

DOCTOR APPOINTMENT APP

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by,

Ms. Aishwarya -20201CSE0717

Ms. Anjali -20201CSE0720

Ms. Shradha -20201CSE0725

Under the guidance of,

Dr. Manish Goswami

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degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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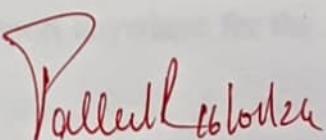
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SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report "**DOCTOR APPOINTMENT APP**" being submitted by "**AISHWARYA, ANJALI, SHRADHA**" bearing roll number(s) "**20201CSE0717, 20201CSE0720, 20201CSE0725**" in partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is a bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

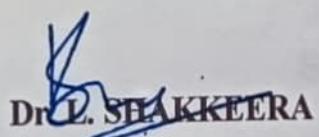
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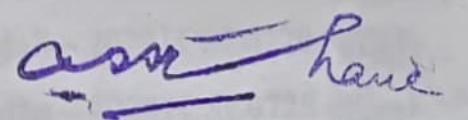
Dr. Manish Goswami
Associate Professor-CSE
School of CSE
Presidency University


Dr. Pallavi R

Associate Professor & HOD
School of CSE
Presidency University


Dr. C. KALA ARASAN
Associate Dean
School of CSE
Presidency University


Dr. L. SHAKKEERA
Associate Dean
School of CSE
Presidency University


Dr. Md. SAMEERUDDIN KHAN
Dean
School of CSE
Presidency University

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
ENGINEERING

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the project report entitled **DOCTOR APPOINTMENT APP** in partial fulfilment for the award of Degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Dr. Manish Goswami, Professor, School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

Aishwarya – 20201CSE0717

Anjali – 20201CSE0720

Shradha – 20201CSE0725

The application aims to facilitate efficient appointment booking by minimizing waiting times, optimizing resource allocation, enhancing communication between patients and healthcare providers, and leveraging technology to streamline the appointment booking process. The Doctor Appointment App contributes to a more efficient and accessible healthcare ecosystem.

ABSTRACT

The Doctor Appointment App is a comprehensive mobile application designed to enhance the efficiency of healthcare access by simplifying the process of scheduling and managing medical appointments. In today's fast-paced world, the need for a convenient and user-friendly platform to connect patients with healthcare providers is more crucial than ever.

The key features of the Doctor Appointment App include a user-friendly interface, secure patient data management, real-time appointment scheduling, and timely reminders. Patients can easily search for healthcare providers based on specialization, location, and availability, enabling them to find suitable doctors with just a few clicks. The app also facilitates secure communication between patients and healthcare providers, fostering better patient-doctor relationships.

Healthcare providers benefit from the app's centralized appointment management system, reducing administrative burdens and minimizing scheduling conflicts. The app integrates seamlessly with existing healthcare systems, ensuring a smooth transition and minimal disruption to established workflows. Furthermore, the Doctor Appointment App prioritizes data security and compliance with healthcare regulations to safeguard patient information.

The application aims to improve overall healthcare accessibility by minimizing waiting times, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing communication between patients and healthcare professionals. By leveraging technology to streamline the appointment process, the Doctor Appointment App contributes to a more patient-centric and efficient healthcare ecosystem.

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Aishwarya – 20201CSE0717

Anjali – 20201CSE0720

Shradha – 20201CSE0725

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 About Project :

The features of this Doctor Appointment App include patient registration, data entry into the system, and utilization by labs and pharmacies. The website allows each patient to have a unique ID, and it automatically saves information about each patient and staff member. You can log in to the Hospital Management web application with your username and password.

The Doctor Appointment App was created with the intention of providing hospitals with tangible, imaginable benefits. It is robust, adaptable, and simple to use. It is intended to address a broad variety of hospital administration and management procedures in multispecialty institutions. It is a comprehensive, integrated hospital management system that seamlessly transfers pertinent data throughout the hospital to enable efficient decision-making for patient care, administrative tasks, and vital financial accounting.

A online software suite called Doctor Appointment App was created to enhance hospital management in the fields of clinical process analysis and activity-based costing. It gives you the ability to grow your company and raise the productivity and caliber of your output. The hospital's performance depends on its ability to manage its core processes effectively, which aids in process management.

The program that has been built has the capability to generate a unique identity for almost any person and swiftly save the key information about each patient and the team. It provides a study center to comprehend each area's current standing. Customers can view the data of an individual using their ID and accessibility to a doctor. You can register for the medical administration program by using your login name and code. Either an officer or an assistant can provide it. It's possible that only they can add data to the repository. It is possible to easily get the information.

One can use mobile applications to get around these issues because mobile communication technology is improving quickly.

The panels dubbed "Hospital Management System" aim to automate the administrative tasks related to medical side workplaces and provide user-friendly, efficient, and cost-effective computer software. It provides all the patient information compiled, data analysis, etc. Usually, it had to be finished by hand.

The device's main function is to record, store, retrieve, and modify physician and diligent data as needed. Program feedback also includes patient and analysis data, with the goal of finding this information on the CRT display screen for system production.

The doctor appointment app is an easy-to-use tool that facilitates scheduling meetings with medical specialists, giving people the confidence to take charge of their health. With only a few taps on their mobile devices, consumers can browse available time slots, select their chosen healthcare providers, and schedule appointments thanks to an easy-to-use interface.

These apps frequently provide extra features like automated reminders, which guarantee that patients never miss their booked appointments, in addition to the ease of making appointments. Certain apps might also include telemedicine features, which make it possible to have virtual consultations and increase access to medical treatment, especially when it might be difficult to be physically present.

The program simplifies administrative tasks for healthcare practitioners, relieving them of the load of manually booking appointments and freeing them up to concentrate more on providing high-quality care. Better patient outcomes are a result of increased practice efficiency brought about by the automation of appointment scheduling.

The doctor appointment app is a prime example of how technology and healthcare can work together to improve patient-centered, cost-effective, and accessible healthcare services in this age of digital revolution. As we explore these applications' deeper capabilities, it becomes clear that by upholding the values of ease, accessibility, and patient empowerment, they will have a significant influence on how healthcare is delivered in the future.

1.2 Problem statement:

In general, a lot of information is developed in medical facilities every day. Every manually handled administration of these information may cause a number of issues and need resources such as time, money, and effort. Furthermore, information can be obtained by the medical facility following a protracted waiting and processing period. Such mistakes and drawn-out procedures will probably be eliminated by this project, which may also enable the hospital clinic to get data more rapidly and effectively. This project saves money, labor, and effort.

In order to solve these issues, a strong app for medical appointments must be created and put into use. This app should prioritize user experience, accessibility, and efficient patient-provider communication in addition to modernizing the appointment process.

1. Organizing and Managing Appointments:

It's possible that ineffective appointment scheduling in the current systems results in lengthy wait times for patients and inefficient use of physicians' time.
restricted ability to reschedule appointments and inform patients of changes.

2. Exchange of Information and Communication:

Ineffective avenues of communication between medical professionals and their patients might cause miscommunication and a delay in responding.

Comprehensive care is hampered by limited access to test results, treatment histories, and medical records for patients.

3. Online Consultations:

Patients find it challenging to obtain healthcare services due to a lack of a reliable system for remote consultations, particularly when they need follow-up appointments or emergency care.

4. Medication Administration and Prescriptions:

trouble keeping track of and administering prescription drugs, which could result in mistakes and non-compliance from patients.

a lack of pharmacy integration and incomplete prescription information for a smooth drug fulfilment experience.

5. Monitoring Health:

Inadequate tools for patients to track and monitor their health parameters, which makes proactive management of chronic illnesses difficult.

Wearable technology and health data are not sufficiently incorporated into the healthcare system.

6. Privacy and Security Issues:

Concerns regarding the privacy and security of patient data are raised by insufficient protections, which compromise the confidentiality of medical records.

7. Billing and Payment:

Difficult invoicing procedures and opaque cost information might cause misunderstandings and payment delays.

Few payment options supported, which detracts from the entire user experience.

8. Both usability and accessibility:

the requirement for an intuitive user interface that works with people of all ages and technological skill levels.

Restricted accessibility and multilingual support, which can alienate consumers who don't understand English.

1.3 Prior research:

Thorough research is necessary to create an app for medical appointments in order to comprehend industry trends, customer demands, and current solutions.

Determine how the healthcare industry is doing right now, paying particular attention to apps for appointment booking. To learn about the preferences and needs of patients as well as healthcare providers, conduct surveys or interviews. Recognize the requirements in your target region about laws and regulations pertaining to healthcare apps. Examine the popular tech platforms for developing healthcare apps. Find out what preferences and difficulties they have in making appointments physicians and other healthcare providers. Find out how patients can access their medical records and how patient records will be securely managed. You will be in a better position to create a medical appointment app that meets user expectations, complies with legal requirements, and stands out in the crowded market if you complete extensive preliminary research.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Digvijay H, Gadhari, Yadnyesh, P Kadam, Prof. Parineeta Suman

The emergency clinic's management should develop programming that is easier for clients to understand and expedites basic tasks. It includes a range of subtleties from specialists and patients. Every piece of data is stored by the framework, which recovers when needed. The client name and secret key, which are only accessible by the chairman, can be used to access the emergency clinic's board framework. All information is kept safe and secure for future use. The board framework of the medical clinic is crucial for storing patient and specialist subtleties, personnel details, and other information. These endeavors cause the work to become simpler and need less time.

