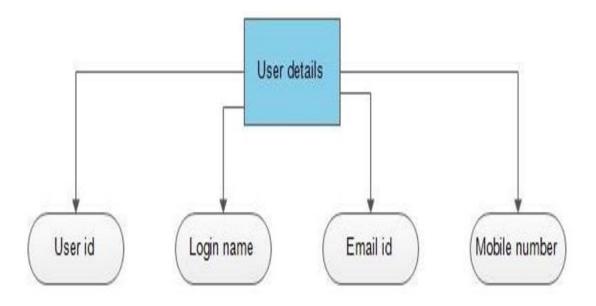


FIG 3.2: USER DETAILS

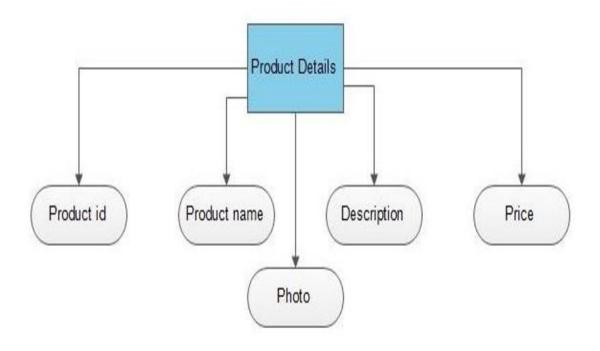


FIG 3.3: PRODUCT DETAILS

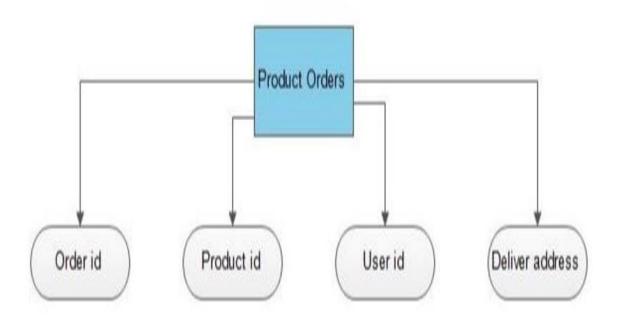


FIG.3.4: PRODUCT ORDERS

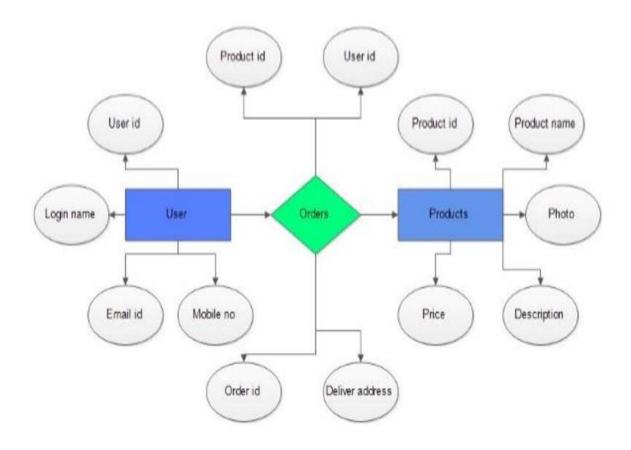


FIG.3.5: E-R DIAGRAM

3.6 Use Case Diagram

Use case diagram is the primary form of system/software requirements for a new software program underdeveloped. Use cases specify the expected behavior (what), and not the exact method of making it happen (how). Use cases once specified can be denoted both textual and visual representation (i.e. use case diagram). A key concept of use case modeling is that it helps us design a system from the end user's perspective. It is an effective technique for communicating system behavior in the user's terms by specifying all externally visible system behavior.

