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Table of Contents

1. Company Introduction	1
1.1. Introduction of the hospital:	1
1.2. Current Business Activities and operations:	1
1.3. Business Rules:	2
1.4. Creation of Entities and Attributes:	2
1.5. Initial ER Diagram (ERD):	3
1.6. Assumptions.....	4
2. Database Design.....	4
2.1. Normalization:	4
2.2. ER Diagram of normalised database	8
3. Database implementation	9
3.1. Table Generation	9
3.2. Final Tables.....	13
4. Database Querying	18
4.1. Information Queries.....	18
4.1.1. List all patients, regular and new	18
4.1.2. List all patients with their address.....	18
4.1.3. For a given certified doctor, find all the appointments he/she have conducted and the amount he/she got for conducting the appointment.	19
4.1.4. List all staffs that are also a patient.	20
4.2. Transaction Queries.....	20
4.2.1. List all uncertified doctors who have been attended an appointment for a treatment and the amount he/she have paid.....	20
4.2.2. List the appointments that have been conducted in an emergency ward. .	21
4.2.3. List all staffs (certified and uncertified) who have conducted or will conduct an appointment on a given date.....	21
4.2.4. List all patients booked for an appointment on a given date.....	21
4.3. Drop table:.....	22
5. Critical Evaluation	22
5.1. Learning Experience	22
5.2. Critical assessment of coursework.....	22

6. Bibliography:	23
Bibliography	23

Table of figure

Figure 1: initial ER Diagram	3
Figure 2: ER Diagram after normalization	8
Figure 3: creating staffs table	9
Figure 4: describing staffs table	9
Figure 5: creating patient table	9
Figure 6: describing patient table	9
Figure 7: creating patient_information table	10
Figure 8: describing patient_information table	10
Figure 9: creating appointment table	10
Figure 10: describing appointment table	10
Figure 11: creating staffs_address table	10
Figure 12: describing staffs_address table	11
Figure 13: creating appointment_details table	11
Figure 14: describing appointment_details table	11
Figure 15: creating treatment table	11
Figure 16: describing treatment table	12
Figure 17: creating ward table	12
Figure 18: describing ward table	12
Figure 19: creating patients_address table	12
Figure 20: describing patients_address table	13
Figure 21: data in staffs table	13
Figure 22: data in patients table	14
Figure 23: data in patient_address table	14
Figure 24: data in patient_information table	15
Figure 25: data in staff_address table	15
Figure 26: data in appointment table	16
Figure 27: data in appointment_deatils table	16
Figure 28: data in ward table	17
Figure 29: data in treatment table	17
Figure 30: list of new and regular patients	18
Figure 31: list of patients with their address	19
Figure 32: list of certified doctor with their appointment charge	19
Figure 33: list of staffs who are also patient	20

Figure 34: list of uncertified doctor who attended appointment with their appointment charge	21
Figure 35: list of appointment conducted in emergency ward	21
Figure 36: list of staffs who will/have conduct appointment on the given date	21
Figure 37: list of all patient booked for an appointment on a given date.....	22
Figure 38: figure of dropping patient table	22

1. Company Introduction

1.1. Introduction of the hospital:

City hospital is one of the best hospital in janakpur, which was founded in 2001 AD. This hospital is government organizer and started by late Prime Minister Susil koirala. For palace this hospital is going good for local people.

The main purpose for the established of this hospital to provide best health facilities to middle south people. In this hospital, many kinds of treatment are done with 24*7 hours emergency facilities. It provide facilities like; hospital give 1000 rupees to newly born daughter'mother for their heath and food. Now people haven't to Kathmandu and other city for their treatment. Day by day this hospital going advance and popular

1.2. Current Business Activities and operations:

City hospital provide best facilities to patients, they have more than 400 patients seats, more than 120 rooms and 3 wards. It used to provide facilities not for fee, but for duty. In order to make patient happy they concern patient daily about their health. They provide free medical facilities to disable patient and old person < 80 years. If staffs of hospital are certified than they can get free treatment.

Patient who are regular they can get some discount in appointment charge. Hospital are thinking to increase bed number with wards as patients are increasing day by day.

