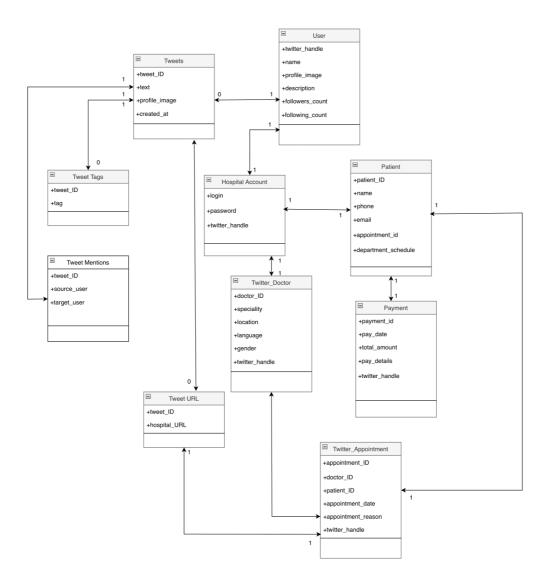
DMDD ASSIGNMENT-2

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Explanation of some of the design decisions:

- The Brigham and Women's Hospital account has a login and password. This login is the same as a user's Twitter handle. The Twitter handle is unique hence it can also be treated as the primary key of the table.
- Each user can tweet any number of tweets. The Brigham and Women's Hospital user admin user of the Brigham and Women's Hospital is also one of the users and this information can be stored in the patient table itself.
- A patient can make an appointment through Twitter by tweeting the appointment detail and mentioning the doctor's account URL. This appointment URL

- mentioned in a tweet is stored in the 'Tweet_Url' table. Every tweet that has a URL in it, will have an entry in the 'Tweet_Url' table.
- 'Payment' has the 'payment_id' of the tweet which uniquely distinguishes each tweet, 'appointment-url' which is a foreign key reference to the 'appointment_url' in the 'Tweet_Url' table, 'appointment_id' which is a foreign key reference to 'appointment_id' in 'Women_Appointments' table corresponding to the particular 'appointment_url' mentioned by a patient in the tweet.
- A patient can tweet how many ever appointments he/she wants. Hence the 'payment' has a 'payment_id' which is the primary key of the table (since it uniquely distinguishes each order). Note that each appointment in the payment can have more than one Twitter appointment.

USE CASES

1. Use Case: Register for an account at Brigham and Women's Hospital

Description: The user registers for an account in Brigham and Women's Hospital

Actor: User

Precondition: When a patient wants to book an appointment in the hospital, firstly he will be

registered **Steps:**

Actor action: User request for registration

System Responses: If patient information is correct then the patient is registered and the use

case ends.

Post Condition: Patient successfully registered

Alternate Path: The customer request is not valid and the system throws an error

Error: User information is incorrect

2. Use Case: Make an appointment at Brigham and Women's Hospital

Description: The patient makes an appointment at Brigham and Women's Hospital

Actors: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have a unique Twitter handle to tweet

Stens:

Actor action – Patient tweets about an appointment along with the doctor's URL

System Responses – An appointment is made for the patient that matches the appointment reason with respect to that particular qualified doctor's URL

Post Condition: An appointment is added to the department_schedule table for the appointment the user tweeted.

Alternate Path: The appointment is not currently available in the Brigham and Women's

Hospital

Error: Appointment Not Available

3. Use Case: View an appointment already booked through Twitter by a patient

Description: The patient views an appointment already booked

Actors: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have made an appointment

Steps:

Actor action – The patient views an appointment from its URL

System Responses – appointment URL would be displayed

Post Condition: system displays the appointment URL

4. Use Case: View the appointments above a particular price (say \$100)

Description: Use view the appointment above a particular price

Actor: Patient **Precondition:**

Steps:

Actor action: The patient views the appointment above a particular price **System Responses:** the list of appointments above a price is displayed **Post Condition:** system displays the list of appointments for the condition

5. Use Case: View the appointments made by a patient

Description: The patient views the appointments made by him/her

Actor: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have made at least one appointment to view an appointment

Steps:

Actor action: The patient views the history of the appointment **System Responses:** Displays all the appointments made by a patient **Alternate Path:** There are no appointments made by a patient

Error: No history of appointments available.

6. Use Case: Cancel the appointments made by a patient

Description: The patient can cancel the appointments made by him/her

Actor: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have made at least one appointment to cancel an

appointment

Steps:

Actor action: The patient can view cancel history of the appointment

System Responses: Displays all the cancel appointments made by a patient

Alternate Path: There are no appointments cancelled by a patient

Error: No history of cancelled appointments available.