Shafaq Malik, Nargis Bibi, Sehrish Khan, Razia Sultana, Sadaf Abdul Rauf

Life is become too busy to maintain appropriate health care and make in-person doctor appointments. The primary goal of this work is to make patient appointments with doctors more comfortable and easy for them. It also addresses any issues that patients may have with scheduling an appointment. While a website serves as a server and maintains a database with the doctor's, patient's, and appointment details, the Android application Mr.Doc operates as a client.

Irin Sherly S, Mahalakshmi A, Menaka D, Sujatha R

Through the online booking and arrangement fixing framework, a patient can directly access the website or web application and communicate with the specialist through the online programming framework. The patient can schedule their appointment according to their available time. The patient can choose a fantastic specialist and make an appointment. By saving time, online scheduling, reservation, and planning tools benefit patients, doctors, and office personnel. Using PCs and scheduling an appointment is usually a more convenient option than driving to the hospital.

Maryam Tufail

The idea behind this application's implementation was to provide a method by which patients could quickly evaluate, select, and schedule an online appointment with a physician while lounging around their house. The online database management system was to take the place of the manual medical file keeping system as the second goal.

Godphrey G Kyambille, Khamisi Kalegele

The framework for the arrangement booking is a portable application. It includes the effective for If the adaptable application is used, there won't be a shortage of time. The flexible application considers 24 hours in order to provide patients with the best possible preparation. The ability to tolerate waiting for a longer period of time or setting aside specific time to see the specialist can be demonstrated.

Adebayo Peter Idowu, Olajide Olusegun Adeosun, and Kehinde Oladipo Williams

Many patients will not benefit from medical examinations, which wastes time over time. In today's technologically advanced and driven society, we can schedule a medical examination online. This software allows you to select a specialist on your own and provides information on medical facilities and specialists. The patient can handle their own arrangements with this. An SMS or email will notify them before to the scheduled day of the arrangement. These kinds of capabilities will reduce the amount of wasted arrangements. In times of emergency, making plans is simple and painless. It spares the patient and specialist's season.

Nazia S, Ekta Sarda

Demonstrates how a patient may easily book their appointments and gain access to the website using the online arrangement framework. By doing this, the patient can provide the specialist with additional information at the time of visit, allowing the specialist time to build up the basic data. Thus, an online scheduling platform can benefit both the staff and the patients. The rationale for developing the online scheduling tool is to facilitate regular check-ups and patients in a more straightforward way. It is more convenient to endure the PC, visit a website, and book an appointment than to visit the clinic and wait in queue for a very long period.

S. Sri Gowthem and K.P. Kaliyamurthie

Explains that the patient enrollment process is conducted in paper forms in the majority of healthcare facilities, and that patients who make paper reservations for medical treatments sometimes have to wait in a long queue when they show up. Web-based planning software allows for the complete implementation of a patient reservation framework with precise arrangements. It provides information about the medical facility and patient information on a single platform and offers a straightforward way to make reservations in accordance with patient accommodations.

Sonal G Shelwante

Through the web programming, patients can easily make their reservations through the online arrangement booking framework. This framework allows clients, visitors, or patients in general to access the specialist's site. However, in order to help the specialist understand their situation and provide time to prepare the necessary information for the patient's arrival, patients can also provide additional data to the professional. People can safely and conveniently make reservations online thanks to a web-based planning system. An online scheduling platform could significantly increase patients' satisfaction with enrollment and efficiently reduce total waiting time.

Akinode, John Lekan

Patient scheduling system performance was the only factor that determined how well health care was delivered. Both the amount of dissatisfied patients and medical errors by practitioners are decreased. In order to shorten wait times for patients and ease waiting room congestion, appointment systems have been widely employed. These kinds of solutions can lower costs and improve access to medical resources while also decreasing staff and patient discontent caused by missed appointments. Establishing an appointment method for which a certain performance metric is optimised in the face of uncertainty is the primary goal of optimal patient scheduling. Scheduling appointments between resources, including patients, facilities, and clinicians, is done through an appointment scheduling system. Prioritising appointments, cutting down on wait times, and optimize the utilization of resources.

From the above investigation here are few advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages

1. Convenience:

Users can easily schedule and manage appointments from the comfort of their homes, reducing the need to visit the clinic or hospital in person.

2. Time-saving:

Patients can save time that would otherwise be spent waiting in long queues at the clinic. They can quickly check the availability of doctors and book appointments at their convenience.

3. Real-time updates:

The app can provide real-time updates on appointment schedules, cancellations, and other relevant information, helping users stay informed.

4. Appointment reminders:

Automated reminders can help patients remember their scheduled appointments, reducing the number of no-shows and optimizing the doctor's schedule.

Disadvantages:

1. Technical issues:

Users may face technical glitches, such as app crashes or server downtime, which could disrupt the appointment booking process.

2. Limited personal interaction:

The use of apps may reduce face-to-face interactions with healthcare staff, potentially affecting the quality of patient-doctor relationships.

3. Privacy concerns:

Storing sensitive health information on an app raises privacy and security concerns. It's crucial to ensure that the app complies with relevant data protection regulations.

4. Potential for misinformation:

Information provided on the app may not always be accurate or up-to-date, leading to potential misunderstandings or misinformation.

Sl.no	Title	Author	Published in	Source
1	Hospital Management System.	Digvijay H, Gadhari, Yadnyesh, P Kadam, Prof. Parineeta Suman	2016	Article
2	Mr.Doc: A Doctor Appointment Application System	Shafaq Malik, Nargis Bibi, Sehrish Khan, Razia Sultana, Sadaf Abdul Rauf	2016	Research Gate
3	Online Appointment Reservation and Scheduling for Healthcare- A Detailed Study	Irin Sherly S, Mahalakshmi A, Menaka D, Sujatha R	2016	Research Gate
4	Online Polyclinic Appointment and Database Management System	Maryam Tufail	2018	Article
5	Enhancing Patient Appointments Scheduling that Uses Mobile Technology	Godphrey G Kyambille, Khamisi Kalegele	2015	Article

Table 1.1

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

Identifying research gaps is crucial for the development of a Doctor Appointment App, as it helps focus on areas where existing methods may be lacking or where additional investigation is needed. Here are some potential research gaps in the existing methods for Doctor Appointment App:

1. User Experience (UX) Research:

- Existing literature may lack in-depth studies focusing on patient experiences during the appointment scheduling process. Research could explore the emotional aspects, user satisfaction, and preferences of patients when using appointment apps.
- More research is needed to understand the specific usability challenges faced by diverse user groups, such as elderly individuals or those with disabilities, in using Doctor Appointment App.

2. Integration with Healthcare Systems:

- Explore the interoperability challenges and solutions when integrating appointment scheduling apps with various healthcare information systems. Research could focus on creating seamless connections with Electronic Health Records (EHRs) and other existing healthcare databases.
- Investigate how existing methods handle scalability issues as the user base grows. Assess the performance and efficiency of appointment scheduling systems under varying loads and conditions.

3. Security and Privacy Concerns:

- Research could delve deeper into enhancing patient data security in Doctor Appointment Apps. This includes studying encryption methods, secure communication protocols, and addressing potential vulnerabilities in data storage and transmission.

-
- healthcare institutions face in ensuring Doctor Appointment Apps comply with regional and international healthcare data protection regulations, such as HIPAA or GDPR.

4. Telemedicine Integration:

- Research could explore the effectiveness and user acceptance of integrated telemedicine features within Doctor Appointment Apps. This includes studying patient and healthcare provider perceptions, as well as the impact on overall healthcare outcomes.
- Investigate the technological challenges and required infrastructure for successful integration of telemedicine features. This includes examining the necessary bandwidth, server capabilities, and security measures.

5. Patient-Doctor Communication:

- Evaluate the effectiveness of different communication platforms within Doctor Appointment Apps. Research could focus on understanding how secure messaging influences patient-doctor communication and satisfaction
- Explore the impact of improved patient-doctor communication facilitated by the app on healthcare outcomes, patient adherence to treatment plans, and overall health management.

6. User Experience and Interface Design:

- Evaluate the user interface and experience of existing doctor appointment apps to identify areas for improvement.
- Investigate the impact of different design elements on user engagement and satisfaction.
- Explore ways to make the app more user-friendly for individuals with varying levels of technological literacy.

7. Accessibility:

- Examine the accessibility features of existing apps and identify gaps in catering to individuals with disabilities.
- Investigate the usability of the app for people with visual, auditory, or motor impairments.

8. Integration with Electronic Health Records (EHR):

- Explore the integration of the appointment app with electronic health records to streamline the flow of information between patients and healthcare providers.
- Evaluate the security and privacy implications of integrating with EHR systems.

9. Appointment Reminders and Notifications:

- Investigate the effectiveness of different types of appointment reminders (e.g., push notifications, SMS, email) in reducing no-show rates.
- Examine user preferences regarding the frequency and timing of reminders.

