VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JNANASANGAMA"BELAGAVI –590018

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
IN
INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DBMS MINI PROJECT REPORT
ON

"HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

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16th January 2023

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the DBMS mini project entitled "HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM " is a bonafide record of the work carried out by **Mr.Arshad khan k m, 4GM201S005** and **Mr.Adarsh D C, 4GM201S002,** of 5th Semester, under our guidance and supervision at Department of Information Science & Engineering, GM Institute of Technology, Davangere in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Science and Engineering of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during academic year 2022-23.

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1. _____	_____
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Srishyla Educational Trust (R), Bheemasamudra
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DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

VISION

To evolve as an excellent technological education Center of Information Science to create competitive & Responsible engineering professionals for the advancement of society.

MISSION

M1. To provide application specific training for developing quality engineers in Information.

M2. To develop creativity in students to become competent in the field of Information Science.

M3. To inculcate social and ethical values in students to perform better in diverse environment.

Program Educational Objectives

PEO1: To develop graduates who are proficient to solve wide range of computing related problems.

PEO2: To prepare graduates who have the necessary skills required for higher education & entrepreneurship.

PEO3: To prepare graduates who have the ability to engage in lifelong learning.

Program Specific Outcomes

PSO1: Capable to design, develop & test the IT-solutions in real time.

PSO2: Competent to apply knowledge to manage & monitor IT-resources.

`

ABSTRACT

This Hospital management system is software which is helpful for patient as well as the hospital. In the current system all the activities are done manually. Its time saving and scalable. Our hospital Management System deals with the various activities related to the patient. In this software the new user should get signed up by entering their Name , Email ,slot booking ,booking date. Then they can login by entering their details and book their beds by selecting hospitals and type of beds. The admin has the only access to add hospitals. The hospitals have the right to change the number of beds available in their hospitals, and they can view the patient details and type of beds booked by the patients in their hospitals.

This is easy-to-use, integrated database application is geared towards reducing time spent on administrative tasks. The system is intended to accept process and generate report accurately and any user can access the system at any point in time provided internet facility is available. The system is also intended to provide better services to users, provide meaningful, consistent, and timely data and information and finally promotes efficiency by converting paper processes to electronic form.

`

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. **ADARSH DC**

ARSHAD KHAN KM

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Human Body is a very complex and sophisticated structure and comprises of millions of functions. All these complicated functions have been understood by man him, part-by-part their research and experiments. As science and technology progressed, medicine became an integral part of the research. Gradually, medical science became an entirely new branch of science. As of today, the Health Sector comprises of Medical institutions i.e. Hospitals, HOSPITALs etc. research and development institutions and medical colleges. Thus the Health sector aims at providing the best medical facilities to the common man .

1.1 Problem Statement

Since Hospital is associated with the lives of common people and their day-to-day routines so I decided to work on this project. The manual handling of the record is time consuming and highly prone to error. The purpose of this project is to automate or make online, the process of day-to-day activities like Room activities, Admission of New Patient, Discharge of Patient, Assign a Doctor, and finally compute the bill etc. I have tried my best to make the complicated process Hospital Management Systemas simple as possible using Structured & Modular technique & Menu oriented interface. I have tried to design the software in such a way that user may not have any difficulty in using this package & further expansion is possible without much effort. Even though I cannot claim that this work to be entirely exhaustive, the main purpose of my exercise is perform each Hospital's activity in computerized way rather than manually which is time consuming.

I am confident that this software package can be readily used by non-programming personal avoiding human handled chance of error.

`

1.2 Objectives

Hospital are the essential part of our lives, providing best medical facilities to people suffering from various ailments, which may be due to change in climatic conditions, increased work-load, emotional trauma stress etc. It is necessary for the hospitals to keep track of its day-to-day activities & records of its patients, doctors, nurses, ward boys and other staff personals that keep the hospital running smoothly & successfully.

But keeping track of all the activities and their records on paper is very cumbersome and error prone. It also is very inefficient and a time-consuming process Observing the continuous increase in population and number of people visiting the hospital. Recording and maintaining all these records is highly unreliable, inefficient and error-prone. It is also not economically & technically feasible to maintain these records on paper. Thus keeping the working of the manual system as the basis of our project. We have developed an automated version of the manual system, named as "Administration support system for medical institutions".

The main aim of our project is to provide a paper-less hospital up to 90%. It also aims at providing low-cost reliable automation of the existing systems. The system also provides excellent security of data at every level of user-system interaction and also provides robust & reliable storage and backup facilities.

