

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASERN AFRICA (CUEA) A.M.E.C.E.A

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SCIENCE.

CMT 302: ADVANCED DATABASE SYSTEMS

GROUP PROJECT: PHARMACY INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

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Description

The proposed system is an integrated Medical Management System that would be able to

integrate the processes of customer management, drug manufacturing, prescription handling,

sales, purchase, and supply chain management within any medical environment. It integrates

main stakeholders, such as customers, doctors, distributors, employees, and manufacturers of

drugs for an integrated approach to the effective management of medical resources.

Overview

The various modules of the system are interconnected as follows:

Customer Management: This module stores and manages patient details.

Tracking of Prescriptions: The prescription made and the patient requirement accordingly.

Medi-Drug Inventory: Drug stock, cost, expiry, and discount that are continuously updated.

Sale/Purchase: Sales and purchase transactions are input for proper and transparent transaction

processing.

Supply Chain: Product tracking between distributor-manufacturer.

Employee Management: Consolidated employee information that is involved in various

transactions.

The system uses a relational database to ensure data integrity and efficient data cross-referencing

between modules.

Goals

Centralized Data Management: Ensure that the customers, doctors, and distributors operate on the same network.

Real-Time Inventory Tracking: Maintain drug stock, expiry date, and discounts to minimize wastage of drugs and ensure timely stock replacements.

Improved Customer Care: Accurately record patient and prescription information for better and more personalized care.

Smooth Transactions: Automate and simplify the buying-selling process to reduce manual effort and minimize errors.

Regulatory Compliance: Ensure that all prescriptions, drugs, and transactions meet industrial regulations and standards.

Seamless Integration: Allow for smooth coordination between manufacturers, distributors, and medical institutions.

Scalability and Adaptability: Design the system to adapt to future needs and expand to accommodate additional features or higher user loads.

Recommendations for the Pharmaceutical Management System

1. Security Enhancements

The Role-Based Access Control makes sure users have access to view only the data and functionalities relevant to their roles. Protection against common vulnerabilities such as SQL injection is provided via input validation and sanitization. Audit logs provide the ability to track security actions and compliance performed by users. Encryption of sensitive data, like patient records, will ensure confidentiality and regulate compliance requirements.

2. Performance Optimization

Adding indexes to the often-queried fields would reduce the query execution times, as less scanning has to take place in the database. Inserts and updates support batch processing. These decrease transaction overhead and increase the rate of processing for large data. Also, caching frequently accessed data would reduce the load on the database. Monitoring query performance and optimizing slow queries can further improve the responsiveness of the system.

3. Data Integrity

The foreign key constraints preserve relationships between tables so that they remain valid and do not leave orphan data mismatched. Validating inputs within stored procedures adds an extra layer of control and enforces business rules at the database level. Running routine checks on the integrity of the data will find discrepancies and allow for correction. Versioning of changes to the database schema allows for smoother transitions and compatibility.

4. Ease of Use

Advanced search functionality with filters makes it easier to find certain records or drugs.

Notifications of critical events, such as drug expiration or low stock, inform users to act accordingly. A responsive and intuitive user interface enhances user satisfaction while reducing errors. Tooltips or embedded help documentation will help users navigate the system efficiently.

5. Reporting & Analytics

Detailed sales and inventory reports provide insights into business performance and operational efficiency. Compliance reports help companies to stay in compliance with regulations and audit requirements. Visual dashboards present data through charts and graphs that make analysis easier to use and act on. Also, reporting can be customized toward a specific need.

6. Scalability & Extensibility

With APIs, integrations with other software can be done, such as accounting software or an inventory management system. Moving to the cloud enhances system availability while providing disaster recovery capabilities. The system shall be designed considering the increase of data volume and user base without degradation of performance. A modular architecture provides a way to add new features without disrupting the functionality of existing modules.

7. Improved User Management

Tracking the employees' shifts ensures better workforce management and accountability.

Maintaining a detailed profile of doctors, including specialization and contact details, helps operational coordination. Rating and feedback systems for distributors give insight into performances and, simultaneously, reliability regarding the supplier. User-friendly administrative tools simplify the management of user roles and permissions.

8. Prescription Management

E-prescription reduces paperwork and increases the accuracy of patient records. It may be validated for compliance with legal and medical norms, besides double-checking with the drug database for availability and dosage recommendations. Digital storage allows easy access to prescriptions by doctors, patients, and pharmacists.

9. Redundancy & Backups

This ensures data availability at all times, even when there is a failure in the system. Regular backups avoid loss from accidental deletion or hardware failure. Scheduling automatic backups minimizes human error and consistency. Periodic testing of restore from backup assures reliability when needed.

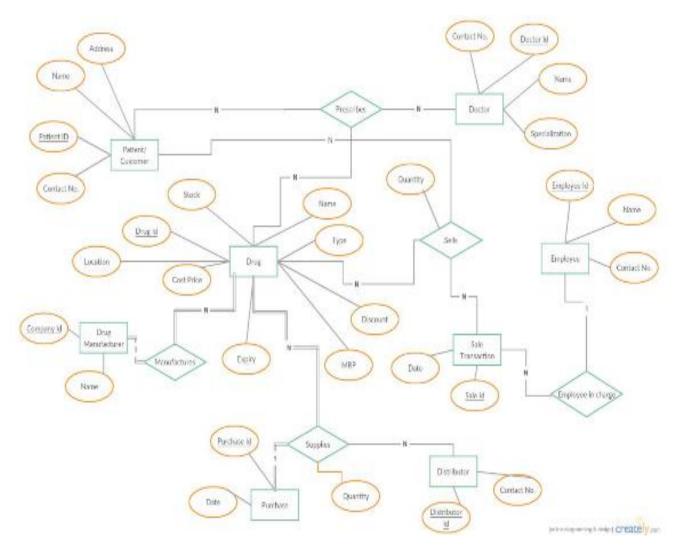
10. Future Enhancements

Machine learning algorithms can predict drug demand based on historical data and trends.