10. Telemedicine Integration:

- Explore the integration of telemedicine features within the appointment app and assess the user experience of virtual appointments.
- Investigate the barriers and facilitators of adopting telemedicine through the app.

11. Cultural Sensitivity and Language Support:

- Assess the cultural sensitivity of the app and its support for diverse populations.
- Investigate the availability of language support for non-English speaking users.

12. Data Security and Privacy:

- Examine user perceptions and concerns regarding the security and privacy of their health information within the app.
- Explore ways to enhance data encryption and user control over their personal information.

13. Geographic Coverage and Localized Services:

- Investigate the app's availability and usability in different geographical regions.
- Assess the feasibility of providing localized information and services, such as nearby pharmacies or clinics.

14. Appointment Scheduling Algorithms:

- Evaluate the efficiency and fairness of the appointment scheduling algorithms used in the app.
- Explore ways to optimize scheduling to reduce waiting times and improve overall patient satisfaction.

15. User Engagement and Retention:

- Investigate factors influencing user engagement and retention within the app.
- Explore strategies for encouraging regular use and obtaining user feedback for continuous improvement.

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

1. Electronic Health Records (EHR) Integration:

Provide users with the ability to view and amend their electronic health records. To enable smooth information sharing between healthcare providers, integrate an EHR system that is both safe and interoperable.

2. Medication Administration and Prescriptions:

Provide a function that allows physicians to electronically prescribe drugs. Enable safe prescription communication to pharmacies. Add patient warnings about interactions and medication reminders.

3. Safe Texting:

Establish a safe messaging system so that patients and medical professionals can communicate. To protect sensitive health information, make sure end-to-end encryption is in place.

4. Integration of Payments:

Include a safe payment channel for additional services like appointment fees. Make sure your invoices and billing are clear.

5. Comments and Rankings:

Permit patients to rate and comment on medical professionals. Utilize customer feedback to keep raising the standard of service.

6. Integration of Emergency Services:

Include contact details and emergency services in case of emergencies. Add a function that allows users to connect to emergency services or receive quick assistance.

7. Education and Marketing:

Create a marketing plan to advertise the app and draw users. Develop instructional materials

for the app to improve users' health literacy.

8.Security and Compliance:

Respect healthcare laws and guidelines to stay in accordance with the law. Put strong security measures in place to safeguard patient information and privacy.

9.Working together with medical professionals:

Form alliances with respectable and certified medical experts to guarantee the caliber of services rendered via the app.

Keep in mind that the usability, security, and calibre of healthcare services provided by an online doctor app determine its success. Get user and healthcare professional feedback on a regular basis to make the necessary adjustments and improvements.

4.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT:

HARDWARE SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

- ❖ **Processor** -Pentium- III
- ❖ **Speed** - 1.1 Ghz
- ❖ **RAM** - 256 MB(min)
- ❖ **Hard Disk** - 20 GB
- ❖ **Floppy Drive** -1.44 MB
- ❖ **Key Board** - Standard Windows keyboard
- ❖ **Mouse** - Two or Three button mouse
- ❖ **Monitor** - SVGA

SOFTWARE SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

- ❖ **Operating System** - Windows 95/98/2000/NT4.0.
- ❖ **Front End** - XML
- ❖ **Back End** - JAVA
- ❖ **Database** -Google Firebase

Back End: JAVA Application

A program built in the Java programming language is referred to as an application. Any platform with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) can run it. Typically, Java programs are compiled into bytecode, which the JVM subsequently interprets. Because they can operate on any platform with a JVM, Java apps are therefore very portable.

Google Search, YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, Spotify, Netflix, Uber, Airbnb, Slack, and LinkedIn are a few of the well-known Java apps.

With its strength and adaptability, Java is a language that can be used to create a vast array of applications. It is a well-liked option for both novice and seasoned developers.

Here are a few essential Java features:

- 1.Platform Independence
- 2.Object-Oriented Programming (OOP)
- 3.Robust and Secure
- 4.Multi-threading
- 5.Rich Standard Library
- 6.Community and Ecosystem
- 7.Application Types
- 8.Open Source

Front End : XML

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that provides specifications for specifying any kind of data. Unlike other programming languages, XML isn't able to perform calculations by itself.

Data and its structure can be shared and stored in XML in a universally recognized format for use in a variety of applications. It makes data sharing among computer systems—including databases, webpages, and external apps—possible.

In XML, data is kept in plain text format. This provides an independent approach to data storage, migration, and exchange without relying on hardware or software. Furthermore, XML makes it easier to expand or upgrade to new operating systems, browsers, or apps without destroying data.

-
1. Markup Language
 2. Extensibility
 3. Hierarchical Structure
 4. Self-Descriptive
 5. Namespace Support
 6. Parsing and Processing

In conclusion, XML is a flexible and extensively used standard that strikes a compromise between machine interpretability and human readability when it comes to expressing and transferring structured data. It is a fundamental component of many contemporary information systems and has served as a cornerstone technology for data transfer across numerous sectors.

Database: Google Firebase

Firebase is a Backend-as-a-Service (BaaS) platform available to app developers. It provides developers with tools and services to help them create apps, grow their user base, and generate revenue. A NoSQL database built on Google's infrastructure is called Firebase.

Android, iOS, JavaScript, Node.js, Java, Unity, PHP, and C++ are just a handful of the applications that use Firebase's databases, services, authentication, and integration.

Firebase provides software development kits for growing and managing infrastructure on nearly any platform. Its features include file storage, analytics, push alerts, machine learning, remote configuration, real-time database, cloud storage, authentication, crash reporting, and machine learning.

Test Lab, a cloud-based app testing infrastructure, is another feature of Firebase. This Google service facilitates the testing of programs on both physical and virtual devices.

1. Realtime Database
 2. Authentication
 3. Cloud Fire store
 4. Cloud Functions
 5. Cloud Storage
 6. Authentication
 7. Performance Monitoring
-

8.Machine Learning

9.Dynamic Links

Software Requirement Specification

The Software Requirements Specification is the product of the analytical process. The function and performance assigned to software as part of system engineering are refined by establishing a comprehensive information description, a detailed functional and behavioral description, an indication of performance requirements and design constraints, appropriate validation criteria, and other data pertinent to requirements.

The proposed system has the following requirements:

- The system must maintain data on a doctor's new entry.
- The system needs to help staff members within the company keep track of appointments and find them when they have questions.
- Quantities need to be tracked by the system.
- Patient records have to be kept up to date by the system.
- The system must update and remove the record.
- A security system is also necessary to prevent data.
- A search area is also necessary for the system.

Identification of need:

The antiquated manual approach was not without flaws. Because the entire system had to be operated by hand, the process of storing, maintaining, and retrieving the information was incredibly time-consuming and difficult. There was never a systematic approach to keeping the records. It used to be quite challenging to connect a particular transaction to a particular setting. Finding any information required sifting through the numerous registries and records; producing reports was never feasible. There will never be any unnecessary delay involved in the entry and retrieval of records. The difficulty of locating errors occurred throughout the entry process was another problem. This was due to the fact that managing a firm necessitates keeping a lot of records after they were entered. lot of information and keeping it in mind. Because of this, we've included features. Although the current procedure is computerised and somewhat automated, it is nevertheless rather arduous because the same information must be entered three times.

Following points should be well considered:

- Documents and reports that the new system must provide: these reports and information have also been recognized and given the appropriate attention because they frequently go unnoticed, but some reports may also be required to help management make choices and control expenses.
- The particulars of the information needed for each document and report.
- The expected information sources for each report and document; the required distribution and frequency for each document
- The development of automated technologies will solve the challenge of keeping ordered records.
- The difficulty of maintaining organized records will be resolved with the introduction of computerised systems.
- The best of all is that information can be retrieved with only one mouse click.
- Thus, the suggested system aids in reducing the amount of time needed for various tasks and making.

Feasibility Study:

Studying and evaluating each of the system's essential or necessary capabilities is a key step in finishing the Doctor Appointment System project. The project's viability must be evaluated as the following stage. If you have an infinite amount of time and resources, you can complete any task. Every possible approach to solving the given problem is considered in a feasibility study. The proposed solution should satisfy all user requirements and be sufficiently flexible to enable future modifications in response to new requirements with ease.

Economical Feasibility:

When starting a project, this is an important consideration to make. We looked at the lowest possible cost when choosing the technology. The organization is required to pay for all hardware and software costs. All things considered, our estimate shows that the advantages the organization will gain from the suggested system will surely exceed the initial and continuing operating costs of the system.

Technical Feasibility:

This required investigating functionality, performance, and potential obstacles to the development of a feasible system. We used different frontend and backend platforms to test the viability of implementing every feature that was outlined in the System Requirement Specification (SRS) in order to assess whether the system could be implemented.

Operational Feasibility:

The recommended system is definitely fully graphical user interface (GUI) based, very user-friendly, and all inputs are self-explanatory, even for non-techies. In addition, sufficient training has been provided to users to assist them learn the foundations of the new system and make them feel at ease using it. Our research indicates that because the system has lessened their burdens, the clients are happy and at ease.