1.3 Scope

The proposed software product is the Hospital Management system (HMS). The system will be used in any hospital, clinic, dispensary or pathology labs. Clinic, dispensary or pathology to get the information from the patients and then storing that data for future usages. The current system in use is a paper based system. It is too slow and cannot provide updated lists of patients within reasonable timeframe. The intention of the system is to reduce over-time pay and increase the number of patients that can be treated accurately.

`

CHAPTER2

REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Software Requirements:

- Frontend- HTML, CSS, Java Script, Bootstrap
- Backend-Python flask (Python 3.7), SQL Alchemy
- OperatingSystem :Windows 7onwards
- Browsers : Google Chrome/Internet Explorer
- Database : XAMPP (Version-3.7)
- Python main editor(user interface) : Python 3.9.9 64-bit
- Workspaceed : Visual Studio Code

2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS :

- Computer with a 1.1 GHz or fasterprocessor.
- Minimum 2GB of RAM ormore.
- 2.5 GB of available hard-diskspace.
- 5400 RPM harddrive.
- 1366 × 768 or higher-resolutiondisplay

`

CHAPTER 3

System Design

3.1Database Design

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of database. This data model contains all the need logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detailed attributes for each entity. The term database design can be used to describe many different part of the design of an overall database system. Principally, and most correctly, it can be thought of as the logical design of the base data structure used to store the data. In the relational model these are the tables and views. In an object database the entities and relationships map directly to object classes and named relationships.

3.2 E-R Diagram of Hospital Management System

An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion.

Entity-relationship diagrams show how data objects relate to each other in a database. With just three basic elements – entities, attributes, and relationships .

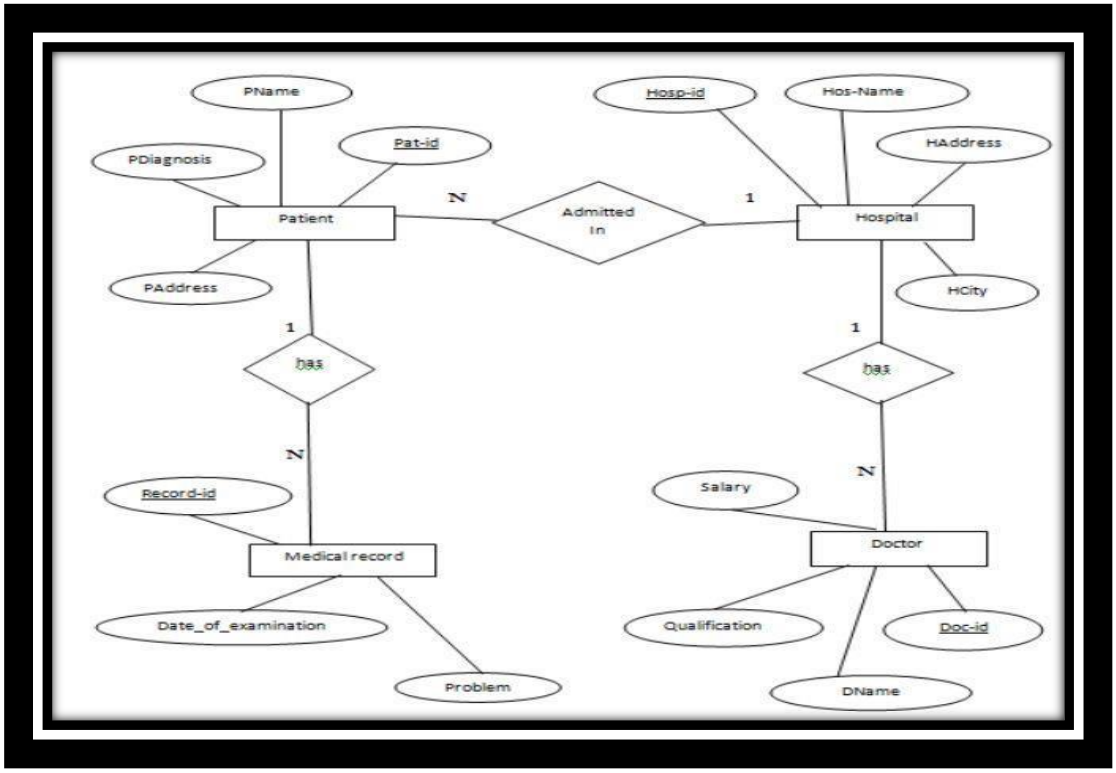

FIG. 3.1 ER DIAGRAM

`

ER diagrams use a number of different systems of notation to represent relationships. For our hospital management system example, we'll go with Crow's Foot notations.
Before drawing an ER diagram for our hospital management system, we should spend some time considering the entities and attributes we need to include. Our system will be used for managing appointments, patients, doctors, and payments across hospitals.

3.3 Database schema of Hospital Management System

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data.