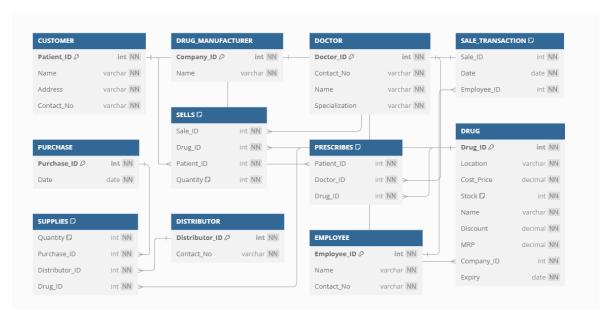
Development of the mobile application increases accessibility for end users and staff to manage

things on the go. Multi-language support makes the system useable in diverse regions and expands its user base. Keeps the updates coming on emerging technologies to keep the system updated and competitive.

ER DIAGRAM



SQL SCHEMA



CREATING DATABASE

CREATE DATABASE MedicalManagement;

USE MedicalManagement;

CREATING TABLES

1. CUSTOMER Table

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (

Patient_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Address VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Contact_No VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL

);

2. DRUG_MANUFACTURER Table

CREATE TABLE DRUG_MANUFACTURER (

Company_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL

);

3. DOCTOR Table

CREATE TABLE DOCTOR (

Doctor_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Contact_No VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,

Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,

Specialization VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL

);

4. SALE_TRANSACTION Table

CREATE TABLE SALE_TRANSACTION (

Sale ID INT NOT NULL,

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Date DATE NOT NULL,
  Employee_ID INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Sale_ID, Employee_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Employee_ID) REFERENCES EMPLOYEE(Employee_ID)
);
5. PURCHASE Table
CREATE TABLE PURCHASE (
  Purchase_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Date DATE NOT NULL
);
6. SELLS Table
CREATE TABLE SELLS (
  Sale_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Drug_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Patient_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity > 0),
  PRIMARY KEY (Sale_ID, Drug_ID, Patient_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Sale_ID) REFERENCES SALE_TRANSACTION(Sale_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Drug_ID) REFERENCES DRUG(Drug_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Patient_ID) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(Patient_ID)
);
7. PRESCRIBES Table
CREATE TABLE PRESCRIBES (
  Patient_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Doctor_ID INT NOT NULL,
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```
Drug_ID INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Patient_ID, Doctor_ID, Drug_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Patient_ID) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(Patient_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Doctor_ID) REFERENCES DOCTOR(Doctor_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Drug_ID) REFERENCES DRUG(Drug_ID)
);
8. DRUG Table
CREATE TABLE DRUG (
  Drug_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Location VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Cost_Price DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
  Stock INT NOT NULL CHECK (Stock \geq = 0),
  Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Discount DECIMAL(5, 2) NOT NULL,
  MRP DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL,
  Company_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Expiry DATE NOT NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (Company_ID) REFERENCES DRUG_MANUFACTURER(Company_ID)
);
9. SUPPLIES Table
CREATE TABLE SUPPLIES (
  Quantity INT NOT NULL CHECK (Quantity > 0),
  Purchase_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Distributor_ID INT NOT NULL,
  Drug_ID INT NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (Distributor_ID, Drug_ID, Purchase_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Purchase_ID) REFERENCES PURCHASE(Purchase_ID),
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```
FOREIGN KEY (Distributor_ID) REFERENCES DISTRIBUTOR(Distributor_ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Drug_ID) REFERENCES DRUG(Drug_ID)
);
10. DISTRIBUTOR Table
CREATE TABLE DISTRIBUTOR (
  Distributor ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Contact_No VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL
);
11. EMPLOYEE Table
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE (
  Employee_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
  Name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  Contact_No VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL
);
CRUD OPERATIONS
   1. CUSTOMER
      -- Create (Insert)
      INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (Patient_ID, Name, Address, Contact_No) VALUES
      (1, 'John Doe', '123 Elm Street', '1234567890'),
      (2, 'Jane Smith', '456 Oak Avenue', '0987654321'),
      (3, 'Alice Johnson', '789 Pine Road', '1122334455'),
      (4, 'Bob Brown', '321 Maple Lane', '2233445566'),
      (5, 'Emily Davis', '654 Cedar Drive', '3344556677');
      -- Read (Select)
      SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;
      -- Update
      UPDATE CUSTOMER
      SET Address = '555 Birch Blvd'
      WHERE Patient_ID = 3;
      -- Delete
      DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Patient_ID = 5;
   2. DRUG MANUFACTURER
```

```
-- Create (Insert)
            INSERT INTO DRUG_MANUFACTURER (Company_ID, Name) VALUES
            (1, 'PharmaCorp'),
            (2, 'MediLife'),
            (3, 'Wellness Inc'),
            (4, 'BioHealth'),
            (5, 'CareMeds');
            -- Read (Select)
            SELECT * FROM DRUG MANUFACTURER;
            -- Update
            UPDATE DRUG_MANUFACTURER
            SET Name = 'Global Pharma'
            WHERE Company_ID = 2;
            -- Delete
            DELETE FROM DRUG_MANUFACTURER WHERE Company_ID = 5;
            3. DOCTOR
            -- Create (Insert)
            INSERT INTO DOCTOR (Doctor_ID, Contact_No, Name, Specialization) VALUES
            (1, '9876543210', 'Dr. Sarah Lee', 'Cardiology'),
            (2, '8765432109', 'Dr. Michael Chen', 'Neurology'),
            (3, '7654321098', 'Dr. Laura King', 'Pediatrics'),
            (4, '6543210987', 'Dr. Kevin White', 'Orthopedics'),
            (5, '5432109876', 'Dr. Emily Adams', 'Dermatology');
            -- Read (Select)
            SELECT * FROM DOCTOR;
            -- Update
            UPDATE DOCTOR
            SET Specialization = 'General Medicine'
            WHERE Doctor ID = 4;
            -- Delete
            DELETE FROM DOCTOR WHERE Doctor_ID = 5;
4. SALE_TRANSACTION
            -- Create (Insert)
```

INSERT INTO SALE_TRANSACTION (Sale_ID, Date, Employee_ID) VALUES

(1, '2024-11-01', 101),