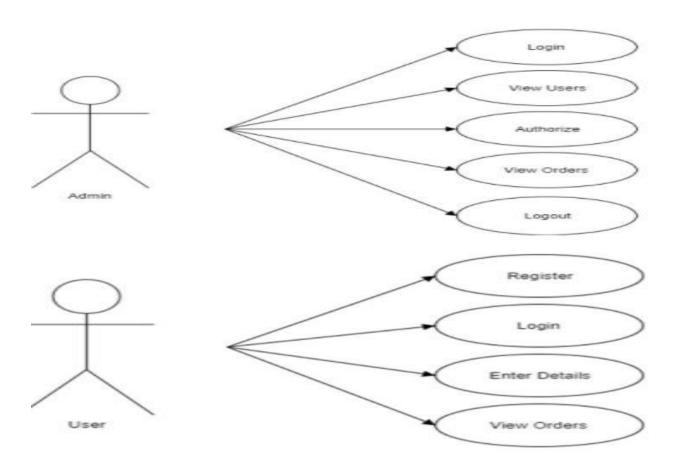


FIG.3.6: USE CASE DIAGRAM

3.7 Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram simply depicts interaction between objects in a sequential order i.e. the order in which these interactions take place. We can also use the terms event diagrams or event scenarios to refer to a sequence diagram. Sequence diagrams describe how and in what order the objects in a system function.

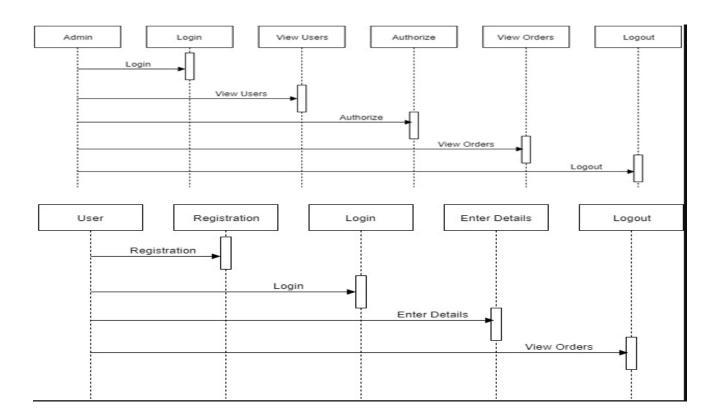


FIG.3.7: SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

3.8 Activity Diagram

An activity diagram visually presents a series of actions or flow of control in a system similar to a flowchart or a data flow diagram. Activity diagrams are often used in business process modeling. They can also describe the steps in a use case diagram. Activities modeled can be sequential and concurrent. In both cases an activity diagram will have a beginning (an initial state) and an end (a final state).

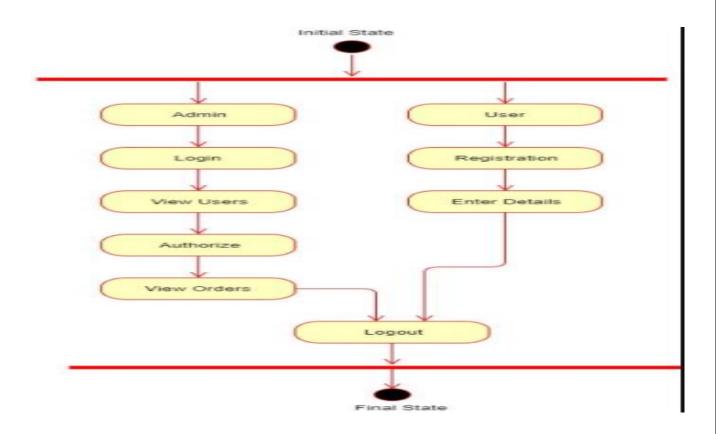


FIG.3.8: ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

3.9 Class Diagram

The class diagram is the main building block of object-oriented modeling. It is used for general conceptual modeling of the structure of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into programming code.