1.3. Business Rules:

- Staff can be a doctor/nurse/assistant.
- Staff can be a certified/uncertified and can be a patient.
- Patient should be regular and new.
- Appointment can be done by staff with appointment_charge at the same time.
- Appointment is fixed by staff in specific date, in fix ward.
- Patients are free to queries in customer services.
- All staffs should be polite and co-operative.
- Mobile phone should be in silent mode.
- Smoking is not allowed in hospital area.

1.4. Creation of Entities and Attributes:

- Staff (staff_id, staff_name, staff_type, categories, patient_type, country, phone, email)
- Patient (patient_id, staff_id, patient_name, patient_type, country, phone, email)
- Appointment (Appointment_id, patient_id, appointment_type, appointment_fee)
- Treatment (treatment_id, treatment_name, treatment_type)
- Ward (ward_id, ward_name)

1.5. Initial ER Diagram (ERD):

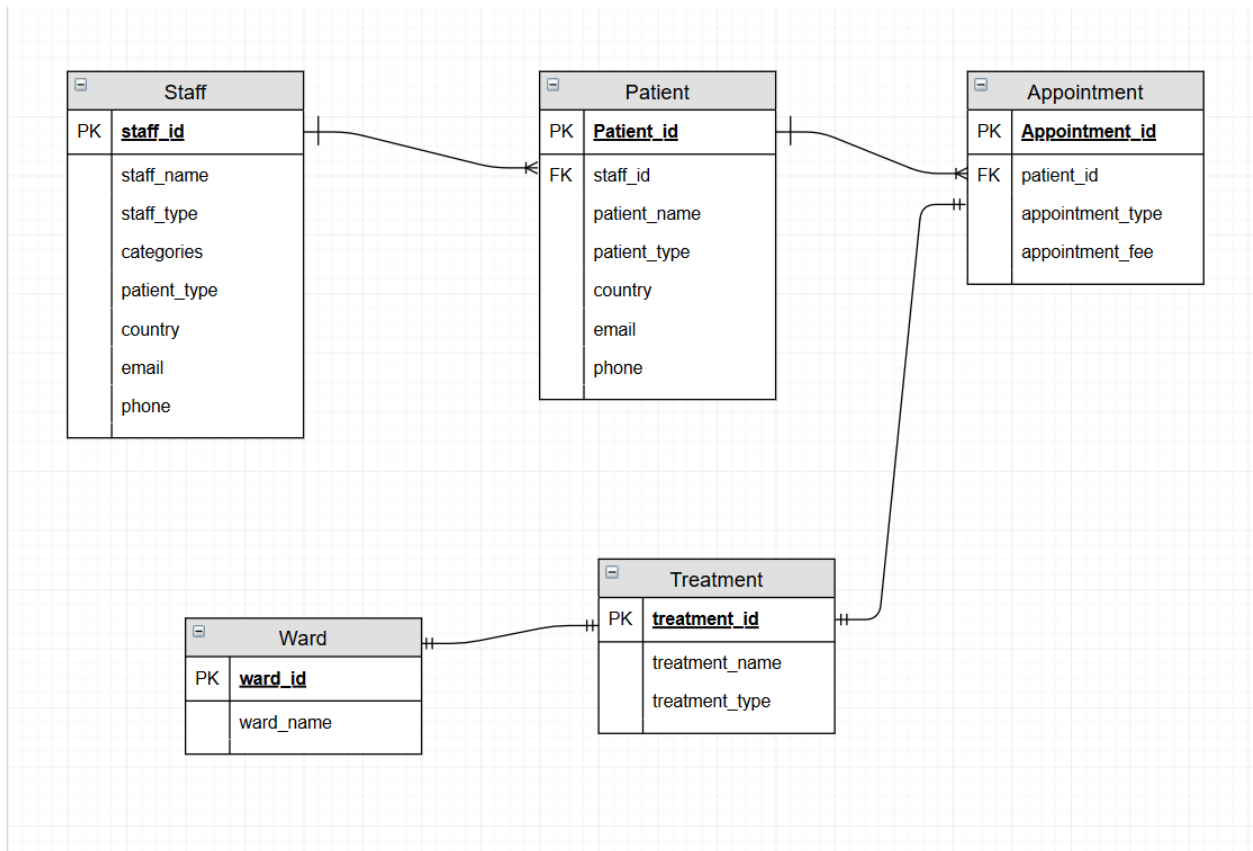


Figure 1: initial ER Diagram

1.6. Assumptions

- Regular and new patient are known by patient_type.
- Staffs are Doctor/nurse/assistant which are known by staff_type.
- Certified and uncertified staffs are known by staffs_categories.
- Patient_type can only store Boolean values i.e. yes or no.
- One patient and one staffs have single address.
- Patients and Staffs address contains country, street, streetNo, unique phone and unique email.
- Patient should be regular and new and one patient have many information.
- One patient appointment have one treatment in one ward.
- Many staffs will be in one appointment and many staffs will check one patient.