7. Use Case: Reschedule the appointments made by a patient

Description: The patient can reschedule the appointments made by him/her

Actor: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have made at least one appointment to reschedule an

appointment

Steps:

Actor action: The patient can view reschedule history of the appointment

System Responses: Displays all the rescheduled appointments made by a patient

Alternate Path: There are no appointments rescheduled by a patient

Error: No history of rescheduled appointments available.

8. Use Case: Doctor can edit the appointments made by a patient **Description:** The doctor can edit the appointments made by him/her

Actor: Doctor

Precondition: The doctor must have made at least one appointment to edit an appointment

Steps:

Actor action: The doctor can view edit history of the appointment

System Responses: Displays all the edited appointments made by a patient

Alternate Path: There are no appointments edited by a doctor

Error: No history of edited appointments available.

9. Use Case: View the payment details made by the patient

Description: The patient can view the payment details made by him/her

Actor: Patient

Precondition: The patient must have made at least one payment details to view an

appointment

Steps:

Actor action: The patient can view payment details of the appointment **System Responses:** Displays all the payment details made by a patient

Alternate Path: There are no payment details by a patient

Error: No history of payment details available.

10. Use Case: Patient can find a doctor based on his/her specialization

Description: The patient can book an appointment on the basis of doctor specialization

Actor: Patient

Precondition: The patient must book appointment based of his/her health issues

Stens:

Actor action: The patient can view specialized doctors

System Responses: Displays all the specialized doctor's for a patient

Alternate Path: There are no specialized doctor's **Error:** No history of specialized doctor's available.

RELATIONAL-ALGEBRA EXPRESSIONS FOR THE USE CASES

1.Use Case: View an appointment already ordered through Twitter

 $\Pi\{w.appointment_url\}(\sigma\{w.appointment_id = t.appointment_id \land t.Twitter_handle = '@anna' \}(\rho\{w\}(Women_Appointment) \times \rho\{t\}(Twitter_Order)))$

2. Use Case: View the products above a particular price (say \$100)

 $\Pi\{w.appointment_url, w.appointment_url\}(\sigma\{w.price \geq 100\ \}(Women_Appointment))$

3.Use Case: View the orders made by a user

 Π {s.Twitter_handle, s.appointment_id}(σ {s.Twitter_handle = '@emma'}(Payment))

SQL STATEMENTS

1. Use Case: Register for an appointment at Brigham and Women's Hospital INSERT INTO Hospital Account

(Twitter handle, login,password)

VALUES (@anna anna123,12784)

INSERT INTO Hospital Account

(Twitter handle, login,password)

VALUES (@emily, emily123,12256);

INSERT INTO Hospital Account

(Twitter handle, login, password)

VALUES (@emma, emma123,86578);

2. Use Case: Make an appointment at Hospital

```
INSERT INTO Tweets
(tweet id, Twitter handle, tweet text, profile image url, created at)
VALUES (12321, @anna, 'I would like to book appointment
https://www.brighamandwomens.org//product id=2449', 'www.facebook.com/emma.smith/
photo.php?fbid=10205', 12-11-2022);
INSERT INTO Tweet url
(tweet id, hospital url)
VALUES (12321, 'https://www.brighamandwomens.org//product_id=2449');
INSERT INTO Twitter Appointment
(appointment ID, patient ID, doctor ID, appointment date, appointment reason,
twitter handle)
VALUES (4532, 12321, @john, 2341, ,13/11/2022, Fever, emma123)
INSERT INTO Payment
(payment id, payment date, total amount, payment details, appoinment ID
Twitter handle)
VALUES (9876, 13/11/2022, 1, $78.4,2453, @emma123)
3. Use Case: View an appointment already ordered through Twitter
SELECT w.appointment url
FROM Women Appointment w, Twitter Appointment t
WHERE
t.appointment id = w.appointment id AND
t.Twitter handle = '@emaa123'
4. Use Case: View the appointments above a particular price (say $100)
SELECT w.patient name, w.appointment url
FROM Women Appointments w
WHERE
w.price > 100;
5. Use Case: View the appointments made by a patient
      SELECT s.Twitter handle, s.patient id
FROM Payment s
WHERE
s.Twitter handle = 'anna';
```