A database schema can be divided broadly into two categories −
Physical Database Schema: This schema pertains to the actual storage of data and its form of storage like files, indices, etc. It defines how the data will be stored in a secondary storage. **Logical Database Schema:** This schema defines all the logical constraints that need to be applied on the data stored. It defines tables, views, and integrity constraints.

List of table:

1. admin
2. Users
3. Patients
4. Physician
5. Services
6. Transactions
7. user_details
8. Room
9. Discounts
10. Appointment
11. Doctors
12. Doctor specialization.

`

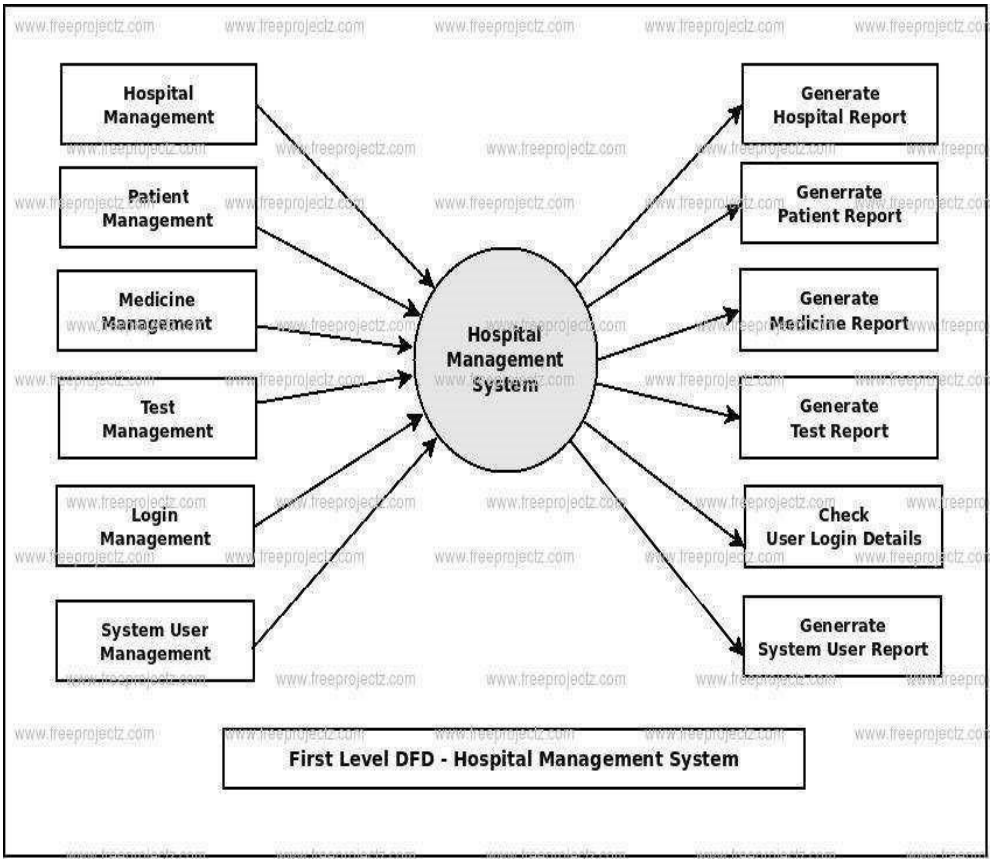

Fig. 3.2: Data flow diagram of online marketplace

As shown in fig:

DFD is the abbreviation for Data Flow Diagram. A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. The flow of data of a system or a process is represented by DFD. It also gives insight into the inputs and outputs of each entity and the process itself. DFD does not have control flow and no loops or decision rules are present. Specific operations depending on the type of data can be explained by a flowchart. Data Flow Diagram can be represented in several ways. The DFD belongs to structured-analysis modelling tools.

A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It can be manual, automated, or a combination of both. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.The objective of a DFD is to show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole. It may be used as a communication tool between a system.

`

Chapter 4

overview

4.1 System Implementation

Implementation is the process of having system personal check out and provides new equipment's into use, train the user to install a new application and construct any files of data needed to use it. There are three types of implementation. Implementation of computer system to replace a manual system. To problem encountered are covering files, training user, creating accurate files and verifying print outs for integrity. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually difficult conversion. If not properly planned, there can be many problems. So large computer system many take as long as a year to convert. Implementation of a modified application to replace the existing one using the same computer. This type of conversing is relatively easy to handle, usually there are no major change in the file.
Our project is yet to be implemented.

Environment

The implementation view of software requirement presents the real world manifestation of processing functions and information structures. This computerized system is specified in a manner that dictates accommodation of certain implementation details.