2. Database Design

2.1. Normalization:

Normalization is the process of efficiently organizing data in a database which eliminates data redundant. Normalization is the process to get data into simple form that truly reflects separate entity types. Normalisation starts from pre-documented sets of attributes and tries to group and regroup them without causing data inconsistencies in such a way that Anomalies are avoided. Steps in normalization are UNF, 1NF, 2NF, 3NF and so on, but we are doing up to 3NF in our coursework (Shah, 2005).

We are doing normalization of above ERD to decrease data repetition and to get all details deeply. The steps are:

UNF:

In UNF, repeating groups were inside in curly bracket i.e. {}, which we have to remove in UNF.

Staffs (staffs_id, staff_name, staff_type, categories, patient_type , country, phone, email, {patient_id, staff_id, patient_name, patient_type, country, phone, email, {appointment_id, patient_id, appointment_type, appointment_fee, (treatment_id, treatment_name, treatment_type, ward_id, ward_name)}})

1NF:

In 1Nf, repeating group are removed, primary key is defined.

Staff (staff_id, staff_name, staff_type, categories, patient_type)

Staff_address (staff_email, staff_id, staff_country, staff_state, staff_street, staff_street_number, staff_phone)

Patient (patient_id, staff_id, patient_name, patient_type)

Patient_address (patient_email, patient_id, patient_country, patient_state, patient_street, patient_street_number, patient_phone)

Appointment (appointment_id, patient_id, staff_id, appointment_type, appointment_charge, (treatment_id, treatment_name, treatment_type, ward_id, ward_name))

2NF:

In 2NF, all 1NF requirement are fulfilled and there is no partial dependency. (Partial dependency exists in a table in which nonkey columns are partially dependent on part of a composite key)

Patient_id → staff_id

Patient_id → patient_name, patient_type

Patient_id, staff_id → null

Staff_id → Appointment_id, patient_id

Appointment_id → patient_id

Appointment_id → appointment_type, appointment_charge, (treatment_id, treatment_name, treatment_type, ward_id, ward_name))

Staff_id, Appointment_id, patient_id → null

Staff (staff_id, staff_name, staff_type, categories, patient_type)

Staff_address (staff_email, staff_id, staff_country, staff_state, staff_street, staff_street_number, staff_phone)

Patient (patient_id, staff_id)

Patient_information (patient_id, patient_name, patient_type)

Patient_address (patient_email, patient_id, patient_country, patient_state, patient_street, patient_street_number, patient_phone)

Appointment (appointment_id, patient_id, staff_id)

Appointment_Details (appointment_id, appointment_date, appointment_charge, (treatment_id, treatment_name, treatment_type, ward_id, ward_name))

3NF:

In 3NF, all 2NF requirement are fulfilled and there is no transitive dependency.

Appointment_id → treatment_id and treatment_id → treatment_name, treatment_type

Appointment_id → ward_id and ward_id → ward_name

Staff (staff_id, staff_name, staff_type, categories, patient_type)

Staff_address (staff_email, staff_id, staff_country, staff_state, staff_street, staff_street_number, staff_phone)

Patient (patient_id, staff_id)

Patient_information (patient_id, patient_name, patient_type)

Patient_address (patient_email, patient_id, patient_country, patient_state, patient_street, patient_street_number, patient_phone)

Appointment (appointment_id, patient_id, staff_id)

Appointment_details (appointment_id, appointment_date, appointment_charge)

Ward (ward_id, appointment_id, ward_name)

Treatment (treatment_id, appointment_id, treatment_name)