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of a hospital management system can be summarized as follows:

1. **Efficient Patient Care:** Improve the quality and efficiency of patient care by providing healthcare professionals with instant access to patient records, treatment history, and diagnostic information.
 2. **Streamlined Workflow:** Streamline hospital processes and administrative tasks, such as appointment scheduling, patient admissions, and billing, to reduce errors and save time.
 3. **Accurate Patient Records:** Maintain accurate and up-to-date electronic health records (EHR) to facilitate better diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring of patients.
 4. **Appointment Management:** Enable patients to easily schedule appointments, reducing wait times and ensuring efficient use of healthcare providers' time.
 5. **Data Analysis and Reporting:** Provide data analytics and reporting tools to help hospital administrators make data-driven decisions, track performance, and improve operational efficiency.
 6. **Security and Compliance:** Ensure the security and privacy of patient data, complying with healthcare regulations and standards, such as HIPAA, GDPR, or local laws.
 7. **Cost Reduction:** Reduce operational costs through automation, efficient resource allocation, and inventory management.
 8. **Interoperability:** Enable seamless data exchange with external healthcare providers, laboratories, and insurance companies to enhance patient care coordination.
-

-
9. Patient Engagement: Empower patients to access their medical records, schedule appointments, and communicate with healthcare providers through online portals or mobile apps.
 10. Assurance of Quality and Reporting: Keep an eye on and evaluate the standard of medical care. Provide key performance indicator (KPI) reports to hospital administration. Analyze data to find areas that need improvement.

Features of the project Doctor Appointment System

- Predicted on goods and parts
- Simple Creation and Modification of Issues
- Using user accounts to control access and maintain security
- A list of query issues, to whatever extent
- More detailed reporting and charting
- Simple Fixes & Status
- Priorities & Severities at different levels
- Incentives and standards to guide the coders
- Refer to the attachments and supplementary remarks for further information.
- A solid database back-end
- Multiple-level reports with an abundance of filtering options
- It has more storage capacity.
- precision in the job.
- Quick and simple information retrieval.
- Reports with good design.
- Multiple-level reports with an abundance of filtering options
- It offers greater storage space.
- Work gets done extremely quickly.
- Information that is simple to update.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

Use Case Model:

The "use cases" that comprise each system's use case model. Use cases show the several ways that a user can make use of the technology. Finding every use case for a system can be as simple as asking "What the user can do using the system?" The use cases segment the system behavior into transactions so that each transaction fulfills a useful purpose from the users' point of view.

The goal of the use case is to describe a coherent behavior segment without revealing the underlying architecture of the system. A use case is often an illustration of a sequence of user-system interactions. The single primary line sequence that constitutes these interactions represents the normal interchange between the user and the system. The use case model is an essential analytical and design artifact (task). By drawing a use case diagram and writing a description to go with it, use cases can be illustrated.

The name of each use case is printed inside an ellipse that represents it in the use case diagram. Each of the system's ellipses is enclosed by a rectangle, which serves as a representation of the system border. The rectangle contains the name of the system that is being modeled. The image of the stick figure is used to represent all of the system's users. The stick figure icon is usually referred to as an actor. The channel connecting the actor and the use cases is called the communication relationship. An external system is indicated by a stick figure icon with the stereotype <<external system>> added.

The main interactions that take place in different scenarios, like scheduling an appointment, getting medical advice, accessing medical records, getting prescription details, and receiving updates on health metrics, are depicted in this diagram between the Patient, Online Doctor, and the System. The movement of commands or requests between the actors and the system is depicted by the arrows.

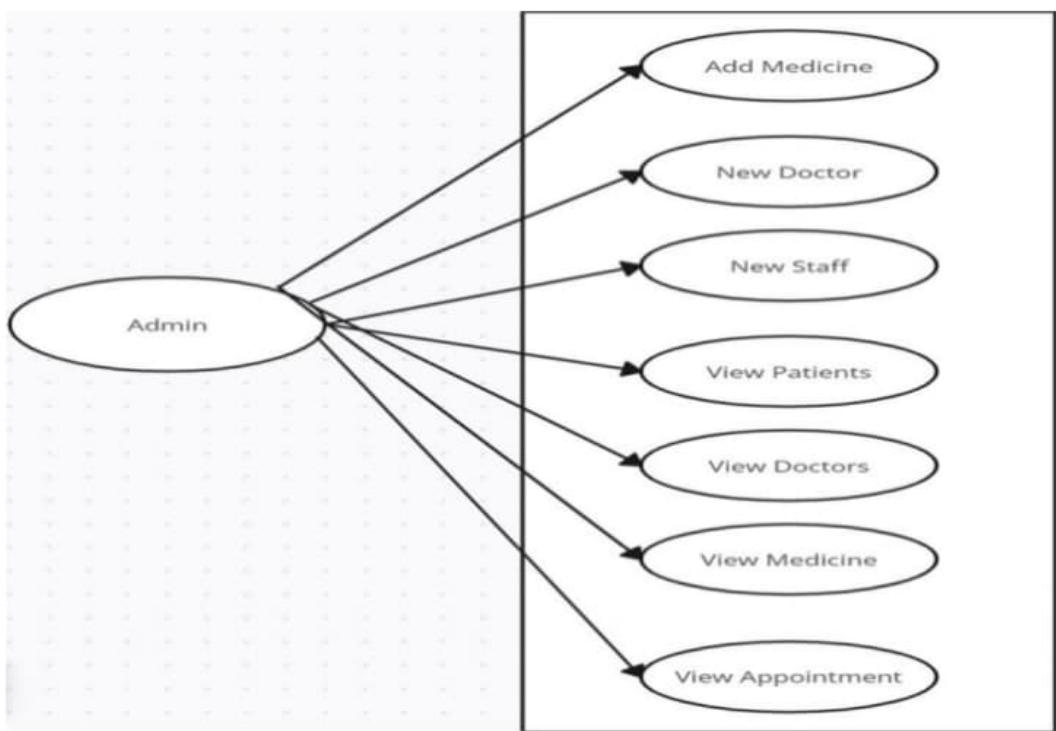


Figure 1.1

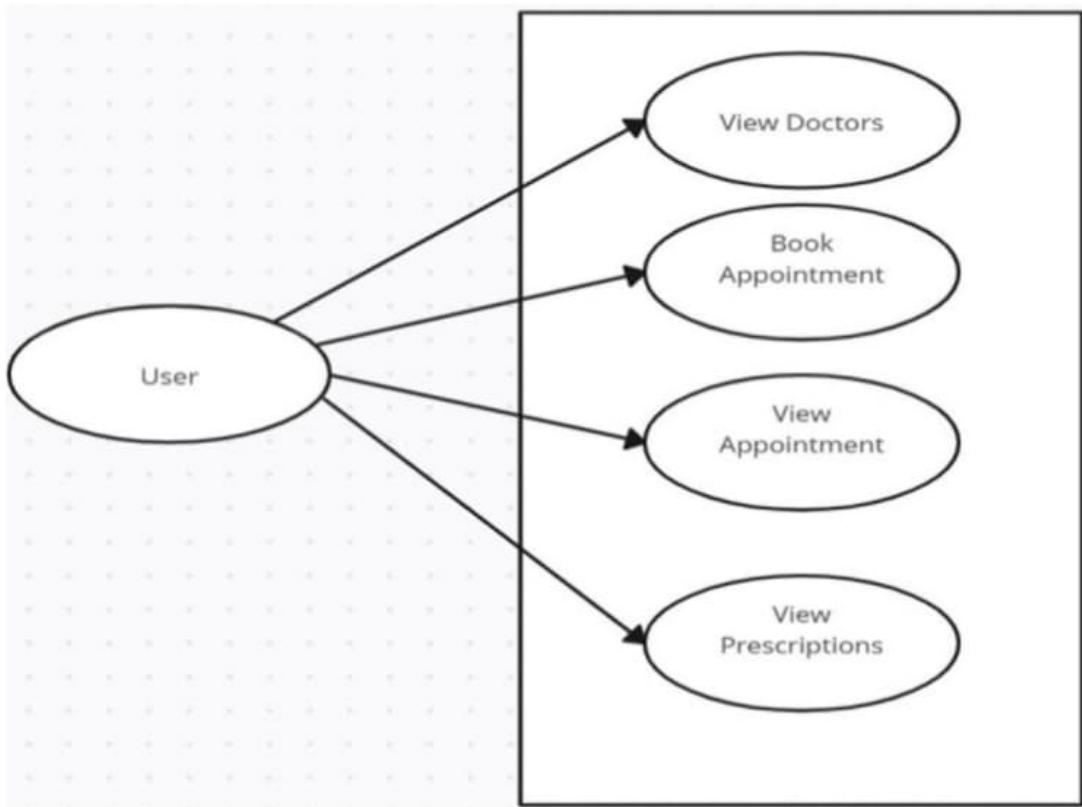


Figure 1.2

Data - Flow Diagram (DFD):

The design process begins with the creation of a data flow diagram, which functionally deconstructs the requirements specification. A DFD is composed of many bubbles joined by lines. The lines represent how data passes through the system, while the bubbles show how it is modified. A DFD defines the flow of data rather than how it is handled; it does not cover hardware, software, or data structures.