The implementation environment of the developed system facilitates multiple users to use this system simultaneously. The user interfaces are designed keeping in mind that the users of this system are familiar to using GUI-based systems. Thus, we restricted ourselves to developing a GUI-based system so that it becomes easier for the end user to get acquainted to the developed system.

4.2 Source code

```
phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 5.0.2
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
--
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Jan 22, 2021 at 11:52 AM
-- Server version: 10.4.11-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 7.2.29
```

```
`



SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";


/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;

/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS
*/;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;


-- Database: `hms`
--
 -- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `doctors`
--
 CREATE TABLE `doctors` (

  `did` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `doctorname` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `dept` varchar(100) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
 --

-- Dumping data for table `doctors`
--
 INSERT INTO `doctors` (`did`, `email`, `doctorname`, `dept`) VALUES

(1, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'Cardiologists'),
(2, 'amrutha@gmail.com', 'amruthabhatta', 'Dermatologists'),
(3, 'aadithyaa@gmail.com', 'aadithyaa', 'Anesthesiologists'),
(4, 'anees@gmail', 'anees', 'Endocrinologists'),
(5, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneekha', 'corona');
 -- --------------------------------------------------------

 --

-- Table structure for table `patients`
--
 CREATE TABLE `patients` (
  `pid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `gender` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `slot` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `disease` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `time` time NOT NULL,
  `date` date NOT NULL,
  `dept` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `number` varchar(12) NOT NULL ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

```
`


--

-- Dumping data for table `patients`
--
 INSERT INTO `patients` (`pid`, `email`, `name`, `gender`, `slot`, `disease`, `time`, `date`, `dept`,
`number`) VALUES

(2, 'anees1@gmail.com', 'anees1 rehman khan', 'Male1', 'evening1', 'cold1', '21:20:00', '2020-0202',
'ortho11predict', '9874561110'),
(5, 'patient@gmail.com', 'patien', 'Male', 'morning', 'fevr', '18:06:00', '2020-11-18', 'Cardiologists',
'9874563210'),
(7, 'patient@gmail.com', 'anees', 'Male', 'evening', 'cold', '22:18:00', '2020-11-05', 'Dermatologists',
'9874563210'),
(8, 'patient@gmail.com', 'anees', 'Male', 'evening', 'cold', '22:18:00', '2020-11-05', 'Dermatologists',
'9874563210'),
(9, 'aneesurrehman423@gmail.com', 'anees', 'Male', 'morning', 'cold', '17:27:00', '2020-11-26',
'Anesthesiologists', '9874563210'),
(10, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'Male', 'evening', 'fever', '16:25:00', '2020-12-09', 'Cardiologists',
'9874589654'),
(15, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'Female', 'morning', 'corona', '20:42:00', '2021-01-23',
'Anesthesiologists', '9874563210'),
(16, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'Female', 'evening', 'fever', '15:46:00', '2021-01-31', 'Endocrinologists',
'9874587496'),
(17, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'Female', 'evening', 'fever', '15:48:00', '2021-01-23',
'Endocrinologists', '9874563210');
 --

-- Triggers `patients`
--
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `PatientDelete` BEFORE DELETE ON `patients` FOR EACH ROW INSERT
        INTO    trigr      VALUES(null,OLD.pid,OLD.email,OLD.name,'PATIENT DELETED',NOW())

$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `PatientUpdate` AFTER UPDATE ON `patients` FOR EACH ROW
INSERT          INTO    trigr      VALUES(null,NEW.pid,NEW.email,NEW.name,'PATIENT
UPDATED',NOW())
$$
DELIMITER ;
DELIMITER $$
CREATE TRIGGER `patientinsertion` AFTER INSERT ON `patients` FOR EACH ROW INSERT
        INTO    trigr      VALUES(null,NEW.pid,NEW.email,NEW.name,'PATIENT
INSERTED',NOW())

$$
DELIMITER ;
 -- --------------------------------------------------------
 --

-- Table structure for table `test`
--
 CREATE TABLE `test` (

  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
```

```
`


  `email` varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
 --

-- Dumping data for table `test`
--
 INSERT INTO `test` (`id`, `name`, `email`) VALUES

(1, 'ANEES', 'ARK@GMAIL.COM'),
(2, 'test', 'test@gmail.com');
 -- ------------------------------------------------------- --

-- Table structure for table `trigr`
--
CREATE TABLE `trigr` (

  `tid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `pid` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `action` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `timestamp` datetime NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
 --

-- Dumping data for table `trigr`
--  INSERT INTO `trigr` (`tid`, `pid`, `email`, `name`, `action`, `timestamp`) VALUES

(1, 12, 'anees@gmail.com', 'ANEES', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2020-12-02 16:35:10'),