2.2. ER Diagram of normalised database

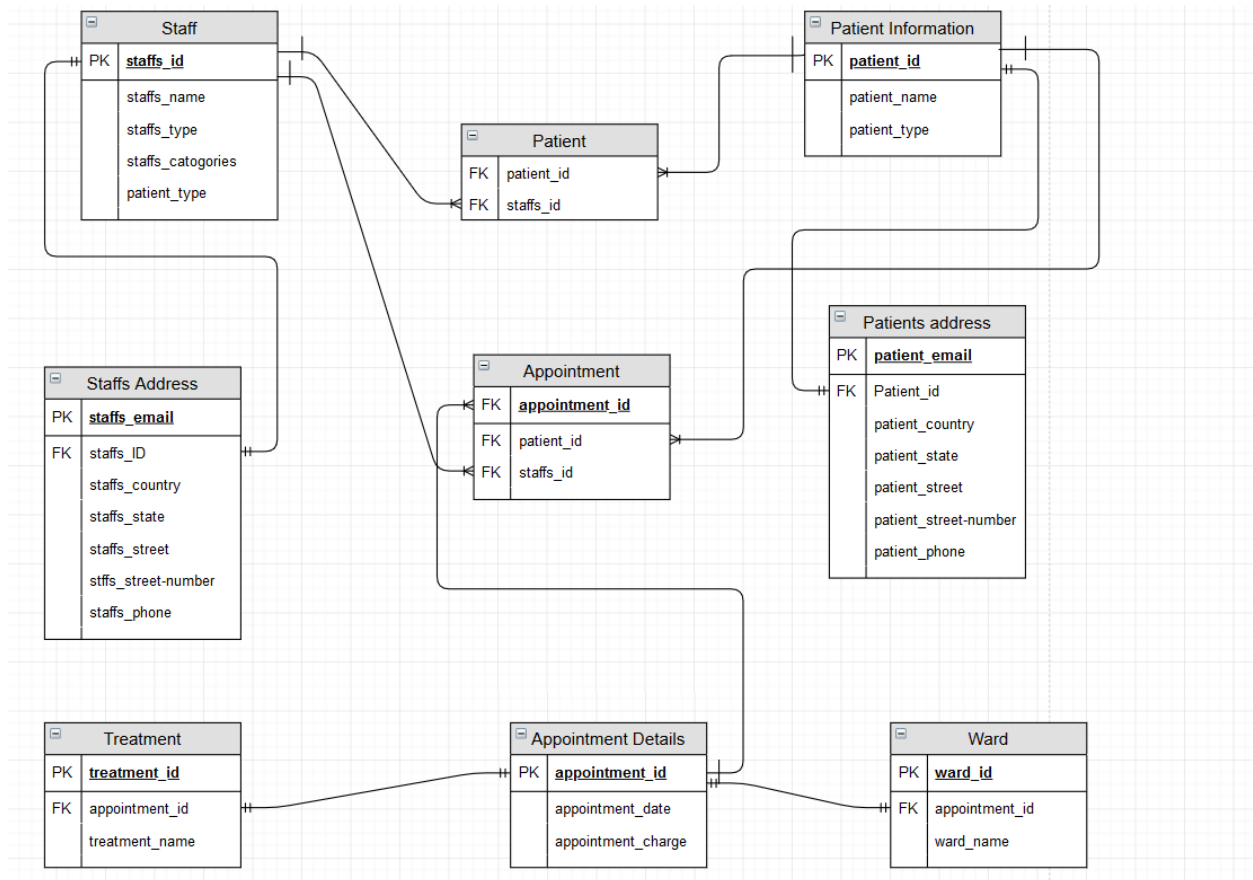


Figure 2: ER Diagram after normalization

3. Database implementation

3.1. Table Generation

```
SQL> create table Staffs (staffs_id number(10) constraint st_id_pk primary key, staffs_name varchar(255), staffs_type varchar(255), staffs_catogiries varchar(255), patient_type varchar(255));  
Table created.
```

Figure 3: creating staffs table

```
SQL> desc staffs;  
Name                               Null?    Type  
-----  
STAFFS_ID                          NOT NULL NUMBER(7)  
STAFFS_NAME                        VARCHAR2(255)  
STAFFS_TYPE                        VARCHAR2(255)  
STAFFS_CATOGORIES                 VARCHAR2(255)  
PATIENT_TYPE                      VARCHAR2(255)
```