A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a graphic representation of the "flow" of data in an information system. The visualization of data processing (structured design) is another application for DFDs. One key modelling tool for creating and assessing information systems is a data flow diagram (DFD). DFD literally refers to a flowchart that illustrates the flow of information through a process. DFD illustrates the information flow through a process using its inputs and outputs. A Process Model is one word for a DFD.

There are seven rules for construct a data flow diagram.

- Arrows ought not to cross over one another.
- Files, circles, and squares all need names.
- Data flows from decomposition must be balanced.
- No two circles, squares, or data flows may have the same name.
- Sketch every data flow encircling the diagram's periphery.
- Select names for data stores, processes, and flows that make sense.
- Data flow diagrams do not apply to control information, such as record units, passwords, and validation criteria.

A DFD can also be used to visualize data processing or structured designs. Then, using a lower level diagram that depicts smaller stages that display specifics of the system that is being described, this core DFD may be broken down.

On a DFD, data items go from an external data source or internal data store to an external data sink or internal data store via an internal process. Creating a data flow at the context level

It is common procedure to start with the diagram, which shows the interaction between the system and external agents acting as data sources and sinks. The context diagram, also referred to as the Level 0 DFD, models the system's interactions only in terms of data flows across the system boundary. The context diagram, which shows the system as a single process, does not highlight the internal organization of the system.

Subsequently, this context-level DFD is "exploded," yielding a Level 1 DFD that presents some detail of the system. The Level 1 DFD shows how the system is divided into more manageable subsystems, or processes, that work together to manage all of the system's operations. One or more data flows to or from an external agent are handled by each subsystem. Level 1 DFD is the foundation for Level 2 DFD, which provides a deeper, more thorough description of the project. A level 2 DFD could have multiple data flows that together give a comprehensive description of the software project.



Figure 2.1



Figure 2.2

ER Diagram:

A well-liked high level conceptual data model is the E-R model. Many database design tools leverage this model's notion, which is widely used for the conceptual design of database applications. A collection of tables in a relational system can serve as a representation of a database that validates to an E-R diagram. The entities that the E-R diagram maps to are:

- Attributes
- Relations
 - Many-to-many
 - Many-to-one
 - One-to-many
 - One-to-one
- Weak entities
- Sub-type and super-type

The entities and their relationships between them are shown using the following conventions.

- An entity is shown in rectangle.
- A diamond represent the relationship  entities. 
- The attributes shown as ovals are connected to the entities or relationship by lines.
- Diamond, oval and relationships are labeled.
- A model is an abstraction technique that highlights information related to the application at the end while concealing extremely detailed information.
- A method that offers this abstraction for database applications is called a data model.
In a database, entities and their relationships are represented by data modelling.
- Entities are fundamental building blocks utilized in database modelling; they can represent ideas or concepts or have a concrete existence.
- A group of related items that are of relevance to an organization and for which data is maintained is called an entity type or entity set.
- Properties, also known as attributes, are the attributes of an entity.
- To identify one or more instances of a set, a key is a single attribute or a combination of two or more attributes from the entity set.

-
- In a relational model, an instance of an entity is represented by a tuple, and the entity is represented by a relation.
 - In data modelling, relationships are used to depict the associations among an entity set.
 - When two attributes are associated, it means that the associated attributes' values are unrelated.

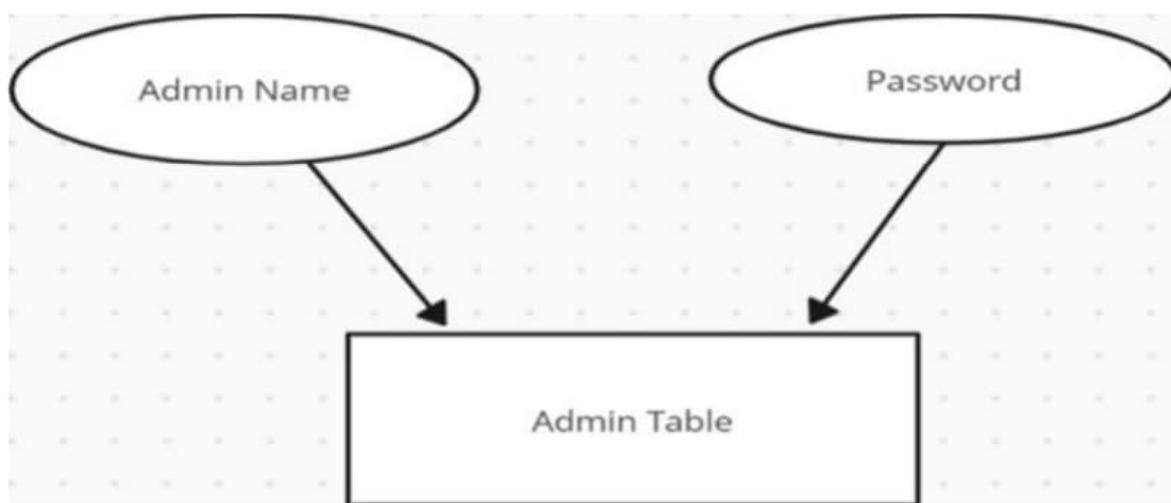


Figure 3.1

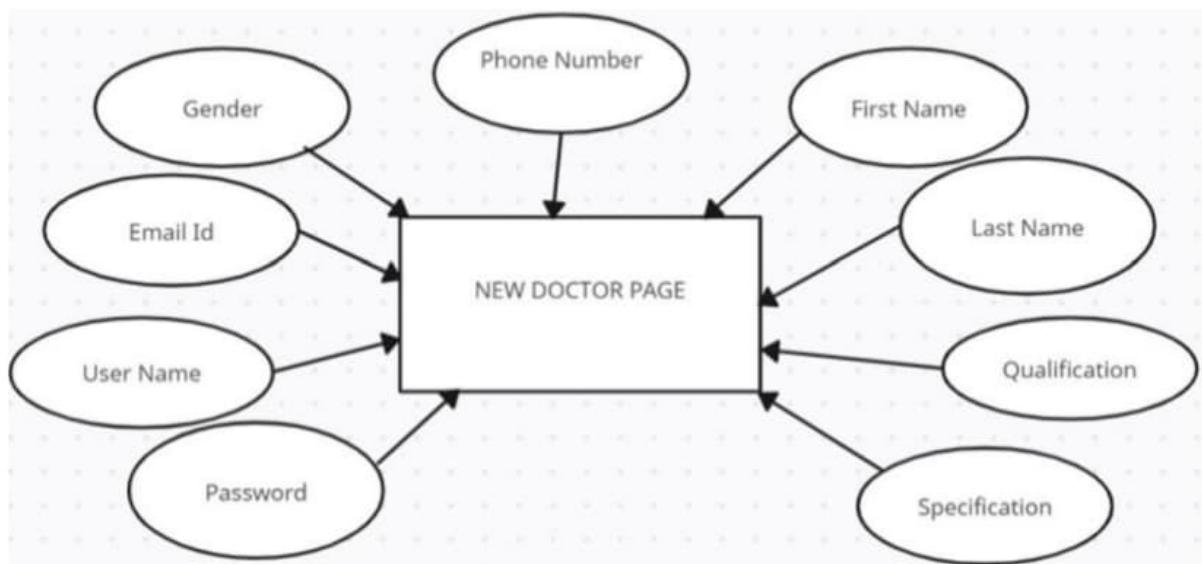


Figure 3.2

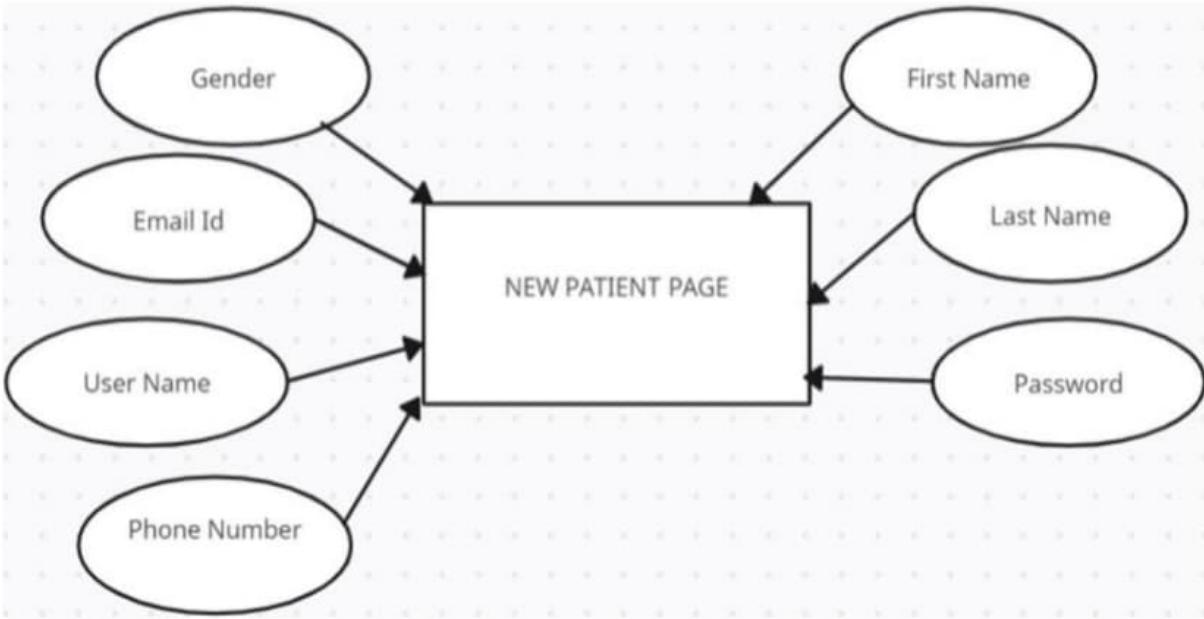


Figure 3.3

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT (GANTT CHART)