(2, 11, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2020-12-02 16:37:34'),

(3, 10, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2020-12-02 16:38:27'),

(4, 11, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2020-12-02 16:38:33'),

(5, 12, 'anees@gmail.com', 'ANEES', 'Patient Deleted', '2020-12-02 16:40:40'),

(6, 11, 'anees@gmail.com', 'anees', 'PATIENT DELETED', '2020-12-02 16:41:10'),

(7, 13, 'testing@gmail.com', 'testing', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2020-12-02 16:50:21'),

(8, 13, 'testing@gmail.com', 'testing', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2020-12-02 16:50:32'),

(9, 13, 'testing@gmail.com', 'testing', 'PATIENT DELETED', '2020-12-02 16:50:57'),

(10, 14, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2021-01-22 15:18:09'),

(11, 14, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2021-01-22 15:18:29'),

(12, 14, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT DELETED', '2021-01-22 15:41:48'),

(13, 15, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2021-01-22 15:43:02'),

(14, 15, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2021-01-22 15:43:11'),

(15, 16, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2021-01-22 15:43:37'),

(16, 16, 'khushi@gmail.com', 'khushi', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2021-01-22 15:43:49'), (17, 17,
'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT INSERTED', '2021-01-22 15:44:41'),
(18, 17, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2021-01-22 15:44:52'),
(19, 17, 'aneeqah@gmail.com', 'aneeqah', 'PATIENT UPDATED', '2021-01-22 15:44:59');
 -- -------------------------------------------------------
```

```
`


--
-- Table structure for table `user`
--


CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `username` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `usertype` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(1000) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
 --

-- Dumping data for table `user`
--


INSERT INTO `user` (`id`, `username`, `usertype`, `email`, `password`) VALUES
(13, 'anees', 'Doctor', 'anees@gmail.com',
'pbkdf2:sha256:150000$xAKZCiJG$4c7a7e704708f86659d730565ff92e8327b01be5c49a6b1ef8
afdf1c531fa5c3'),
(14, 'aneeqah', 'Patient', 'aneeqah@gmail.com',
'pbkdf2:sha256:150000$Yf51ilDC$028cff81a536ed9d477f9e45efcd9e53a9717d0ab5171d75334
c397716d581b8'),
(15, 'khushi', 'Patient', 'khushi@gmail.com',
'pbkdf2:sha256:150000$BeSHeRKV$a8b27379ce9b2499d4caef21d9d387260b3e4ba9f7311168

b6e180a00db91f22');

--

-- Indexes for dumped tables

--

--

-- Indexes for table `doctors`

--

ALTER TABLE `doctors`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`did`);



--

-- Indexes for table `patients`

--

ALTER TABLE `patients`

  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`pid`);



--
```

```
`


-- Indexes for table `test`
--
ALTER TABLE `test`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);



--
-- Indexes for table `trigr`
--
ALTER TABLE `trigr`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`tid`);
--
-- Indexes for table `user`
--
ALTER TABLE `user`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY `email` (`email`);
 --
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
--


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `doctors`
--
ALTER TABLE `doctors`
  MODIFY `did` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=6;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `patients`
--
ALTER TABLE `patients`
  MODIFY `pid` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=18;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `test`
--
ALTER TABLE `test`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=12;


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `trigr`
--
ALTER TABLE `trigr`
  MODIFY `tid` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=20;
```

```
`


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `user`
--
ALTER TABLE `user`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=16;
COMMIT;


/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```

that automatically executes when an event occurs inthe database.

Triggers used :

1: Trigger name: on

insert Table: register

Time: after

Event: insertINSERT INTO trig VALUES (null,NEW.rid,'HOSPITALInserted',NOW())

2: Trigger name: on

delete Table: register

Time: after

Event: delete

Definition: INSERT INTO trig VALUES(null,OLD.rid,'HOSPITAL DELETED',NOW())