Figure 4: describing staffs table

```
SQL> create table patient (patient_id number(10), staffs_id number(10), constraint pat_pat_id_fk foreign key(patient_id) references Patient_Information(patient_id), constraint pat_st_id_fk foreign key (staffs_id) references Staffs(staffs_id));  
Table created.
```

Figure 5: creating patient table

```
SQL> desc patient;  
Name                               Null?    Type  
-----  
PATIENT_ID                        NUMBER(10)  
STAFFS_ID                        NUMBER(10)
```

Figure 6: describing patient table

```
SQL> create table Patient_Information (patient_id number(10) constraint pat_id_pk primary key, patient_name varchar(255) not null, patient_type varchar(30));  
Table created.
```

Figure 7: creating patient_information table

```
SQL> desc patient_information;
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
PATIENT_ID                          NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
PATIENT_NAME                        NOT NULL VARCHAR2(255)
PATIENT_TYPE                        VARCHAR2(30)
```

Figure 8: describing patient_information table

```
SQL> create table Appointment (appointment_id number(10), patient_id number(10), staffs_id number(10), c
onstraint Appointment_app_id_fk foreign key (appointment_id) references Appointment_details(appointment_
id), constraint Appointment_pat_id_fk foreign key (patient_id) references Patient_Information(Patient_id
), constraint Appointment_st_id_fk foreign key (staffs_id) references Staffs(staffs_id));

Table created.
```

Figure 9: creating appointment table

```
SQL> desc appointment;
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
APPOINTMENT_ID                      NUMBER(10)
PATIENT_ID                          NUMBER(10)
STAFFS_ID                           NUMBER(10)
```

Figure 10: describing appointment table

```
SQL> create table Staffs_Address (staffs_id number(10), constraint staffsadd_st_id_fk foreign key (staff
s_id) references Staffs(staffs_id), staffs_country varchar(50) not null, staffs_street varchar(50), staf
fs_phone number(15) unique, staffs_email varchar(255) unique);

Table created.
```

Figure 11: creating staffs_address table

```
SQL> desc staffs_address;
```

Name	Null?	Type
STAFFS_EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(255)
STAFFS_ID		NUMBER(10)
STAFFS_COUNTRY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(255)
STAFFS_STATE		VARCHAR2(50)
STAFFS_STREET		VARCHAR2(250)
STAFFS_STREETNO		NUMBER(38)
STAFFS_PHONE		NUMBER(15)

Figure 12: describing staffs_address table

```
SQL> create table Appointment_Details (appointment_id number(10) constraint app_id_pk primary key, appointment_date date, appointment_charge int);
```

```
Table created.
```

Figure 13: creating appointment_details table

```
SQL> desc appointment_details;
```

Name	Null?	Type
APPOINTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(10)
APPOINTMENT_DATE		DATE
APPOINTMENT_CHARGE		NUMBER(38)

Figure 14: describing appointment_details table

```
SQL> create table Treatment (treatment_id number(10) constraint tre_id_pk primary key, appointment_id number(10), constraint treatment_app_id_fk foreign key (appointment_id) references Appointment_Details(appointment_id), treatment_name varchar(50));
```

```
Table created.
```

Figure 15: creating treatment table

```
SQL> desc treatment;
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
TREATMENT_ID                       NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
APPOINTMENT_ID                     NUMBER(10)
TRAETMENT_NAME                      VARCHAR2(50)
```

Figure 16: describing treatment table

```
SQL> create table Ward (ward_id number(10) constraint ward_id_pk primary key, appointment_id number(10),
constraint ward_app_id_fk foreign key (appointment_id) references Appointment_Details(appointment_id),
ward_name varchar(50));

Table created.
```

Figure 17: creating ward table

```
SQL> desc ward;
Name                                Null?    Type
-----
WARD_ID                             NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
APPOINTMENT_ID                      NUMBER(10)
WARD_NAME                           VARCHAR2(50)
```

Figure 18: describing ward table

```
SQL> create table Patients_Address (patient_id number(10), constraint patientsadd_pat_id_fk foreign key
(patient_id) references Patient_Information(patient_id), patient_country varchar(50) not null, patient_s
treet varchar(50), patient_phone number(15) unique, patient_email varchar(255) unique);

Table created.
```