```
(2, '2024-11-02', 102),
(3, '2024-11-03', 103),
(4, '2024-11-04', 104),
(5, '2024-11-05', 105);
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM SALE_TRANSACTION;
-- Update
UPDATE SALE TRANSACTION
SET \ Date = '2024-11-10'
WHERE Sale ID = 3;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM SALE_TRANSACTION WHERE Sale_ID = 5;
5. PURCHASE
-- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO PURCHASE (Purchase ID, Date) VALUES
(1, '2024-11-01'),
(2, '2024-11-02'),
(3, '2024-11-03'),
(4, '2024-11-04'),
(5, '2024-11-05');
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM PURCHASE;
-- Update
UPDATE PURCHASE
SET Date = '2024-12-01'
WHERE Purchase ID = 2;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM PURCHASE WHERE Purchase_ID = 5;
6. DRUG
-- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO DRUG (Drug_ID, Location, Cost_Price, Stock, Name, Discount, MRP,
Company_ID, Expiry) VALUES
(1, 'Aisle 1', 10.50, 100, 'Paracetamol', 5, 12.00, 1, '2025-01-01'),
(2, 'Aisle 2', 15.00, 200, 'Ibuprofen', 10, 18.00, 2, '2025-06-01'),
(3, 'Aisle 3', 8.00, 150, 'Cough Syrup', 7, 10.00, 3, '2025-03-01'),
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(4, 'Aisle 4', 20.00, 80, 'Antibiotics', 5, 25.00, 4, '2025-08-01'),
(5, 'Aisle 5', 30.00, 50, 'Vitamin C', 0, 35.00, 5, '2025-10-01');
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM DRUG;
-- Update
UPDATE DRUG
SET Stock = 120
WHERE Drug\_ID = 3;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM DRUG WHERE Drug_ID = 5;
7. DISTRIBUTOR
-- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO DISTRIBUTOR (Distributor_ID, Contact_No) VALUES
(1, '1234567890'),
(2, '0987654321'),
(3, '1122334455'),
(4, '2233445566'),
(5, '3344556677');
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM DISTRIBUTOR;
-- Update
UPDATE DISTRIBUTOR
SET Contact_No = '9998887777'
WHERE Distributor_ID = 3;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM DISTRIBUTOR WHERE Distributor_ID = 5;
8. EMPLOYEE
-- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (Employee_ID, Name, Contact_No) VALUES
(101, 'Alice Walker', '9876543210'),
(102, 'Bob Martin', '8765432109'),
(103, 'Charlie Young', '7654321098'),
(104, 'Diana Prince', '6543210987'),
(105, 'Evan Stone', '5432109876');
```

```
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
-- Update
UPDATE EMPLOYEE
SET Name = 'Ethan Stone'
WHERE\ Employee\_ID = 105;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Employee_ID = 105;
9. SELLS
S -- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO SELLS (Sale_ID, Drug_ID, Patient_ID, Quantity) VALUES
(1, 1, 1, 2),
(2, 2, 2, 5),
(3, 3, 3, 3),
(4, 4, 4, 1),
(5, 5, 1, 4);
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM SELLS;
-- Update
UPDATE SELLS
SET Quantity = 6
WHERE\ Sale\_ID = 2\ AND\ Drug\_ID = 2\ AND\ Patient\_ID = 2;
-- Delete
DELETE FROM SELLS
WHERE Sale_ID = 5 AND Drug_ID = 5 AND Patient_ID = 1;
10. PRESCRIBES
-- Create (Insert)
INSERT INTO PRESCRIBES (Patient_ID, Doctor_ID, Drug_ID) VALUES
(1, 1, 1),
(2, 2, 2),
(3, 3, 3),
(4, 4, 4),
(5, 5, 5);
-- Read (Select)
SELECT * FROM PRESCRIBES;
```

```
-- Update
      UPDATE PRESCRIBES
      SET Drug\_ID = 4
      WHERE Patient_ID = 3 AND Doctor_ID = 3 AND Drug_ID = 3;
      -- Delete
      DELETE FROM PRESCRIBES
      WHERE Patient_ID = 5 AND Doctor_ID = 5 AND Drug_ID = 5;
      11. SUPPLIES
      -- Create (Insert)
      INSERT INTO SUPPLIES (Quantity, Purchase_ID, Distributor_ID, Drug_ID) VALUES
      (100, 1, 1, 1),
      (200, 2, 2, 2),
      (150, 3, 3, 3),
      (80, 4, 4, 4),
      (50, 5, 5, 5);
      -- Read (Select)
      SELECT * FROM SUPPLIES:
      -- Update
      UPDATE SUPPLIES
      SET Quantity = 250
      WHERE Purchase ID = 2 AND Distributor ID = 2 AND Drug ID = 2;
      -- Delete
      DELETE FROM SUPPLIES
      WHERE Purchase_ID = 5 AND Distributor_ID = 5 AND Drug_ID = 5;
STORED PROCEDURES
   1. CUSTOMER
               -- Create Procedure for INSERT
               DELIMITER //
               CREATE PROCEDURE AddCustomer(IN p_Name VARCHAR(255), IN
               p_Address VARCHAR(255), IN p_Contact_No VARCHAR(20))
               BEGIN
                  INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (Name, Address, Contact_No) VALUES
               (p_Name, p_Address, p_Contact_No);
```

END //

DELIMITER;