3: Trigger name: on

update Table:register

Time: after

Event:update

Definition: INSERT INTO trig VALUES (null,NEW.rid,'HOSPITAL UPDATED',NOW())

```
`


--
-- Dumping data for table `trig`
--

INSERT INTO `trig` (`id`, `hcode`, `normalbed`, `hicubed`, `icubed`, `vbed`, `querys`, `date`)
VALUES
(1, 'BBH01', 50, 9, 2, 1, ' UPDATED', '2021-11-26'),
(2, 'BBH01', 50, 9, 2, 1, ' DELETED', '2021-11-26');

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `user`
--

CREATE TABLE `user` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `srfid` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `dob` varchar(1000) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;

--
-- Dumping data for table `user`
--

INSERT INTO `user` (`id`, `srfid`, `email`, `dob`) VALUES
(9, 'KA20210011', 'ark@gmail.com',
'pbkdf2:sha256:260000$AhqgDCims0G1LSEi$ada839cc254cd79f9708e777ae02d83cec210677c
342e01c3affd8c1358775d9'),
(10, 'KA20210022', 'rehman@gmail.com',
'pbkdf2:sha256:260000$74GEC2qyVtOiPl5s$2a95f811bbd5a50eaac0404fb8fa3682b6c3b67f44
93037134c9672393136694');

--
-- Indexes for dumped tables
--

--
-- Indexes for table `bookingpatient`
--
ALTER TABLE `bookingpatient`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY `srfid` (`srfid`(20));

--
-- Indexes for table `hospitaldata`
--
```

```
`


ALTER TABLE `hospitaldata`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY `hcode` (`hcode`);

--
-- Indexes for table `hospitaluser`
--
ALTER TABLE `hospitaluser`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `test`
--
ALTER TABLE `test`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `trig`
--
ALTER TABLE `trig`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `user`
--
ALTER TABLE `user`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  ADD UNIQUE KEY `srfid` (`srfid`);

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
--


--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `bookingpatient`
--
ALTER TABLE `bookingpatient`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=5;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `hospitaldata`
--
ALTER TABLE `hospitaldata`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `hospitaluser`
--
```

`

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

5.1 Home Page

user: Any users

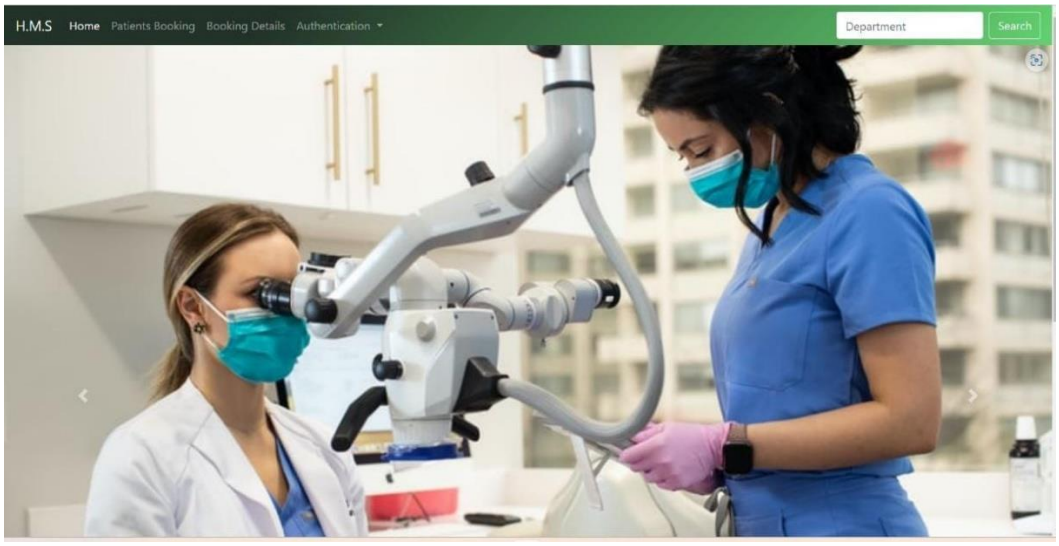

Fig5.1 : Home page

As shown in figure:-

A home page is the primary web page that a visitor will view when they navigate to a website via a search engine, and it may also function as a landing page to attract visitors in some cases, the home page is a site directory, particularly when a website has multiple home pages,ood home page design is usually a high priority for a website for: example, a news website may curate headlines and first paragraphs of top stories, with links to full articles,according to Homepage Usability, the homepage is the "most important page on any website" and receives the most views of any page A poorly designed home page can overwhelm and deter visitors from the site one important use of home pages is communicating the identity and value of a company.

`

5.2 Admin login page

User: Admin users

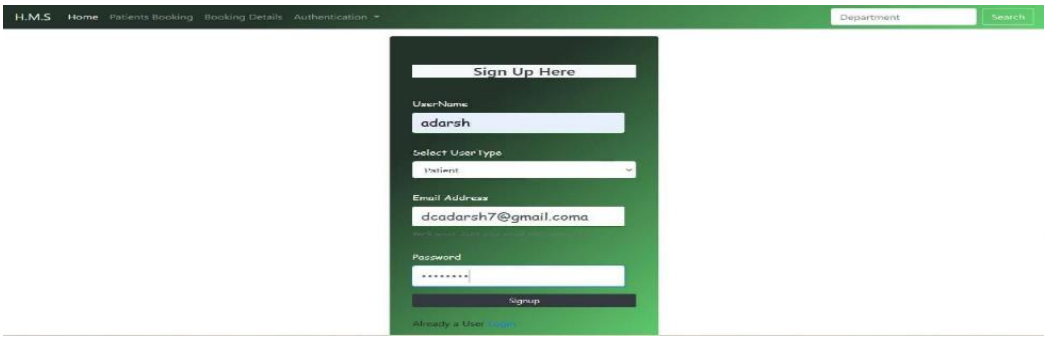

Fig 5.2: Admin Login page

As shown in figure:

