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Introduction

Asthma refers to a common respiratory disease with high morbidity and mortality. Asthma has a ected more than 300 million individuals around the globe which makes it the most common respiratory disease. Asthma is a chronic in ammatory disease of the airways that causes wheezing and other symptoms like coughing, dyspnea, and chest tightness, as well as uctuating expiratory airway blockage [1]. Asthma has become a noteworthy health issue due to its increasing morbidity rate throughout the past few years globally due to environmental and lifestyle changes. Currently, inhaled corticosteroids (ICS) are the e ective for the long-term asthma treatment and the addition of long-acting 2-agonists further help in controlling asthma. Long-term exposure of ICS may lead to adverse e ects on the patient's health. In Pakistan respiratory diseases such as asthma is common because of severe environmental conditions and limited access of population to medical facilities. People usually rely on herbal medicine to cure respiratory diseases and it is also practiced around the globe. Pakistan produces a variety of medicinal plants with over 6000 species in account of its diverse climate conditions. Multiple studies demonstrated that few distinct natural components and herbs can express anti-in ammatory properties. Being an emerging area of pharmacology, "network pharmacology" is considered a new approach to drug designing [2]. To date, this technique has been successful in elucidating the multi-target e ects of medicinal plants for curing enormous types of diseases and disorders. e traditional medicine is one of the safest medicines demonstrated by extensive studies [3]. Network pharmacology, a systematic biology approach has revolutionized the interaction studies between active herbal ingredients and potential targets of disease. It provides feasible and reliable ways to explore potential molecular mechanisms and key targets. e concept of network pharmacology relies on the concept of "network target, multicomponent therapeutics", which shi s the paradigm away from the concept of one gene, one target, and one disease [4].

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compounds such as CID number, structure, and molecular weight [7].