```
DELIMITER //
               CREATE PROCEDURE GetCustomers()
               BEGIN
                 SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER;
               END //
               DELIMITER;
               -- Update Procedure
               DELIMITER //
               CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateCustomer(IN p_Patient_ID INT, IN
               p_Address VARCHAR(255))
               BEGIN
                 UPDATE\ CUSTOMER\ SET\ Address\ =\ p\_Address\ WHERE\ Patient\_ID\ =
              p_Patient_ID;
               END //
               DELIMITER;
               -- Delete Procedure
               DELIMITER //
               CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteCustomer(IN p_Patient_ID INT)
               BEGIN
                 DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE Patient_ID = p_Patient_ID;
               END //
               DELIMITER;
2. DRUG_MANUFACTURER
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddDrugManufacturer(IN p_Name VARCHAR(255))
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO DRUG_MANUFACTURER (Name) VALUES (p_Name);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
```

-- Read Procedure

```
CREATE PROCEDURE GetDrugManufacturers()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM DRUG_MANUFACTURER;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateDrugManufacturer(IN p_Company_ID INT, IN p_Name
VARCHAR(255))
BEGIN
  UPDATE DRUG_MANUFACTURER SET Name = p_Name WHERE Company_ID =
p_Company_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteDrugManufacturer(IN p_Company_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE\ FROM\ DRUG\_MANUFACTURER\ WHERE\ Company\_ID = p\_Company\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
3. DOCTOR
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddDoctor(IN p_Name VARCHAR(255), IN p_Contact_No
VARCHAR(20), IN p_Specialization VARCHAR(255))
```

```
INSERT INTO DOCTOR (Name, Contact_No, Specialization) VALUES (p_Name,
p_Contact_No, p_Specialization);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetDoctors()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM DOCTOR;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateDoctor(IN p_Doctor_ID INT, IN p_Specialization
VARCHAR(255))
BEGIN
  UPDATE DOCTOR SET Specialization = p_Specialization WHERE Doctor_ID =
p_Doctor_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteDoctor(IN p_Doctor_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE\ FROM\ DOCTOR\ WHERE\ Doctor\_ID = p\_Doctor\_ID;
```

BEGIN

```
END //
DELIMITER;
4. SALE_TRANSACTION
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddSaleTransaction(IN p_Date DATE, IN p_Employee_ID INT)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO SALE_TRANSACTION (Date, Employee_ID) VALUES (p_Date,
p_Employee_ID);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetSaleTransactions()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM SALE_TRANSACTION;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateSaleTransaction(IN p_Sale_ID INT, IN p_Date DATE)
BEGIN
  UPDATE\ SALE\_TRANSACTION\ SET\ Date = p\_Date\ WHERE\ Sale\_ID = p\_Sale\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
```

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteSaleTransaction(IN p_Sale_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE\ FROM\ SALE\_TRANSACTION\ WHERE\ Sale\_ID = p\_Sale\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
5. PURCHASE
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddPurchase(IN p_Date DATE)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO PURCHASE (Date) VALUES (p_Date);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetPurchases()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM PURCHASE;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdatePurchase(IN p_Purchase_ID INT, IN p_Date DATE)
BEGIN
  UPDATE\ PURCHASE\ SET\ Date = p\_Date\ WHERE\ Purchase\_ID = p\_Purchase\_ID;
```

```
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeletePurchase(IN p_Purchase_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM PURCHASE WHERE Purchase_ID = p_Purchase_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
6. DRUG
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddDrug(IN p_Location VARCHAR(255), IN p_Cost_Price
DECIMAL(10,2), IN p_Stock INT, IN p_Name VARCHAR(255), IN p_Discount DECIMAL(5,2),
IN p_MRP DECIMAL(10,2), IN p_Company_ID INT, IN p_Expiry DATE)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO DRUG (Location, Cost_Price, Stock, Name, Discount, MRP, Company_ID,
Expiry)
  VALUES (p_Location, p_Cost_Price, p_Stock, p_Name, p_Discount, p_MRP,
p_Company_ID, p_Expiry);
END //
DELIMITER:
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetDrugs()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM DRUG;
END //
```

```
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateDrug(IN p_Drug_ID INT, IN p_Stock INT)
BEGIN
  UPDATE DRUG SET Stock = p_Stock WHERE Drug_ID = p_Drug_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteDrug(IN p_Drug_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE\ FROM\ DRUG\ WHERE\ Drug\_ID = p\_Drug\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
7. SELLS
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddSell(IN p_Sale_ID INT, IN p_Drug_ID INT, IN p_Patient_ID INT,
IN p_Quantity INT)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO SELLS (Sale_ID, Drug_ID, Patient_ID, Quantity)
  VALUES (p_Sale_ID, p_Drug_ID, p_Patient_ID, p_Quantity);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
```

```
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetSells()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM SELLS;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateSell(IN p_Sale_ID INT, IN p_Drug_ID INT, IN p_Patient_ID
INT, IN p_Quantity INT)
BEGIN
  UPDATE SELLS SET Quantity = p_Quantity WHERE Sale_ID = p_Sale_ID AND Drug_ID =
p\_Drug\_ID\ AND\ Patient\_ID = p\_Patient\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteSell(IN p_Sale_ID INT, IN p_Drug_ID INT, IN p_Patient_ID
INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE\ FROM\ SELLS\ WHERE\ Sale\_ID = p\_Sale\_ID\ AND\ Drug\_ID = p\_Drug\_ID\ AND
Patient_ID = p_Patient_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
8. PRESCRIBES
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
```

```
CREATE PROCEDURE AddPrescription(IN p_Patient_ID INT, IN p_Doctor_ID INT, IN
p_Drug_ID INT)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO PRESCRIBES (Patient_ID, Doctor_ID, Drug_ID)
  VALUES (p_Patient_ID, p_Doctor_ID, p_Drug_ID);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetPrescriptions()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM PRESCRIBES;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdatePrescription(IN p_Patient_ID INT, IN p_Doctor_ID INT, IN
p_Drug_ID INT)
BEGIN
  UPDATE PRESCRIBES SET Drug_ID = p_Drug_ID WHERE Patient_ID = p_Patient_ID
AND\ Doctor\_ID = p\_Doctor\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeletePrescription(IN p_Patient_ID INT, IN p_Doctor_ID INT, IN
p_Drug_ID INT)
```

```
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM PRESCRIBES WHERE Patient_ID = p_Patient_ID AND Doctor_ID =
p_Doctor_ID AND Drug_ID = p_Drug_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
9. SUPPLIES
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddSupply(IN p_Quantity INT, IN p_Purchase_ID INT, IN
p_Distributor_ID INT, IN p_Drug_ID INT)
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO SUPPLIES (Quantity, Purchase_ID, Distributor_ID, Drug_ID)
  VALUES (p_Quantity, p_Purchase_ID, p_Distributor_ID, p_Drug_ID);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetSupplies()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM SUPPLIES;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateSupply(IN p_Purchase_ID INT, IN p_Distributor_ID INT, IN
p_Drug_ID INT, IN p_Quantity INT)
```