Admin custom login plugin give ability to customize your WordPress admin login page according to create unique login design or admin login design with admin custom login plugin, Almost every element on login page is customize-able with admin custom login plugin. Design beautiful and eye catching login page styles in few Minutes .

5.3 Admin details page

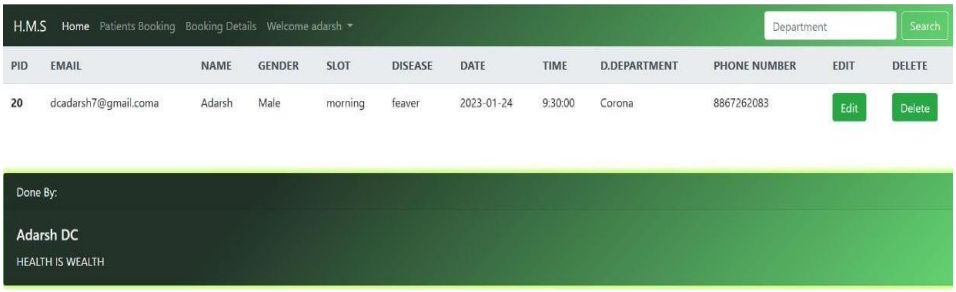

Fig 5.3:Admindetail page

As shown in fig:-admin custom login plugin. Design beautiful and eye catching login page styles in few Minutes .Pugin allows to change background color, background image, background slide show, login form color, login form font size, login form position, add social media icon on form and many more features. Create unique login design or admin login design with admin custom login plugin, Almost every element on login page is customize-able with admin custom login.

`

5.4 Admin HomePage

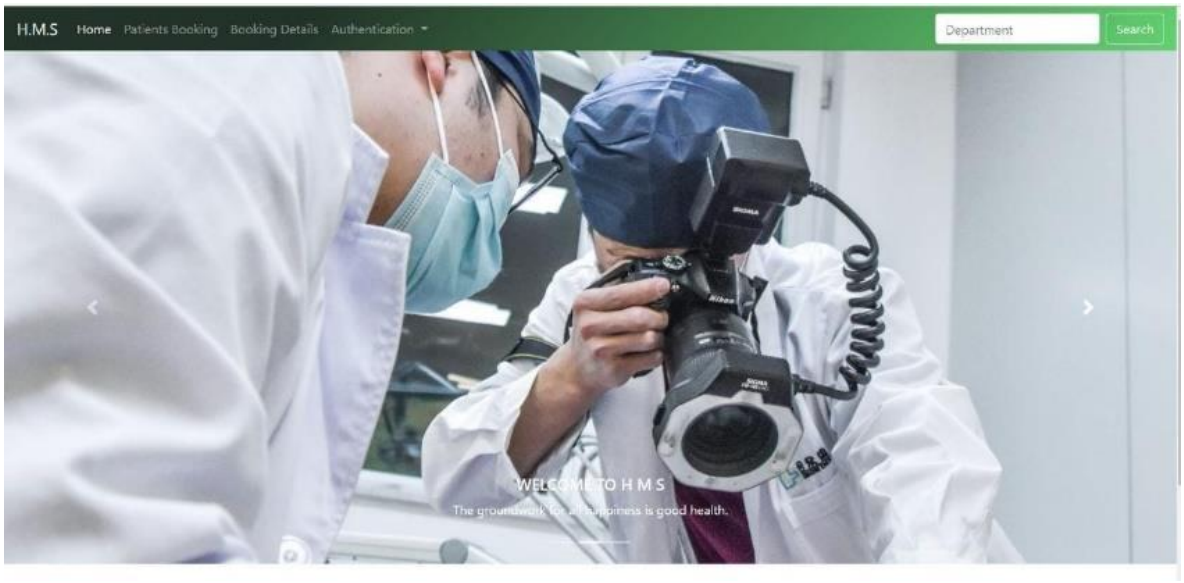

Fig 5.4: Admin Home Page

As shown in fig:-

The home page is a site directory, particularly when a website has multiple home pages,ood home page design is usually a high priority for a website for: example, a news website may curate headlines and first paragraphs of top stories, with links to full articles,according to Homepage Usability, the homepage is the "most important page on any website" and receives the most views of any page A poorly designed home page can overwhelm and deter visitors from the site one important use of home pages is communicating the identity and value of a company.A home page is the primary web page that a visitor will view when they navigate to a website via a search engine, and it may also function as a landing page to attract visitors in some cases, the home page is a site directory, particularly when a website has multiple home pages,ood home page design is usually a high priority for a website