Figure 19: creating patients_address table


```
SQL> desc patient_address;
```

Name	Null?	Type
PATIENT_EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(255)
PATIENT_ID		NUMBER(10)
PATIENT_COUNTRY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(50)
PATIENT_STATE		VARCHAR2(255)
PATIENT_STREET		VARCHAR2(50)
PATIENT_STREETNO		NUMBER(38)
PATIENT_PHONE		NUMBER(15)

Figure 20: describing patients_address table

3.2. Final Tables

```
SQL> select * from staffs;
```

STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_NAME	STAFFS_TYPE	STAFFS_CATEGORIES	PATIENT_TYPE
1	Mukesh Chaurasiya	Doctor	Certified	No
2	Hemant Yadav	Assistant	Certified	yes
3	sita singh	nurse	certified	yes
4	Rani kashap	nurse	uncertified	yes
5	Angad Thakur	doctor	certified	no
6	Preti Thakur	nurse	certified	no
7	Aakash Singh	assistant	uncertified	no
8	Om Parkash	Doctor	uncertified	yes
9	Bhawanajha	assistant	certified	no

9 rows selected.

Figure 21: data in staffs table

```
SQL> select * from patient;
```

PATIENT_ID	STAFFS_ID
1	1
3	9
8	5
5	7
3	3
2	6
4	7
6	8
2	5
8	9

10 rows selected.

Figure 22: data in patients table

```
SQL> select * from patient_address;
```

PATIENT_EMAIL	PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_COUNTRY	PATIENT_STATE	PATIENT_STREET	PATIENT_CITY
shiva230@gmail.com	1	Nepal	02	sinamangal	
2 9844025896 ram@gmail.com	2	Nepal	01	sinamangal	
1 9844025890 hari@gmail.com	3	Nepal	03	belkot	
5 9814528963 aklesh@gmail.com	4	Nepal	02	jaleshuor	
12 9814789632 sumit@gmail.com	5	Nepal	02	janakpur	
7 9805892152 sunny@gmail.com	6	Nepal	04	phokhara	
15 9878925841 durgesh@gmail.com	7	Nepal	06	jaarkot	
9 9878998142 navhay@gmail.com	8	Nepal	07	humla	
9 9805800042					

8 rows selected.

Figure 23: data in patient_address table

```
SQL> select * from patient_information;
```

PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_NAME	PATIENT_TYPE
1	Shiva Mahato	regular
2	Ram Yadav	new
3	Hari Singh	new
4	Aklesh adhikari	regular
5	Sumit ray	new
6	Sunny Rajput	regular
7	Durgesh singh	regular
8	Aavhay Rajbanshi	new

8 rows selected.

Figure 24: data in patient_information table

```
SQL> select * from staffs_address;
```

STAFFS_EMAIL	STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_COUNTRY	STAFFS_STATE	STAFFS_STREET	STAFFS_STREETNO	STAFFS_PHONE
mukesh802@gmail.com	1	Nepal	02	birjung	5	9812456987
hemant802@gmail.com	2	Nepal	02	kalaeya	5	9812878963
sita802@gmail.com	3	Nepal	07	pashupatinagar	5	981287003
rani802@gmail.com	4	Nepal	06	kashi	12	9811582423
angad802@gmail.com	5	Nepal	01	jhapa	5	9844582423
preti802@gmail.com	6	Nepal	01	morang	13	9848004789
akash802@gmail.com	7	Nepal	04	nepalgunj	10	9865848941
omprakash802@gmail.com	8	Nepal	05	birtamod	1	9860001500
bhawana802@gmail.com	9	Nepal	02	janakpur		

Figure 25: data in staff_address table

```
SQL> select * from appointment;
```

APPOINTMENT_ID	PATIENT_ID	STAFFS_ID
1	1	9
3	2	7
5	6	5
7	8	4
9	3	3
2	5	2
4	7	7
9	2	5
7	3	3
1	4	8
5	5	6

APPOINTMENT_ID	PATIENT_ID	STAFFS_ID
5	7	2
11	8	1

13 rows selected.