BEGIN

```
UPDATE\ SUPPLIES\ SET\ Quantity = p\_Quantity\ WHERE\ Purchase\_ID = p\_Purchase\_ID
AND\ Distributor\_ID = p\_Distributor\_ID\ AND\ Drug\_ID = p\_Drug\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteSupply(IN p_Purchase_ID INT, IN p_Distributor_ID INT, IN
p_Drug_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM SUPPLIES WHERE Purchase_ID = p_Purchase_ID AND Distributor_ID =
p_Distributor_ID AND Drug_ID = p_Drug_ID;
END //
DELIMITER:
10. DISTRIBUTOR
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddDistributor(IN p_Contact_No VARCHAR(20))
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO DISTRIBUTOR (Contact_No) VALUES (p_Contact_No);
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetDistributors()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM DISTRIBUTOR:
END //
```

```
DELIMITER;
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateDistributor(IN p_Distributor_ID INT, IN p_Contact_No
VARCHAR(20))
BEGIN
  UPDATE DISTRIBUTOR SET Contact_No = p_Contact_No WHERE Distributor_ID =
p_Distributor_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteDistributor(IN p_Distributor_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM DISTRIBUTOR WHERE Distributor_ID = p_Distributor_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
11. EMPLOYEE
-- Create Procedure for INSERT
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE AddEmployee(IN p_Name VARCHAR(255), IN p_Contact_No
VARCHAR(20))
BEGIN
  INSERT INTO EMPLOYEE (Name, Contact_No) VALUES (p_Name, p_Contact_No);
END //
DELIMITER;
```

```
-- Read Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE GetEmployees()
BEGIN
  SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE;
END //
DELIMITER:
-- Update Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateEmployee(IN p_Employee_ID INT, IN p_Name
VARCHAR(255), IN p_Contact_No VARCHAR(20))
BEGIN
  UPDATE\ EMPLOYEE\ SET\ Name = p\_Name,\ Contact\_No = p\_Contact\_No\ WHERE
Employee\_ID = p\_Employee\_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Delete Procedure
DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteEmployee(IN p_Employee_ID INT)
BEGIN
  DELETE FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Employee_ID = p_Employee_ID;
END //
DELIMITER;
Calling Procedures:
CALL AddCustomer('Jane Doe', '123 Pine St', '9876543210');
CALL GetCustomers();
```

```
CALL UpdateCustomer(1, '456 Oak Ave');
CALL DeleteCustomer(1);
TRIGGERS
1. CUSTOMER
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures the customer's contact number is not empty
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertCustomer
BEFORE INSERT ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW.Contact_No IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Contact No cannot be NULL';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures the address is not empty when updating
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeUpdateCustomer
BEFORE UPDATE ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW.Address IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Address cannot be NULL';
  END IF:
END //
```

DELIMITER;

```
-- Trigger on DELETE: Ensures no customer can be deleted if they have related sales
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteCustomer
BEFORE DELETE ON CUSTOMER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE customer_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO customer_exists
  FROM SELLS
  WHERE Patient_ID = OLD.Patient_ID;
  IF customer exists > 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete customer with
existing sales records';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
2. DRUG_MANUFACTURER
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures the manufacturer name is not empty
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertDrugManufacturer
BEFORE INSERT ON DRUG_MANUFACTURER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW.Name IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Manufacturer name cannot be
NULL';
  END IF:
END //
```

```
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures the name is not updated to NULL
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeUpdateDrugManufacturer
BEFORE UPDATE ON DRUG_MANUFACTURER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW.Name IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Manufacturer name cannot be
NULL';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deleting a manufacturer if drugs are still associated
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteDrugManufacturer
BEFORE DELETE ON DRUG_MANUFACTURER
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE manufacturer_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO manufacturer_exists
  FROM DRUG
  WHERE Company_ID = OLD.Company_ID;
  IF manufacturer_exists > 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete manufacturer with
existing drugs';
  END IF;
```

```
END //
DELIMITER;
3. DOCTOR
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures doctor's contact number is not empty
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertDoctor
BEFORE INSERT ON DOCTOR
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 IF NEW.Contact_No IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Doctor contact number cannot be
NULL';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures specialization is not NULL
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeUpdateDoctor
BEFORE UPDATE ON DOCTOR
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 IF NEW.Specialization IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Doctor specialization cannot be
NULL';
  END IF;
END //
```

```
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deletion of doctor if they have related prescriptions
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteDoctor
BEFORE DELETE ON DOCTOR
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE doctor_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO doctor_exists
  FROM PRESCRIBES
  WHERE Doctor_ID = OLD.Doctor_ID;
  IF\ doctor\_exists > 0\ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete doctor with existing
prescriptions';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
4. SALE_TRANSACTION
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures employee ID is valid
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertSaleTransaction
BEFORE INSERT ON SALE_TRANSACTION
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE employee_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO employee_exists
  FROM EMPLOYEE
  WHERE Employee_ID = NEW.Employee_ID;
```

```
IF\ employee\_exists = 0\ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Invalid Employee ID';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deletion of sale transactions if they are linked to sales
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteSaleTransaction
BEFORE DELETE ON SALE_TRANSACTION
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE sale_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO sale_exists
  FROM SELLS
  WHERE\ Sale\_ID = OLD.Sale\_ID;
  IF \ sale\_exists > 0 \ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete sale transaction with
existing sales';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
5. PURCHASE
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures the purchase date is not in the future
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertPurchase
BEFORE INSERT ON PURCHASE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Purchase date cannot be in the
future';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Ensures a purchase cannot be deleted if related to supplies
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeletePurchase
BEFORE DELETE ON PURCHASE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE purchase_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO purchase_exists
  FROM SUPPLIES
  WHERE Purchase_ID = OLD.Purchase_ID;
  IF purchase_exists > 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete purchase with
existing supplies';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
6. DRUG
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures drug stock is not negative
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertDrug
BEFORE INSERT ON DRUG
FOR EACH ROW
```