SQL Statements for the conceptual model:

```
User Table:
CREATE TABLE 'User' (
 'Twitter handle' VARCHAR(10),
 'name' VARCHAR(20),
 'profile image url' VARCHAR(200),
 'description' VARCHAR(100),
 'followers count' INT,
 'following count' INT,
 PRIMARY KEY ('Twitter handle')
);
Tweets Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Tweets' (
 'tweet id' INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 'Twitter handle' VARCHAR(10),
 'tweet_text' VARCHAR(140),
 'profile image url' VARCHAR(200),
 'created at' DATETIME,
 PRIMARY KEY ('tweet id')
);
Tweet Tags Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Tweet Tags' (
 'tweet id' INT NOT NULL,
 'tags' VARCHAR(20),
 PRIMARY KEY ('tweet_id')
);
Tweet Tags Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Tweet Tags' (
 'tweet id' INT NOT NULL,
 'tags' VARCHAR(20),
 PRIMARY KEY ('tweet id')
);
Tweet Mentions Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Tweet Mentions' (
 'tweet id' INT NOT NULL,
```

```
'source user' VARCHAR(10),
 'target user' VARCHAR(10),
 PRIMARY KEY ('tweet id')
);
Tweet Url Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Tweet Url' (
 'tweet id' INT NOT NULL,
 'hospital_url' VARCHAR(200)
 PRIMARY KEY ('tweet id')
);
Hospital Account Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Hospital Account' (
 'Twitter handle' VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 'password' VARCHAR(10),
 'login' VARCHAR(10)
 PRIMARY KEY ('Twitter handle')
);
Twitter Appoinment Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Twitter Appointment' (
 'appointment id' INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 'doctor id' INT NOT NULL
 'patient id' INT NOT NULL,
 'appointment date' INT NOT NULL,
 'appointment_reason' VARCHAR(10)
 'Twitter handle' VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY ('appointmentt id')
);
Patient Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Patient' (
 'patient id' INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 'department schedule' VARCHAR,
 'product id' INT,
 'name' VARCHAR(20)
```

'phone' INT

'email' VARCHAR(20)

```
'appointment id' INT
 PRIMARY KEY ('patient id')
);
Payment Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Payment' (
 'payment id' INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 'total amount' FLOAT,
 'Twitter_handle' VARCHAR(10),
 'pay details' INT,
 'pay date' INT,
 PRIMARY KEY ('payment_id')
);
Doctor Table:
CREATE TABLE 'Doctor' (
 'doctor_id' INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
 'speciality' VARCHAR(20),
 'Twitter handle' VARCHAR(10),
 'location' VARCHAR(20),
 'language' VARCHAR(10),
 'gender' VARCHAR(10),
 PRIMARY KEY ('doctor id')
);
Adding Foreign Key Constraint:
Constraint for Tweet table:
ALTER TABLE 'Tweets'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'Tweets fk1' FOREIGN KEY ('Twitter handle') REFERENCES
User(`Twitter handle`);
Constraint for Tweet Tags table:
ALTER TABLE 'Tweet_Tags'
ADD CONSTRAINT 'Tweet Tags fk1' FOREIGN KEY ('tweet id') REFERENCES
Tweets('tweet id');
```

Constraint for Tweet_Mentions table:

ALTER TABLE 'Tweet_Mentions'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Tweet_Mentions_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`tweet_id`) REFERENCES Tweets(`tweet_id`);

ALTER TABLE 'Tweet Mentions'

ADD CONSTRAINT 'Tweet_Mentions_fk2' FOREIGN KEY ('source_user')

REFERENCES User('Twitter handle');

ALTER TABLE 'Tweet Mentions'

ADD CONSTRAINT 'Tweet Mentions fk3' FOREIGN KEY ('target user')

REFERENCES User('Twitter handle');

Constraint for Tweet Url table:

ALTER TABLE `Tweet_Url`

ADD CONSTRAINT `Tweet_Url_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`tweet_id`) REFERENCES Tweets(`tweet_id`);

Constraint for Hospital_Account

ALTER TABLE 'Hospital_Account'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Hospital_Account_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`Twitter_handle`)

REFERENCES User(`Twitter_handle`);

Constraint for Doctor

ALTER TABLE 'Doctor'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Doctor_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`Twitter_handle`)

REFERENCES User(`Twitter_handle`);

ALTER TABLE 'Doctor'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Doctor_fk2` FOREIGN KEY (`appointment_id`)

REFERENCES Appointment(`appointment_id`);

Constraint for Patient

ALTER TABLE 'Patient'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Patient_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`Twitter_handle`)

REFERENCES User(`Twitter_handle`);

ALTER TABLE 'Patient'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Patient_fk2` FOREIGN KEY (`appointment_id`)

REFERENCES Appointment(`appointment_id`);

Constraint for Appointment

ALTER TABLE 'Appointment'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Appointment_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`Twitter_handle`)

REFERENCES User(`Twitter_handle`);

ALTER TABLE `Appointment`

ADD CONSTRAINT `Appointment_fk2` FOREIGN KEY (`patient_id`)

REFERENCES Patient(`patient_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Appointment`

ADD CONSTRAINT `Appointment_fk3` FOREIGN KEY (`doctor_id`)

REFERENCES Doctor(`doctor_id`);

Constraint for Payment

ALTER TABLE 'Payment'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Payment_fk1` FOREIGN KEY (`Twitter_handle`)

REFERENCES User(`Twitter_handle`);

ALTER TABLE 'Payment'

ADD CONSTRAINT `Payment_fk2` FOREIGN KEY (`appointment_id`)

REFERENCES Appointment(`appointment_id`);