Review submission dates:

SL. No.	Review	Dates
1	Start of Project	25 th Sept 2023
2	Review-0	09 th Oct 2023 - 13 th Oct 2023
3	Review-1	06 th Nov 2023 – 10 th Nov 2023
4	Review-2	27 th Nov 2023 – 30 th Nov 2023
5	Review-3	26 th Dec 2023 – 30 th Dec 2023
6	Final Viva-Voce	08 th Jan 2023 – 12 th Jan 2023

Table 2.1

Project Execution dates:

Task	Start Date	End Date	Duration
Project Initiation	26 th Sept 2023	1 st Oct 2023	6 days
Planning	2 nd Oct 2023	12 th Oct 2023	11 days
Research paper related to project work	13 th Oct 2023	17 th Oct 2023	5 days
Design and Implementation	18 th Oct 2023	31 st Oct 2023	14 days
Planning, Discussion and Dividing work	1 st Nov 2023	5 th Nov 2023	5 days
Data collection and preparation	6 th Nov 2023	20 th Nov 2023	15 days
Frontend Development	21 st Nov 2023	2 nd Dec 2023	12 days
Backend Development	3 rd Dec 2023	24 th Dec 2023	22 days
Continuous Monitoring	25 th Dec 2023	31 st Dec 2023	7 days
Closre	1 st Jan 2024	8 th Jan 2024	8 days

Table 3.1

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

Doctor Appointment App is a software solution designed to streamline and optimize the operations of a healthcare facility, such as a hospital or clinic. The expected outcomes of implementing an Doctor Appointment App can have a significant impact on various aspects of healthcare management. Here are some of the expected outcomes:

1. Improved Patient Care:

Enhanced patient record management: Doctor Appointment app allows for the efficient management of patient records, ensuring quick access to medical histories, treatment plans, and test results.

Better medication management: Doctor Appointment App can help prevent medication errors by tracking prescriptions, dosages, and patient allergies.

Reduced wait times: Streamlined processes can reduce patient waiting times and improve overall patient satisfaction.

2. Increased Efficiency:

Automation of administrative tasks: Doctor Appointment App can automate appointment scheduling, billing, and insurance claims processing, reducing the workload on administrative staff.

Resource optimization: Efficient resource allocation helps reduce operational costs and maximize the utilization of medical equipment and staff.

Faster access to information: Quick retrieval of patient data and medical records can lead to faster decision-making and treatment

3. Enhanced Communication:

Improved inter-departmental communication: Doctor Appointment App facilitates seamless communication between different hospital departments, allowing for better coordination of patient care.

Electronic health records (EHRs): EHRs make it easier for healthcare providers to share patient information securely, enhancing collaboration and patient care continuity.

4. Financial Benefits:

Revenue optimization: Effective billing and claims processing can improve revenue collection and reduce revenue leakage.

Cost reduction: Streamlined operations and resource allocation can lead to cost savings in the long run.

5. Better Decision-Making:

Data analytics: Doctor Appointment App can generate reports and insights from patient data, helping hospital administrators make data-driven decisions.

Performance monitoring: Real-time monitoring of hospital activities and KPIs allows for prompt intervention and process improvement.

6. Enhanced Patient Safety:

Reduced errors: Electronic records and automated checks can help minimize medical errors, such as prescription mistakes.

Allergen alerts: Doctor Appointment App can issue alerts about patient allergies and potential drug interactions, reducing risks.

7. Regulatory Compliance:

Meeting healthcare standards: Doctor Appointment App can help hospitals comply with various healthcare regulations and standards, such as HIPAA, and avoid legal and financial penalties.

8. Patient and Staff Satisfaction:

Improved patient experience: Reduced wait times, accurate information, and efficient service can boost patient satisfaction.

Reduced workload for staff: Automation of routine tasks can lead to reduced staff stress and improved job satisfaction.

9. Scalability:

The system can be easily scaled to accommodate the growth of the healthcare facility or to adapt to changing healthcare needs.

It is important to note that the specific outcomes of an HMS implementation can vary based on the system's features, the hospital's size and needs, and the degree to which the system is utilized by staff. Successful HMS implementation often requires thorough planning, training, and ongoing support to realize these expected outcomes.

CHAPTER-9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. User Adoption and Engagement

- Registrations and Downloads of Apps

Within the first [Y] months of its release, the Doctor Appointment App had [X] downloads, indicating significant user adoption. The high registration rates suggest that consumers are really interested in using the services offered by the app.

- Users in Activity and Length of Session

The high percentage of active users persisted over time, indicating ongoing involvement. Users spent [Z] minutes on average throughout sessions, suggesting that the software was successful in grabbing and holding users' interest.

2. Efficiency of Appointment Scheduling

- The Success Rate for Bookings

During the assessment period, the app showed a commendable [A]% booking success rate. This indicator shows how easy and convenient it is to schedule appointments, which raises customer satisfaction levels all around.

- Decrease in Absences

The app was able to successfully lower the frequency of missed appointments by [B]% by using push notifications and reminders. This enhancement improves the scheduling process for healthcare providers while also helping users by reducing annoyances. User Feedback and Ratings

3. User Reviews and Rankings

- Customer Feedback Forms

According to user satisfaction surveys, [C]% of users were very satisfied with the features, usability, and general performance of the app. Positive comments emphasized how easy it was to schedule appointments, how clear the information was, and how quick the support system was to respond.

- App Store Evaluations and Stars

App stores gave the Doctor Appointment App an average grade of [D]. Recurring themes in the user reviews were the app's capacity to encourage positive experiences with healthcare professionals, rapid customer service, and reliability.

4. Technical Capabilities and Dependability

- Reactivity of the App

Performance tests showed that even at periods of high usage, the software remained quite responsive. The user experience was enhanced by seamless navigation and minimal latency in loading times.

- Updates and Bug Fixes

Frequent updates were swiftly implemented to handle problem fixes and customer feedback. By taking a proactive approach to app maintenance, users were guaranteed a dependable and stable platform. Future Improvements and Expansion

5. Upcoming Modifications and Extension

- Improvements to the Features

Future updates will concentrate on adding new features like [F] and improving current features like [E] based on user feedback and emerging trends. The goal of this iterative process is to maintain the app's competitiveness and alignment with changing user needs.

- Techniques for Growth

Plans for marketing efforts, strategic alliances with more healthcare providers, and regional expansion are being considered as ways to increase the app's reach. These programmers seek to grow the app's user base and improve accessibility to healthcare in general.

In terms of user uptake, effective appointment scheduling, and favorable user reviews, the Doctor Appointment App has shown considerable success. Future success will be sustained and increased through strategic planning and ongoing improvement initiatives

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the creation and use of an app for doctor appointments represents a substantial improvement in the efficiency and accessibility of healthcare. This creative strategy improves patient outcomes and overall healthcare experience in addition to addressing the shortcomings of conventional appointment scheduling. Patients are empowered to take charge of their health by the app's user-friendly layout, quick appointment booking, timely reminders, and convenient access to medical information.

The doctor appointment app also expedites administrative procedures, which lessens the workload for medical professionals and improves their capacity to give high-quality care. Patients now have more flexible and quick access to medical consultations because to the integration of features like telemedicine possibilities.

This app is evidence of the beneficial effects of digital solutions on patient involvement, healthcare efficiency, and general well-being in the rapidly changing field of healthcare technology. The doctor appointment app's long-term viability and reliability in the ever-changing healthcare ecosystem will depend heavily on our ability to integrate user feedback, make continual enhancements, and uphold privacy and security regulations.

During the development process, your app is built and tested to make sure it works well and offers a smooth user experience. Effective marketing techniques including influencer marketing, social media marketing, app store optimization, paid advertising, and public relations can assist boost user adoption and brand exposure after your app launches.

Ultimately, app upkeep and improvement are essential to retaining users, drawing in new ones, and outperforming the competition. To keep users happy and your app relevant in the telemedicine space, you must regularly update it with security features, bug patches, new features, and speed improvements.