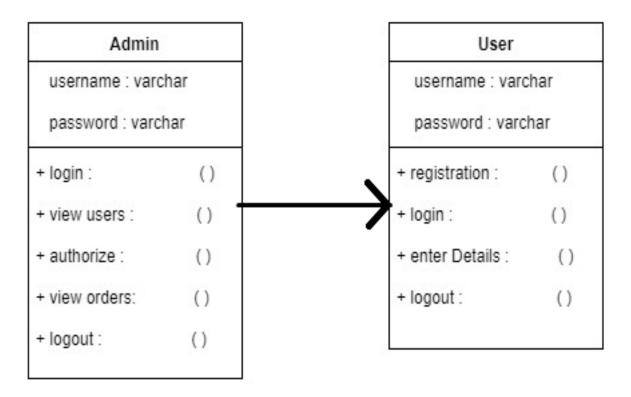


FIG.3.9: CLASS DIAGRAM

3.10 Data Flow Diagram

A data flow diagram is a graphical representation or technique depicting information flow and transform that are applied as data moved from input to output. The DFD are partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional details. The processes, data store, data flow, etc are described in Data Dictionary.

levels that represent increasing information flow and functional details. The processes, data store, data flow, etc are described in Data Dictionary.
Data flow:
──
Data moves in a specific direction from an origin to destination
Process:
Procedure s people or devices that use or transform data
External entity:
This defines a source (originator) or destination of system data.
Data Store:

This indicates where data is stored in the system.

External Entity

An outer element is a source or objective of an information stream. Just those substances which start or get information are addressed on an information stream graph. The image utilized is a rectangular box.

Process

An interaction shows a change or control of the information stream inside the framework. The image utilized is an oval shape.

Dataflow

The information stream shows the progression of data from a source to its objective. The information stream is addressed by a line, with sharpened stones showing the course of the stream. Data consistently streams to or from a cycle and might be composed, verbal or electronic. Every information stream might be referred to by the cycles or information stores at its head and tail, or by a portrayal of its substance.

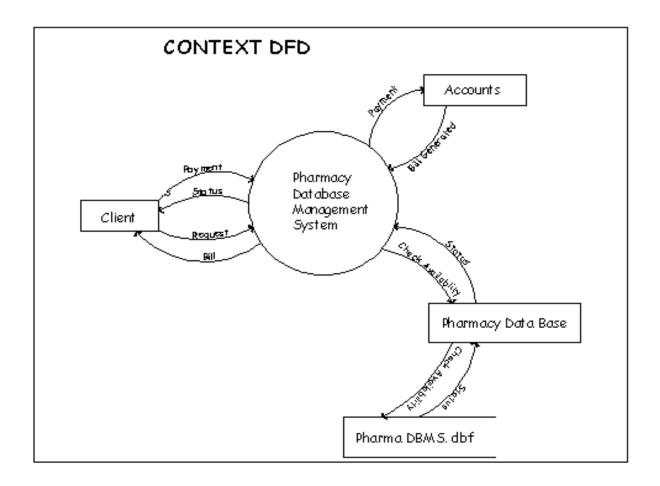
Data Store

An information store is a holding place for data inside the framework: It is addressed by an open-finished restricted square shape. Information stores might be long-haul records like deals records, or might be transient collections: for instance, groups of reports that are holding on to be prepared. Every information store ought to be given a reference followed by a self-assertive number.

3.10.1 Context Diagram

Fig. 0th Level DFD

In the 0th level of the DFD the client request the Pharmacy Database process for some product or the medicine than the process gives the check availability signal to the pharmacy Database for the requested product or the medicines availability. After checking the availability, the Database sends the status to the Pharmacy Database process. Then the Pharmacy Database process gives the status to the client and according to the status the client buys the product and pays the bill and the external entity Accounts than generates the bill for the purchased product.