`

5.5 Slot booking

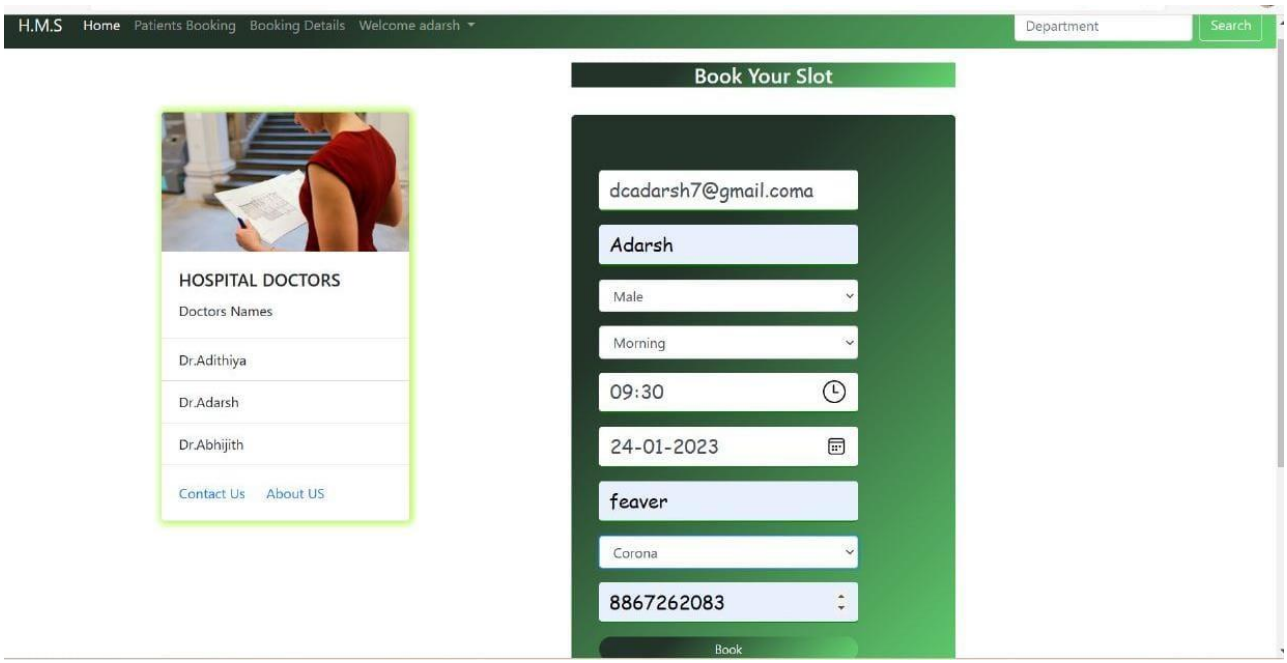

Fig 5.5: Slot Booking

As shown in figure:

Appointment slots are useful when you don't know who needs to meet with you, but you want to make yourself available. You can offer people a block of time on your calendar that they can book time slots within. For example, you can set aside 2 hours that you're available to meet with people in 30-minute slots.

An online appointment system takes a lot of pressure off your office team. This can make your entire business more efficient; your team can devote more time to higher priority tasks. On top of that, this system ensures fewer scheduling errors and miscommunication when using appointment scheduling software.

`

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This project has been a rewarding experience in more than one way. The entire project work has enlightened us in the following areas:-

a) We have gained an insight into the working of the HOSPITAL. This represents a typical real world situation.

b) Our understanding of database design has been strengthened this is because in order to generate the final reports of database designing has to be properly followed.

c) Scheduling a project and adhering to that schedule creates a strong sense of time management.

d) Sense of teamwork has developed and confidence of handling real life project has increased to a great extent.

e) Initially, there were problem with the validation but with discussions, we were to implement validations.

CHAPTER 7

Future enhancement

*Diagnostics billing system.

* We will enhance the user friendly GUI (Grafical user interfaces).

* To make more advanced Booking systems.

* In future will add the additional online feedbacks forms.

`

CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES

Text Books

- “Database System Concepts” by Abraham Silberschatz and S Sudarshan.
- “Database Management System” by Raghu Ramakrishnan.
- “ Principles of Database Systems” by J D Ullman.
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- http://www.vb123.com
- http://www.vbcode.com