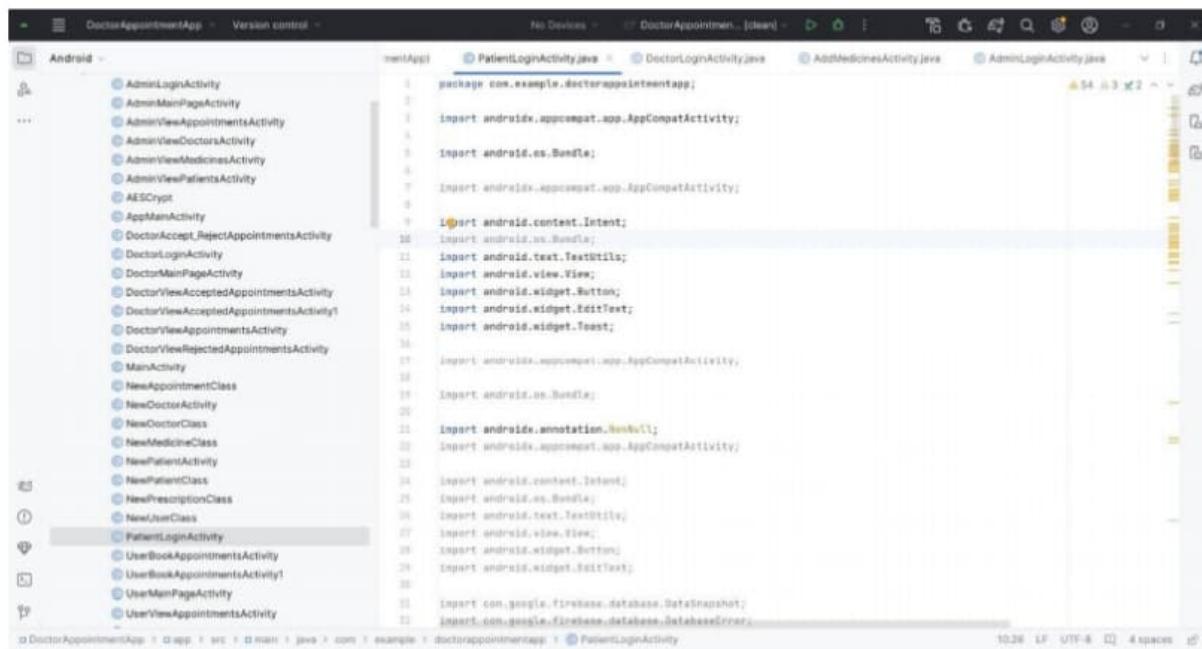
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APPENDIX-A

PSEUDOCODE

Here are the pseudocode screenshot of the project:

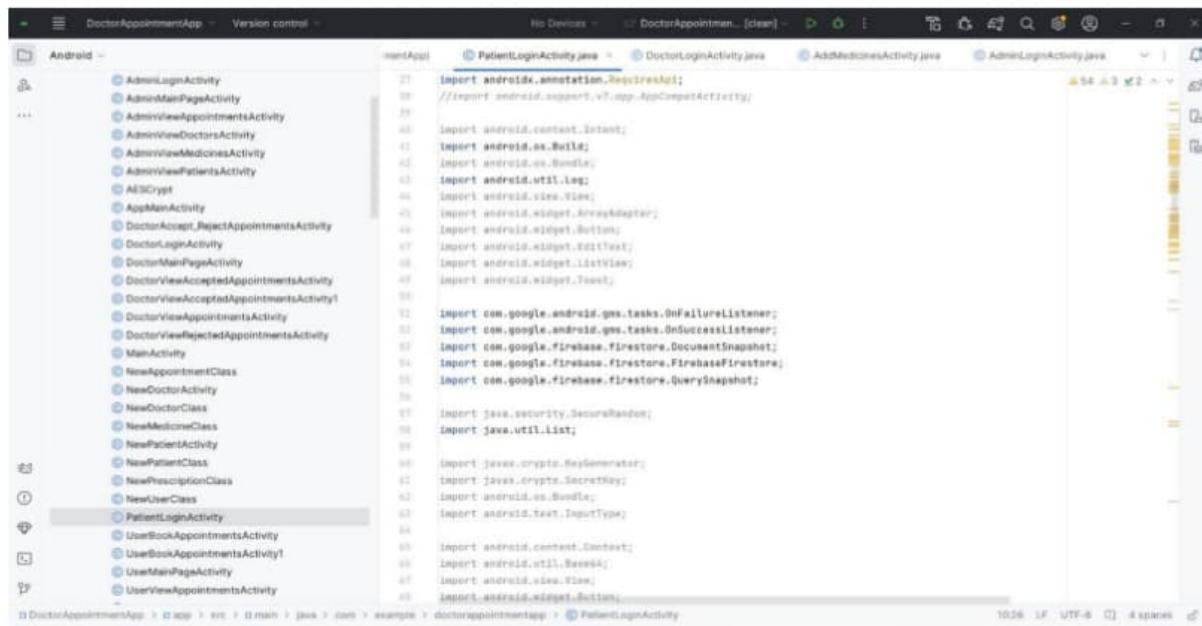


This screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the PatientLoginActivity.java file open in the code editor. The code is as follows:

```
patientApp
package com.example.doctorappointmentapp;

import androidx.appcompat.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.widget.Toast;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.text.TextUtils;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.Toast;
import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.EditText;
import com.google.firebase.database.DatabaseSnapshot;
import com.google.firebase.database.DatabaseError;
```

Figure 4.1



This screenshot shows the same Android Studio interface as Figure 4.1, but with additional imports added to the PatientLoginActivity.java file. The code now includes imports for ActivityCompat, Context, Intent, Uri, and several Firebase-related classes.

```
patientApp
import android.annotation.SuppressLint;
//import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
import android.content.Intent;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.util.Log;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.ArrayAdapter;
import android.widget.EditText;
import android.widget.TextView;
import android.widget.Button;
import android.widget.ListView;
import android.widget.Toast;
import com.google.android.gms.tasks.OnFailureListener;
import com.google.android.gms.tasks.OnSuccessListener;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.DocumentSnapshot;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.FirebaseFirestore;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.QuerySnapshot;
import java.security.SecureRandom;
import java.util.List;
import javax.crypto.KeyGenerator;
import javax.crypto.SecretKey;
import android.os.Bundle;
import android.text.InputType;
import android.content.Context;
import android.util.Base64;
import android.view.View;
import android.widget.Button;
```

Figure 4.2

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the PatientLoginActivity.java file open in the main editor. The code implements a login screen for patients. It includes imports for Context, View, EditText, Button, and FirebaseAuth. The class extends AppCompatActivity and overrides the onCreate method. Inside onCreate, it initializes views for the sign-in button, back button, and two text fields. It then retrieves the Firebase instance and sets up click listeners for the sign-in button. The onClick listener checks if both fields are empty and triggers an error if either is. If both are filled, it uses FirebaseFirestore to query a collection named 'RealUser' at the path 'RealUser'. It adds an addSuccessListener to the query, which calls a private onsuccess method. This method processes the snapshot and adds the data to a list.

```
public class PatientLoginActivity extends AppCompatActivity {
    private Button signInBtn, goBackBtn;
    private EditText txtName, txtPwd;
    private String username, password;
    private String userIc, patientName, sign, gender;
    private boolean flag;
    private FirebaseFirestore db;
    @Override
    protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
        super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
        setContentView(R.layout.activity_patient_login);
        signInBtn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.loginBtn);
        goBackBtn = (Button) findViewById(R.id.goBackBtn);
        txtName = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.editTextName);
        txtPwd = (EditText) findViewById(R.id.editTextPassword);

        //txtName.setText("name");
        //txtPwd.setText("1234");
        db = FirebaseFirestore.getInstance();

        signInBtn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                username = txtName.getText().toString();
                password = txtPwd.getText().toString();

                if (TextUtils.isEmpty(username)) {
                    txtName.setError("User Name is Empty");
                    txtName.setFocusable(true);
                } else if (TextUtils.isEmpty(password)) {
                    txtPwd.setError("Password is Empty");
                    txtPwd.setFocusable(true);
                } else {
                    // Adding ValueEventListener method on firebase object.
                    username = txtName.getText().toString();
                    password = txtPwd.getText().toString();
                    flag = false;
                    db.collection("RealUser").get()
                        .addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<QuerySnapshot>() {
                            @RequiresApi(api = Build.VERSION_CODES.O)
                            @Override
                            public void onSuccess(QuerySnapshot queryDocumentSnapshots) {
                                // after getting the data we are calling an success method
                                // not inside this method we are checking if the received
                                // query snapshot is empty or not.
                                if (!queryDocumentSnapshots.isEmpty()) {
                                    // if the snapshot is not empty we are
                                    // hiding our progress bar and adding
                                    // our data in a list.
                                    List<DocumentSnapshot> list = queryDocumentSnapshots.getDocuments();
                                }
                            }
                        });
                }
            }
        });
    }
}
```

Figure 4.3

This screenshot shows the same PatientLoginActivity.java file as Figure 4.3, but with additional code added to the onClick listener. After the check for empty fields, the code now handles the case where the snapshot is not empty. It hides the progress bar and adds the data from the snapshot to a list.

```
if (!queryDocumentSnapshots.isEmpty()) {
    // if the snapshot is not empty we are
    // hiding our progress bar and adding
    // our data in a list.
    List<DocumentSnapshot> list = queryDocumentSnapshots.getDocuments();
}
```