3.10.2 First Level DFD

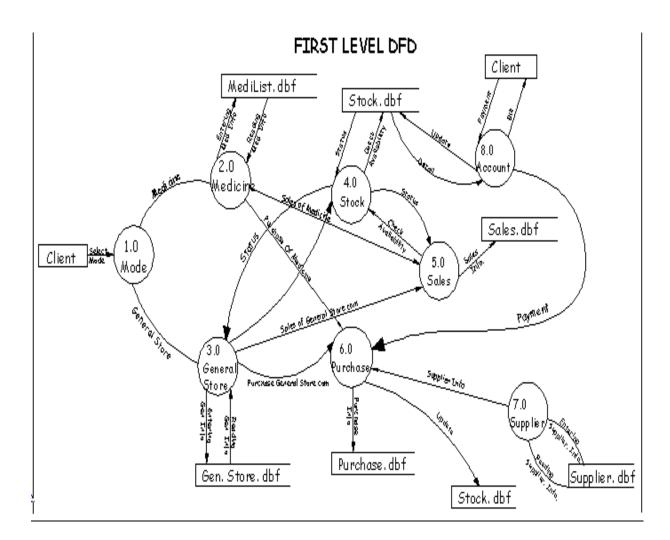


Fig. First Level DFD

In level one of the DFD the client select the mode of the action i.e. whether he wants to buy a medicine or general store product. If he selects mode as medicine than the flow of data will be as follows:

The process 2.0 i.e. medicine can enter the medicine information into the Database or can retrieve the information from the Database. If the medicine has to soled, than the sales process will check the stock whether the requested medicine is available or not, this will be done by checking the availability of the medicine and the stock process will reply by giving the status of the available stock. If the requested medicine is available than the client will pay the bill and the account process will generate the bill for the purchased medicine.

If the medicine is purchased than, first the supplier's information is retrieved from the suppliers Database. After purchasing the bill amount of the purchased medicine is paid by the account process and the stock Database is updated automatically after the new medicines are purchased.

If the client selects the mode as general store i.e. if he wants to buy a general store product, the general store process will ask to the sales process for the requested product, than to check whether the product is available or not the sales process will check the stock by giving the check availability request to the stock process and the stock process will reply by giving the stock status. If the stock of the requested product is available, then the client will pay the bill and in turn the Account process will generate the bill for the product purchased by the client.

If the product is purchased than the information of the supplier from whom the product is purchased is retrieved from the supplier process by the purchase process and if the supplier is new than the supplier information is entered in the suppliers database.

The Account process also keeps all the details of the stock.

3.10.3 Second Level DFD

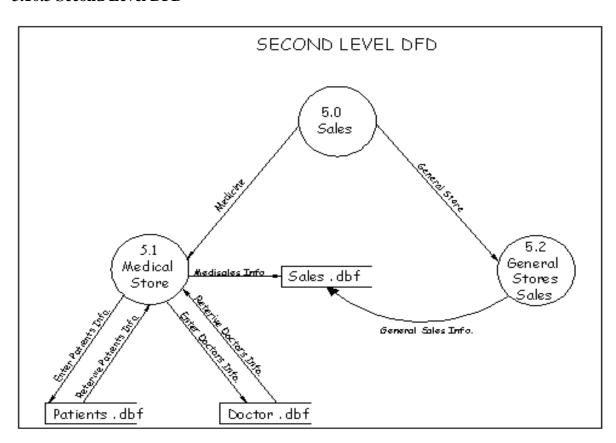


Fig. 2nd Level DFD

Further in the second level DFD the process 5.0 i.e. sales process is elaborated. In the sale process, after selecting the mode i.e. medicine or general store the further operation is performed. The 5.1 process is the Medicine sale process in this process the patient's information can be retrieved from the patient Database. If the patient is visiting for the first time than his information or detail is entered in the patient database.

Similarly the Doctor's information or detail is also entered in the Doctor Database, who referred to the patient. If the patient is referred by the new Doctor than his information can be entered in the doctor's Database.

With the help of the medicine sales process the patient's and Doctor' information can be entered or retrieved from the respective Database.

If the medicine or general store product has to be sold the information is retrieved from the sales database.