IF NEW.Date > CURDATE() THEN

```
BEGIN
 IF\ NEW.Stock < 0\ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Drug stock cannot be negative';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures stock is not negative
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER Before Update Drug
BEFORE UPDATE ON DRUG
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 IF\ NEW.Stock < 0\ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Drug stock cannot be negative';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deletion if drug is associated with supplies
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteDrug
BEFORE DELETE ON DRUG
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE drug_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO drug_exists
  FROM SUPPLIES
```

```
WHERE Drug_ID = OLD.Drug_ID;
  IF drug\_exists > 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete drug with existing
supplies';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
7. SELLS
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures quantity is positive
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertSell
BEFORE INSERT ON SELLS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW. Quantity <= 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Quantity cannot be zero or
negative';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures quantity is positive
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeUpdateSell
BEFORE UPDATE ON SELLS
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW. Quantity <= 0 THEN
```

```
SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Quantity cannot be zero or
negative';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
8. PRESCRIBES
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures that the drug prescribed is in stock
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertPrescription
BEFORE INSERT ON PRESCRIBES
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE drug_in_stock INT;
  SELECT Stock INTO drug_in_stock
  FROM DRUG
  WHERE Drug_ID = NEW.Drug_ID;
  IF drug_in_stock <= 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Drug is out of stock';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
9. SUPPLIES
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures supply quantity is not negative
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertSupply
BEFORE INSERT ON SUPPLIES
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
```

```
IF NEW.Quantity <= 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Supply quantity cannot be zero or
negative';
  END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on UPDATE: Ensures supply quantity is not negative
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeUpdateSupply
BEFORE UPDATE ON SUPPLIES
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 IF NEW. Quantity <= 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Supply quantity cannot be zero or
negative';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
10. DISTRIBUTOR
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures the contact number is valid
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertDistributor
BEFORE INSERT ON DISTRIBUTOR
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
 IF NEW.Contact_No IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Distributor contact number cannot
```

be NULL';

```
END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deletion of distributor if related to supplies
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteDistributor
BEFORE DELETE ON DISTRIBUTOR
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE distributor_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO distributor_exists
  FROM SUPPLIES
  WHERE Distributor_ID = OLD.Distributor_ID;
 IF distributor_exists > 0 THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete distributor with
existing supplies';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
11. EMPLOYEE
-- Trigger on INSERT: Ensures employee name is not empty
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeInsertEmployee
BEFORE INSERT ON EMPLOYEE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  IF NEW.Name IS NULL THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Employee name cannot be NULL';
```

```
END IF:
END //
DELIMITER;
-- Trigger on DELETE: Prevents deletion of employee if related to sale transactions
DELIMITER //
CREATE TRIGGER BeforeDeleteEmployee
BEFORE DELETE ON EMPLOYEE
FOR EACH ROW
BEGIN
  DECLARE employee_exists INT;
  SELECT COUNT(*) INTO employee_exists
  FROM SALE_TRANSACTION
  WHERE Employee_ID = OLD.Employee_ID;
 IF\ employee\_exists > 0\ THEN
    SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000' SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Cannot delete employee with
existing sale transactions';
  END IF;
END //
DELIMITER;
ADVANCED QUERIES
```

1. Get the Total Sales by Each Customer

SELECT C.Patient_ID, C.Name, SUM(S.Quantity * D.MRP) AS Total_Sales

FROM CUSTOMER C

JOIN SELLS S ON C.Patient_ID = S.Patient_ID

JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID

GROUP BY C.Patient ID, C.Name

2. Find All Doctors Who Have Prescribed Drugs to a Specific Customer

SELECT DISTINCT D.Name AS Doctor_Name, D.Specialization

FROM DOCTOR D

JOIN PRESCRIBES P ON D.Doctor_ID = P.Doctor_ID

JOIN CUSTOMER C ON P.Patient_ID = C.Patient_ID

WHERE C.Name = 'John Doe';

3. List All Drugs That Are Out of Stock

SELECT D.Name AS Drug_Name, D.Stock, D.Expiry

FROM DRUG D

WHERE D.Stock ≤ 0 ;

4. Get the Total Number of Sales for Each Drug

SELECT D.Name AS Drug_Name, COUNT(S.Sale_ID) AS Total_Sales

FROM DRUG D

JOIN SELLS S ON D.Drug_ID = S.Drug_ID

GROUP BY D.Drug_ID, D.Name

HAVING COUNT(S.Sale_ID) > 5

ORDER BY Total_Sales DESC;

5. Get the Most Expensive Drug Sold to Each Customer

SELECT C.Name AS Customer_Name,

(SELECT D.Name

FROM DRUG D

JOIN SELLS S ON D.Drug_ID = S.Drug_ID

WHERE S.Patient_ID = C.Patient_ID

ORDER BY D.MRP DESC LIMIT 1) AS Most_Expensive_Drug

FROM CUSTOMER C;

6. List All Employees Who Sold Drugs to a Specific Customer

```
SELECT DISTINCT E.Name AS Employee_Name
```

FROM EMPLOYEE E

JOIN SALE_TRANSACTION ST ON E.Employee_ID = ST.Employee_ID

JOIN SELLS S ON ST.Sale_ID = S.Sale_ID

JOIN CUSTOMER C ON S.Patient_ID = C.Patient_ID

WHERE C.Name = 'John Doe';