Figure 26: data in appointment table

```
SQL> select * from appointment_details;
```

APPOINTMENT_ID	APPOINTME	APPOINTMENT_CHARGE
1	09-DEC-19	350
2	04-DEC-19	450
3	03-DEC-19	350
4	05-DEC-19	500
5	04-DEC-19	700
6	05-DEC-19	500
7	09-DEC-19	500
8	03-DEC-19	750
9	09-DEC-19	750
10	04-DEC-19	450
11	09-DEC-19	350

11 rows selected.

Figure 27: data in appointment_deatils table

```
SQL> select * from ward;

WARD_ID APPOINTMENT_ID WARD_NAME
-----
1      1 emergency
2      2 general
3      3 general
4      4 emergency
5      5 general
6      6 general
7      7 general
8      8 emergency
9      9 emergency
10     10 general
11     11 emergency

11 rows selected.
```

Figure 28: data in ward table

```
SQL> select * from treatment;

TREATMENT_ID APPOINTMENT_ID TRAETMENT_NAME
-----
1      1 surgical
2      2 dental
3      3 eye
4      4 ear
5      5 dental
6      6 dental
7      7 eye
8      8 ear
9      9 surgical
10     10 ear
11     11 dental

11 rows selected.
```

Figure 29: data in treatment table

4. Database Querying

4.1. Information Queries

4.1.1. List all patients, regular and new

```
SQL> select patient_id
2
SQL> select patient_id, patient_name
2 from patient_information
3 where patient_type = 'regular';

PATIENT_ID PATIENT_NAME
-----
1 Shiva Mahato
4 Aklesh adhikari
6 Sunny Rajput
7 Durgesh singh

SQL> select patient_id, patient_name
2 from patient_information
3 where patient_type = 'new';

PATIENT_ID PATIENT_NAME
-----
2 Ram Yadav
3 Hari Singh
5 Sumit ray
8 Aavhay Rajbanshi
```

Figure 30: list of new and regular patients

4.1.2. List all patients with their address.

```
SQL> select patient_information.patient_id, patient_address.* from patient_information, patient_address where patient_information.patient_id=patient_address.patient_id;
```

PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_EMAIL	PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_COUNTRY	PATIENT_STATE
PATIENT_STREET	PATIENT_STREETNO	PATIENT_PHONE		
1	shiva23@gmail.com	1	Nepal	02
sinamangal	2	9844025896	2	Nepal
sinamangal	3	9844025890	3	Nepal
balkot	4	9814528963	4	Nepal
jaleshuor	5	9814789632	5	Nepal
janakpur	6	9805892152	6	Nepal
phokhara	7	9878925841	7	Nepal
jajarkot	8	9878998142	8	Nepal
humla	9	9805800042		

8 rows selected.

Figure 31: list of patients with their address

4.1.3. For a given certified doctor, find all the appointments he/she have conducted and the amount he/she got for conducting the appointment.

```
SQL> select staffs.staffs_id,staffs.staffs_categories,staffs.staffs_type,appointment.*,appointment_details.appointment_id,appointment_details.appointment_date from staffs,appointment,appointment_details where ap
pointment.staffs_id=staffs.staffs_id and appointment.appointment_id=appointment_details.appointment_id and staffs.staffs_type='doctor' and staffs.staffs_categories='certified';
```

STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_CATEGORIES	STAFFS_TYPE	APPOINTMENT_ID	PATIENT_ID	STAFFS_ID	APPOINTMENT_ID	APPOINTMENT_DATE
5	certified	doctor	5	6	5	5	04-DEC-19
9	certified	doctor	9	2	9	2	09-DEC-19

Figure 32: list of certified doctor with their appointment charge

4.1.4. List all staffs that are also a patient.

```
SQL> select staffs.staffs_id, staffs.staffs_name, staffs.patient_type from staffs where staffs.patient_type='yes';
```

STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_NAME	PATIENT_TYPE
2	Hemant Yadav	yes
3	sita singh	yes
4	Rani kashap	yes
8	Om Parkash	yes

Figure 33: list of staffs who are also patient

4.2. Transaction Queries

4.2.1. List all uncertified doctors who have been attended an appointment for a treatment and the amount he/she have paid.

```
SQL> select staffs.staffs_categories, staffs.staffs_id, staffs.staffs_type, appointment_details.appointment_id, appointment_details.appointment_charge from staffs, appointment_details where staffs.staffs_type='Doctor' and staffs.staffs_categories='uncertified';
```