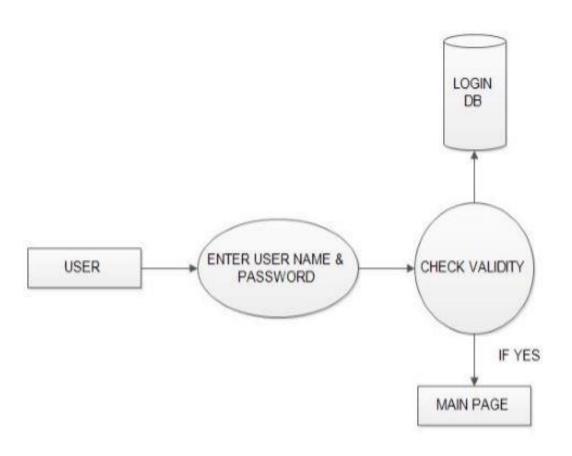


FIG 3.10: LOGIN DFD

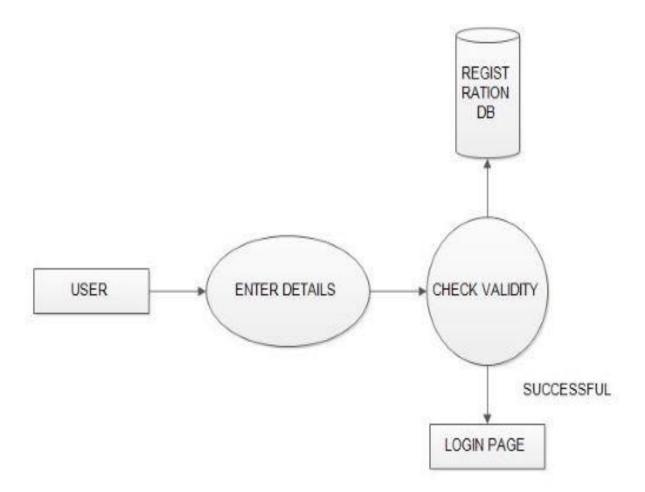


FIG 3.11 REGISTRATION DFD

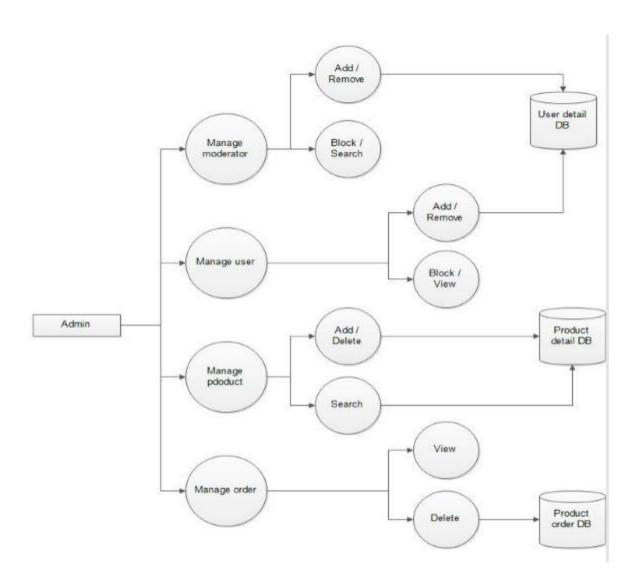


FIG 3.12: ADMIN DFD

3.11 DATABASE

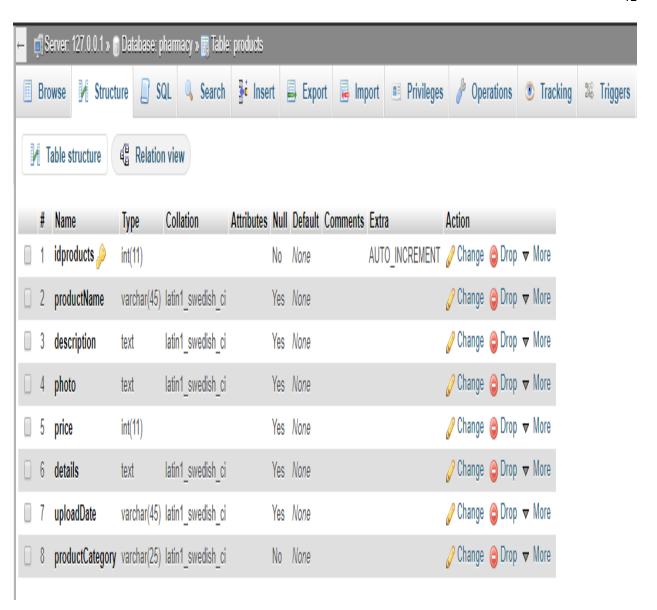
pharmacy users
idusers: int(11)
username: varchar(45)
password: varchar(45)
userdetails: text
userType: varchar(45)

pharmacy admin
lint(11)
line username: varchar(45)
line password: varchar(45)
line userdetails: text
line userType: varchar(45)