7. Find the Total Value of Drugs Supplied by Each Distributor

SELECT D.Name AS Distributor_Name, SUM(S.Quantity * DR.MRP) AS Total_Value

FROM DISTRIBUTOR D

JOIN SUPPLIES S ON D.Distributor_ID = S.Distributor_ID

JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID

GROUP BY D.Distributor_ID, D.Name

ORDER BY Total_Value DESC;

8. Get the Most Prescribed Drug by Each Doctor

SELECT D.Name AS Doctor_Name,

(SELECT DR.Name

FROM DRUG DR

JOIN PRESCRIBES P ON DR.Drug_ID = P.Drug_ID

WHERE P.Doctor_ID = D.Doctor_ID

GROUP BY DR.Drug_ID

ORDER BY COUNT(P.Drug_ID) DESC LIMIT 1) AS Most_Prescribed_Drug

FROM DOCTOR D:

9. Get the Total Purchase Value of Drugs Supplied in Each Purchase

SELECT P.Purchase_ID, SUM(S.Quantity * DR.MRP) AS Total_Purchase_Value

FROM PURCHASE P

JOIN SUPPLIES S ON P.Purchase_ID = S.Purchase_ID

JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID

GROUP BY P.Purchase_ID;

VIEWS

1. View for Total Sales by Each Customer

This view shows the total sales amount for each customer by multiplying the quantity sold by the MRP of each drug.

CREATE VIEW Total_Sales_By_Customer AS SELECT C.Patient_ID, C.Name AS

Customer_Name, SUM(S.Quantity * D.MRP) AS Total_Sales FROM CUSTOMER C JOIN

SELLS S ON C.Patient_ID = S.Patient_ID JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID

GROUP BY C.Patient_ID, C.Name ORDER BY Total_Sales DESC;

2. View for Doctors and Their Most Prescribed Drugs

This view shows each doctor along with the most prescribed drug. This is useful to analyze which drugs are frequently prescribed by each doctor.

CREATE VIEW Doctors_Most_Prescribed_Drugs AS SELECT D.Doctor_ID, D.Name AS

Doctor_Name, (SELECT DR.Name FROM DRUG DR JOIN PRESCRIBES P ON DR.Drug_ID

= P.Drug_ID WHERE P.Doctor_ID = D.Doctor_ID GROUP BY DR.Drug_ID ORDER BY

COUNT(P.Drug_ID) DESC LIMIT 1) AS Most_Prescribed_Drug FROM DOCTOR D;

3. View for Out of Stock Drugs

This view shows all drugs that are currently out of stock (Stock <= 0).

CREATE VIEW Out_Of_Stock_Drugs AS SELECT D.Drug_ID, D.Name AS Drug_Name,

D.Stock, D.Expiry FROM DRUG D WHERE D.Stock <= 0;

4. View for Employee Sales

This view shows the total sales value handled by each employee. It aggregates the quantity of drugs sold by each employee.

CREATE VIEW Employee_Sales AS SELECT E.Employee_ID, E.Name AS Employee_Name,

SUM(S.Quantity * D.MRP) AS Total_Sales_Value FROM EMPLOYEE E JOIN

SALE_TRANSACTION ST ON E.Employee_ID = ST.Employee_ID JOIN SELLS S ON

ST.Sale_ID = S.Sale_ID JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID GROUP BY

E.Employee ID, E.Name ORDER BY Total Sales Value DESC;

5. View for Supplier Information and Drug Stocks

This view shows the total stock of each drug supplied by each distributor.

CREATE VIEW Supplier_Drug_Stock AS SELECT D.Name AS Distributor_Name, DR.Name AS

Drug_Name, SUM(S.Quantity) AS Total_Stock FROM DISTRIBUTOR D JOIN SUPPLIES S ON

D.Distributor_ID = S.Distributor_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID GROUP

BY D.Distributor ID, DR.Drug ID ORDER BY Distributor Name, Drug Name;

6. View for Customer Purchases and Drugs

This view shows all customers, the drugs they purchased, and the total quantity purchased.

CREATE VIEW Customer_Drug_Purchases AS SELECT C.Patient_ID, C.Name AS

Customer_Name, D.Name AS Drug_Name, SUM(S.Quantity) AS Total_Quantity FROM

CUSTOMER C JOIN SELLS S ON C.Patient_ID = S.Patient_ID JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID

= D.Drug_ID GROUP BY C.Patient_ID, D.Drug_ID ORDER BY Customer_Name,

Drug_Name;

7. View for Purchase History with Drug and Supplier Details

This view shows the purchase history along with drug names, quantities, and the distributor supplying the drugs.

CREATE VIEW Purchase_History AS SELECT P.Purchase_ID, P.Date AS Purchase_Date,

DR.Name AS Drug_Name, S.Quantity AS Quantity_Supplied, D.Name AS Distributor_Name

FROM PURCHASE P JOIN SUPPLIES S ON P.Purchase_ID = S.Purchase_ID JOIN DRUG

DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID JOIN DISTRIBUTOR D ON S.Distributor_ID =

D.Distributor_ID ORDER BY P.Date DESC;

8. View for Sale Transactions with Employee and Drug Details

This view shows the details of sale transactions, including the employee handling the sale, drugs sold, and their quantities.

CREATE VIEW Sale_Transactions_Details AS SELECT ST.Sale_ID, ST.Date AS Sale_Date,

E.Name AS Employee_Name, D.Name AS Drug_Name, S.Quantity AS Quantity_Sold FROM

SALE_TRANSACTION ST JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON ST.Employee_ID = E.Employee_ID JOIN

SELLS S ON ST.Sale_ID = S.Sale_ID JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID ORDER BY

Sale_Date DESC;

9. View for Prescription History

This view shows the prescription history for each patient, including the doctor who prescribed the drug and the drug name.