STAFFS_CATEGORIES	STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_TYPE	APPOINTMENT_ID	APPOINTMENT_CHARGE
uncertified	8	Doctor	1	350
uncertified	8	Doctor	2	450
uncertified	8	Doctor	3	350
uncertified	8	Doctor	4	500
uncertified	8	Doctor	5	700
uncertified	8	Doctor	6	500
uncertified	8	Doctor	7	500
uncertified	8	Doctor	8	750
uncertified	8	Doctor	9	750
uncertified	8	Doctor	10	450
uncertified	8	Doctor	11	350

Figure 34: list of uncertified doctor who attended appointment with their appointment charge

4.2.2. List the appointments that have been conducted in an emergency ward.

```
SQL> select ward.ward_id,ward.appointment_id, ward.ward_name from ward where ward.ward_name='emergency' ;
```

WARD_ID	APPOINTMENT_ID	WARD_NAME
1	1	emergency
4	4	emergency
8	8	emergency
9	9	emergency
11	11	emergency

Figure 35: list of appointment conducted in emergency ward

4.2.3. List all staffs (certified and uncertified) who have conducted or will conduct an appointment on a given date.

```
SQL> select staffs.staffs_id, staffs.staffs_name, staffs.staffs_categories, appointment_details.appointment_date from staffs, appointment_details where appointment_date='09-DEC-19';
```

STAFFS_ID	STAFFS_NAME	STAFFS_CATEGORIES	APPOINTMENT
1	Mukesh Chauraslya	Certified	09-DEC-19
2	Hemant Yadav	Certified	09-DEC-19
3	sita singh	certified	09-DEC-19
4	Rani kashap	uncertified	09-DEC-19
5	Angad Thakur	certified	09-DEC-19
6	Preti Thakur	certified	09-DEC-19
7	Aakash Singh	uncertified	09-DEC-19
8	Om Parkash	uncertified	09-DEC-19
9	Bhawana jha	certified	09-DEC-19

Figure 36: list of staffs who will/have conduct appointment on the given date

4.2.4. List all patients booked for an appointment on a given date.

```
SQL> select patient_information.*, appointment_details.appointment_date from appointment_details,patient_information where appointment_details.appointment_date='09-DEC-19';
```

PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_NAME	PATIENT_TYPE	APPOINTE
1	Shiva Mahato	regular	09-DEC-19
2	Ram Yadav	new	09-DEC-19
3	Hari Singh	new	09-DEC-19
4	Aklesh adhikari	regular	09-DEC-19
5	Sumit ray	new	09-DEC-19
6	Sunny Rajput	regular	09-DEC-19
7	Durgesh singh	regular	09-DEC-19
8	Aavhay Rajbanshi	new	09-DEC-19

Figure 37: list of all patient booked for an appointment on a given date

4.3. Drop table:

```
SQL> drop table patient;
Table dropped.
SQL>
```

Figure 38: figure of dropping patient table

5. Critical Evaluation

5.1. Learning Experience

As normalization is very tough to do, I have very little knowledge about normalization terms like partial dependency and transitive dependency. At first I consort with teacher and then friends. By getting knowledge about partial and transitive dependency, I started our coursework. At first we list data in UNF either data are repeated or not then we remove data repetition in 1NF like address is removed in above normalization, then we see partial dependency in the data list. If partial dependency are present then we remove partial dependency. Then we see transitive dependency. By scenario of our coursework which is about to store patient information. Here we know how the system works with database. Here all assumption and business ruled are fixed before any patient visit. By doing this coursework, we get more confidence to do hard and complex queries, table joining knowledge etc. But due to the continuous research, solution were raised. Several websites and YouTube channels were preferred for the solution. While doing in this coursework, the ability of doing research was gained and sound knowledge of normalisation was acquired.

5.2. Critical assessment of coursework

As the most aim and objective of this coursework is to get knowledge about normalization. We have to create knowledge about normalization from UNF to 3NF. As database is very important module, which will run till this module year, and help in different module subject like software engineering and programming.

The knowledge and skill gained from database module will be very helpful in future career. In today world, data is increasing day by day in every field. To store it systematically database is important. Thus, this module is important for our future career.

6. Bibliography:

Bibliography

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