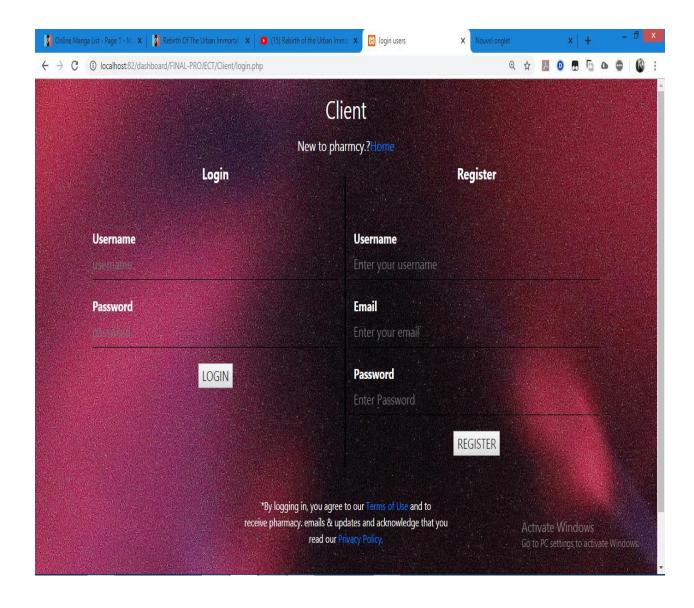
pharmacy comments
id: int(50)
comment: varchar(5000)

pharmacy orders
lidorders: int(11)
lidorders: int(11)
lidorders: int(11)
lidorderDate: varchar(45)
lidorderDate: varchar(45)
lidorderDate: varchar(45)
lidorderDate: text
lidorderStatus: int(11)
lidorderStatus: int(11)

pharmacy products
lidproducts: int(11)
lidproductName: varchar(45)
lidescription: text
lidproductName: varchar(45)



USERS LOGIN AND REGISTER



ADMIN LOGIN

Login

Username

username

Password

password



	44
2.12 CAMPLE CODE	
3.12 SAMPLE CODE:	
Home Page	

```
home_page.php X
              <div class="col-lg-4">
        <div class="trending-img">
               <img src="images/images-pages-1/images-1.jpg" alt="">
               <a href="#" >150Fc</a>
                     <h5>New Medicine 50% off</h5>
          <div class="col-lg-4">
        <div class="trending-img">
               <img src="images/images-pages-1/antabuse.jpg" alt="">
<button type="button" class="btn-buy">\arrow a href="../Admin/medicine_page_1.php" >Buy Now</a></button</pre>
               <div class="overlay"></div>
               <div class="card-body" id="c-body">
                   <h4 class="card-title">Antabus Tablet</h4>
                     <a href="#" >230Fc</a>
                     <h5>Buy 1 Get 1 Free</h5>
          <div class="col-lg-4">
        <div class="trending-img">
               <img src="images/images-pages-1/synthroid.jpg" alt="">
<button type="button" class="btn-buy"><a href=".../Admin/medicine_page_1.php" >Buy Now</a></button</pre>
               <div class="overlay"></div>
               <div class="card-body" id="c-body">
                   <h4 class="card-title">Antabus Tablet</h4>
                     <a href="#" >500 Tk</a>
                     <h5>New Medicine collection</h5>
```

Carts

```
home_page.php x V about_us.php x V carts.php x V treatment_alcholism.php x V profile.html x V product.php—Client x
  <div class="container">
   No<sup></sup>
       Photo
       Product Name
       Price
      <?php $tot = 0; foreach($_SESSION['cart'] as $item) {</pre>
        $tot += $item['price']; ?>
          <?php echo $item['idproducts']; ?>
          <img width="100" src="img/uploads/<?php echo $item['photo']; ?>" alt="">
          <?php echo $item['productName']; ?>
          <?php echo $item['price']; ?> Tk
      <?php } ?>
     TOTAL
     <u><?php echo $tot; ?> Tk.</u>
   <a href="place_order_process.php" class="btn btn-dark btn-lg float-right mb-5 mt-2" title="">PLACE MY ORDER
   NOW</a>
   <div class=" box col-md-6 ">
<div class="scroll wrappe2 container mt-5">
```