CREATE VIEW Prescription_History AS SELECT C.Name AS Patient_Name, D.Name AS

Doctor_Name, DR.Name AS Drug_Name FROM PRESCRIBES P JOIN CUSTOMER C ON

P.Patient_ID = C.Patient_ID JOIN DOCTOR D ON P.Doctor_ID = D.Doctor_ID JOIN DRUG

DR ON P.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID ORDER BY Patient_Name, Doctor_Name;

10. View for Drug Availability by Manufacturer

This view shows the availability (stock) of each drug grouped by the manufacturer.

CREATE VIEW Drug_Availability_By_Manufacturer AS SELECT M.Name AS

Manufacturer_Name, DR.Name AS Drug_Name, D.Stock AS Stock_Available FROM DRUG D

JOIN DRUG_MANUFACTURER M ON D.Company_ID = M.Company_ID ORDER BY

Manufacturer_Name, Drug_Name;

REPORTS

1. Total Sales Report by Customer

This report shows the total sales for each customer, helping the business understand which customers are driving the most revenue.

SELECT C.Name AS Customer_Name, SUM(S.Quantity * D.MRP) AS Total_Sales_Value

FROM CUSTOMER C JOIN SELLS S ON C.Patient_ID = S.Patient_ID JOIN DRUG D ON

S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID GROUP BY C.Patient_ID ORDER BY Total_Sales_Value DESC;

2. Doctor Prescription Report

This report shows which drugs each doctor is prescribing the most to their patients. It helps identify the most popular drugs among different doctors.

SELECT D.Name AS Doctor_Name, DR.Name AS Drug_Name, COUNT(P.Drug_ID) AS

Prescription_Count FROM DOCTOR D JOIN PRESCRIBES P ON D.Doctor_ID =

P.Doctor_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON P.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID GROUP BY D.Doctor_ID,

DR.Drug ID ORDER BY Prescription Count DESC;

3. Stock Availability Report

This report shows the current stock levels of each drug, which helps in monitoring inventory levels.

SELECT D.Name AS Drug_Name, D.Stock AS Available_Stock, D.Expiry AS Expiry_Date

FROM DRUG D WHERE D.Stock > 0 ORDER BY D.Stock DESC;

4. Total Purchase Report

This report shows the total purchase value for each purchase, helping track purchase expenses and drug stock replenishments.

SELECT P.Purchase_ID, P.Date AS Purchase_Date, SUM(S.Quantity * DR.MRP) AS

Total_Purchase_Value FROM PURCHASE P JOIN SUPPLIES S ON P.Purchase_ID =

S.Purchase_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID GROUP BY P.Purchase_ID

ORDER BY Total_Purchase_Value DESC;

5. Drug Sales Report

This report displays the most popular drugs in terms of sales, helping identify the top-selling drugs.

* DR.MRP) AS Total_Sales_Value FROM DRUG DR JOIN SELLS S ON DR.Drug_ID =

S.Drug_ID GROUP BY DR.Drug_ID ORDER BY Total_Sales_Value DESC;

6. Employee Sales Performance Report

This report evaluates the sales performance of each employee, helping track which employees are driving the most sales.

SELECT E.Name AS Employee_Name, SUM(S.Quantity * DR.MRP) AS Total_Sales_Value

FROM EMPLOYEE E JOIN SALE_TRANSACTION ST ON E.Employee_ID = ST.Employee_ID

JOIN SELLS S ON ST.Sale_ID = S.Sale_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID

GROUP BY E.Employee_ID ORDER BY Total_Sales_Value DESC;

7. Customer Prescription Report

This report displays the drugs prescribed to each customer, helping to analyze the treatment trends of each patient.

SELECT C.Name AS Customer_Name, DR.Name AS Drug_Name, COUNT(P.Drug_ID) AS

Prescription_Count FROM CUSTOMER C JOIN PRESCRIBES P ON C.Patient_ID =

P.Patient_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON P.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID GROUP BY C.Patient_ID,

DR.Drug_ID ORDER BY Prescription_Count DESC;

8. Drug Manufacturer Report

This report lists each drug manufacturer and the total value of drugs supplied by them, helping track which manufacturers contribute the most to stock.

SELECT M.Name AS Manufacturer_Name, SUM(S.Quantity * D.MRP) AS Total_Supply_Value

FROM DRUG_MANUFACTURER M JOIN DRUG D ON M.Company_ID = D.Company_ID

JOIN SUPPLIES S ON D.Drug_ID = S.Drug_ID GROUP BY M.Company_ID ORDER BY

Total_Supply_Value DESC;

9. Sales Transactions Report

This report lists the sales transactions, including the employee who made the sale and the drugs involved, helping analyze each sale.

SELECT ST.Sale_ID, ST.Date AS Sale_Date, E.Name AS Employee_Name, D.Name AS Drug_Name, S.Quantity AS Quantity_Sold FROM SALE_TRANSACTION ST JOIN EMPLOYEE E ON ST.Employee_ID = E.Employee_ID JOIN SELLS S ON ST.Sale_ID = S.Sale_ID JOIN DRUG D ON S.Drug_ID = D.Drug_ID ORDER BY Sale_Date DESC;

10. Distributor Drug Supply Report

This report lists each distributor and the drugs they supply, including the quantity supplied for each drug.

SELECT D.Name AS Distributor_Name, DR.Name AS Drug_Name, SUM(S.Quantity) AS

Quantity_Supplied FROM DISTRIBUTOR D JOIN SUPPLIES S ON D.Distributor_ID =

S.Distributor_ID JOIN DRUG DR ON S.Drug_ID = DR.Drug_ID GROUP BY

D.Distributor_ID, DR.Drug_ID ORDER BY Distributor_Name, Drug_Name;

11. Drug Expiry Report

This report shows all drugs that are close to expiry, helping ensure that products are rotated and replaced before they expire.

SELECT D.Name AS Drug_Name, D.Expiry AS Expiry_Date FROM DRUG D WHERE

D.Expiry <= CURDATE() + INTERVAL 1 MONTH ORDER BY D.Expiry;