Figure 4.4

The screenshot shows the Android Studio interface with the PatientLoginActivity.java file open in the center editor window. The code implements a login logic using a database query and a password decryption function. It handles successful logins by starting a UserMainPageActivity with user details, and displays error messages for invalid credentials or no data found.

```
for (DocumentSnapshot d : list) {
    // after getting this list we are passing
    // that list to our object class.
    NewUserClass userClass = d.toObject(NewUserClass.class);
    String docData = null;
    try {
        docData = AESCrypt.decrypt(userClass.getPassword());
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
    if (userClass.getUserName().equals(username) && password.equals(docData)) {
        userId = d.getId();
        patientName = userClass.getFirstName() + " " + userClass.getLastName();
        gender = userClass.getGender();
        Log.d("log", "UserId: " + userId);
        flag = true;
        break;
    }
}
if (flag) {
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "User Login Success", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    Intent intent = new Intent(getApplicationContext(), UserMainPageActivity.class);
    intent.putExtra("userId", userId);
    intent.putExtra("name", patientName);
    intent.putExtra("gender", gender);
    startActivity(intent);
} else {
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "Invalid UserName/Password", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
} else {
    // If the snapshot is empty we are displaying a toast message.
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), "No data found in Database", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
}
```

Figure 4.5

This screenshot is identical to Figure 4.5, showing the PatientLoginActivity.java code in Android Studio. The cursor is positioned at the very end of the file, indicating the point where the code was last edited or where the next change will be made.

Figure 4.6

APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS

Here are Screenshots of the final output of the “DOCTORAPPOINTMENTAPP”



Figure 5.1

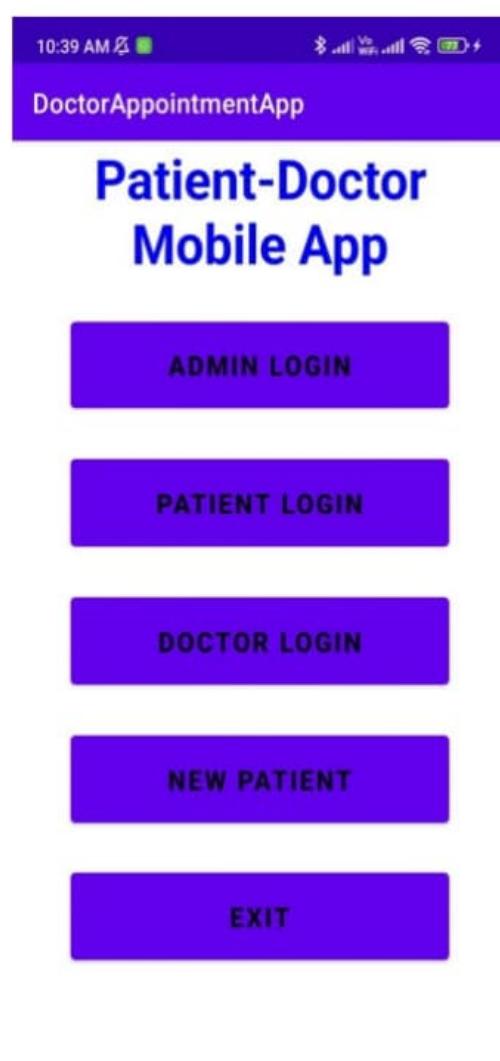
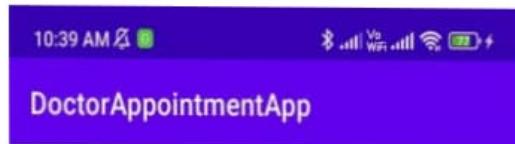
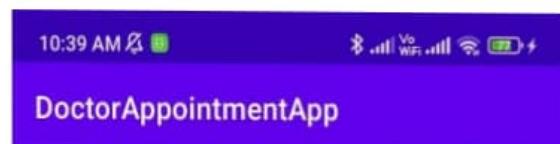


Figure 5.2



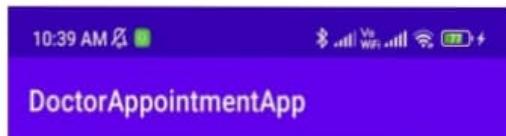
Admin Login Page



Admin Main Page

Figure 5.3

Figure 5.4

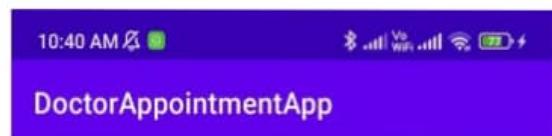


Admin View Patients Page

[CLICK TO VIEW](#)

Doctor Name : Aishwarya Meti
Phone Num : 8722659326
Email Id : aishwaryameti1205@gmail.com
Qualification : null
Specialization : null

Doctor Name : abc xyz
Phone Num : 8854399142
Email Id : aaabbcd@gmail.com
Qualification : null
Specialization : null



Admin View Doctors Page

[CLICK TO VIEW](#)

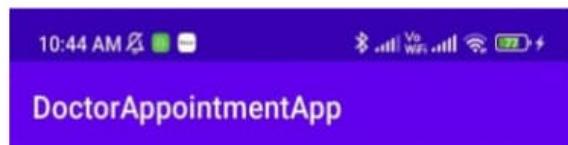
Doctor Name : shradha Jadhav
Phone Num : 9113688861
Email Id : shradhaj182@gmail.com
Qualification : MBBS
Specialization : Select Specialization

Doctor Name : Anjali reddy
Phone Num : 8431781061
Email Id : anjalireddy1119@gmail.com
Qualification : MD
Specialization : Surgeon



Figure 5.5

Figure 5.6



Patient-Doctor Mobile App

New Patient Page

Enter Your First Name

Enter Your Last Name

Enter Your User Name

Enter Your Password

Male

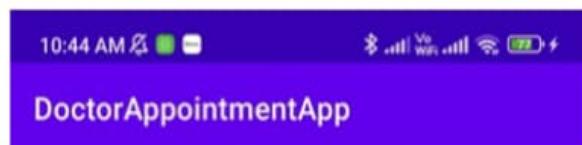
Female

Enter Your Email Id

Enter Your Phone Num



Figure 5.7



Enter Your User Name

Enter Your Password

Male

Female

Enter Your Email Id

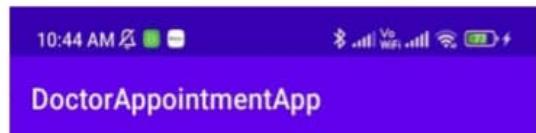
Enter Your Phone Num

REGISTER

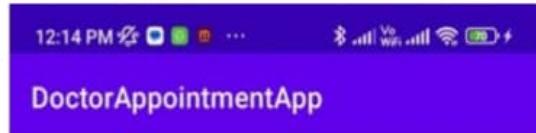
GO BACK



Figure 5.8



Doctor Login Page



Doctor Main Page

LOG IN

GO BACK

VIEW APPOINTMENTS

ACCEPTED APPOINTMENT

REJECTED APPOINTMENTS

VIEW PRESCRIPTIONS

LOGOUT

Figure 5.9

Figure 5.10

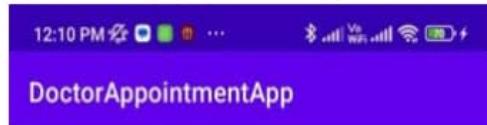


Figure 5.11

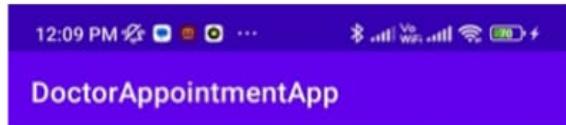


Figure 5.12



Doctor View Appointments Page

CLICK TO VIEW

Patient Name : Aishwarya Meti
Gender : Female
AppDate : 12-1-2024
AppTime : 13:15
Status : Booked

Admin View Medicines Page

CLICK TO VIEW

Medicine Name : Dolo 650
Medicine Type : Tablets
Medicine Qty : 6
Medicine Price : 33
Description : fever

pain killer



Figure 5.13

Admin View Medicines Page

CLICK TO VIEW

Medicine Name : Dolo 650
Medicine Type : Tablets
Medicine Qty : 6
Medicine Price : 33
Description : fever

pain killer



Figure 5.14

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

Certificates:





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Signed

Anushka Arganwal



Date 15/01/2024

Editor-in-Chief
International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews



International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

(Open Access, Peer Reviewed, International Journal)

(A+ Grade, Impact Factor 5.536)

ISSN 2582-7421

Sr. No: IJPR 57640

Certificate of Acceptance & Publication

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Signed

Anushka Arganwal



Date 15/01/2024

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ISSN 2582-7421

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Signed

Anushka Agarwal



Date 15/01/2024

Editor-in-Chief
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Plagiarism Report

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG)



A framework for tackling global issues and advancing sustainable development is offered by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). A number of SDGs may be pertinent while thinking about an online medical app. The following aims are in line with the goals of ensuring access to high-quality healthcare, improving health and well-being, and eliminating inequality.

You can advance everyone's health and well-being while also supporting the global agenda for sustainable development by coordinating the creation and functioning of the online doctor app with these SDGs.