Products

```
<div class="product-box">
       <div class="container">
          <div class="col view-part">
              <div class="sm-box">
                 </div>
<div id="def" class="note"><span class="star">*</span>
Please note images are for illustration purposes and may differ from the product(s)
                     you receive
              <div id="div1" class=" cover ">
                  <div class="prod-promo cover">
     <div class="item it1">
                     <span id="dif">Free Delivery</span> Discreet Packaging 
                 </div>
<div class="item it2">
                 | <span id="dif">Free Samples</span> Via our online assessment
</div>
<div class="item it3">
                    <span id="dif">FDA Approved</span> Only officially approved drugs
              <div class="headline-row">
                 <div id="def" class="title"><?php echo ($pro['productName']); ?></div>
                 <div id="def" class="top-title sm"><?php echo ($pro['productName']); ?></div>
              </div>
<div id="def" class="top-title xs"><?php echo ($pro['productName']); ?></div>

              <?php echo ($pro['description']); ?>
              <div class="nav-box">
                 Dosage
                  <div class="nav-row tbl-product">
```

3.13 Project Analysis

In this stage, we assemble the data from the various hotspots for project improvement. The strategies for gathering data are:

Observations

Viewing of archives and manuals from the various online drug store

3.14 Conclusion and Future Scope

Thus we have Propose ONLINE PHARMACY SYSTEM. This software aims at reducing paper work & provide multiple facilities to user with less efforts and Accessing the Portal according to choice & availability. pharmacies benefit a consumer's healthcare experience in many ways. These pharmacies provide convenience and efficiency—two advantages coveted by people living busy lives. Consumers can take a few minutes out of their lunch break to place an order. pharmacy stores give comfort and proficiency—two benefits pined for by individuals carrying on with occupied lives. Buyers can remove a couple of moments from their mid-day break to put in a request.

Detailed data gathering must be finished. Without that the reason for utilizing the product won't be fulfilled appropriately.

However, it can give great benefits over the long haul.

Implementing the product requires a change in the strategic approaches.

Efficient association of all information is the investigation organization and simple examination access and recovery of data is conceivable.

In this venture, we can likewise incorporate the BAR CODE office utilizing the standardized tag per user, which will recognize the expiry date and the other data about the connected prescriptions.

A company utilizing this product can generally design in the future and consistently know about their monetary situation on the lookout.

It prompts the streamlining of business measures.

The execution and maintenance costs run exceptionally high (around 2 to 3 % of the organization's income.)

This programming targets lessening paperwork and furnish various offices to the client with fewer endeavors and Accessing the Portal as indicated by decision and accessibility

Reference

https://codecanyon.net/item/pharmastore-online-pharmacy-management-system/28330789

https://www.bdtask.com/pharmacy-management-system.php

http://dspace.daffodilvarsity.edu.bd:8080/handle/123456789/3314

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/305426561_Online_Pharmaceutical_Management_System

https://www.med2x.com/pharmacy-management-software.php

https://www.phptpoint.com/projects/pharmacy-management-system/

https://www.aimprosoft.com/blog/blog-how-to-develop-a-pharmacy-management-software/

https://codebun.com/online-pharmacy-management-system-project-in-java-with-source-code-and-report/

https://sites.google.com/site/ignoubcafinalyearprojects/project-report/pharmecy-management-system-project-report

https://www.academia.edu/34972089/

https://www.slideshare.net/sudiahmad1/pharmacy-management-system-112602894

https://www.coursehero.com/file/24302089/

https://www.freeprojectz.com/project-report/16340

https://projectsgeek.com/2017/04/pharmacy-management-system-project.html

https://www.docsity.com/en/pharmacy-management-project/5033537/

https://projects.ng/project/pharmacy-management-system/