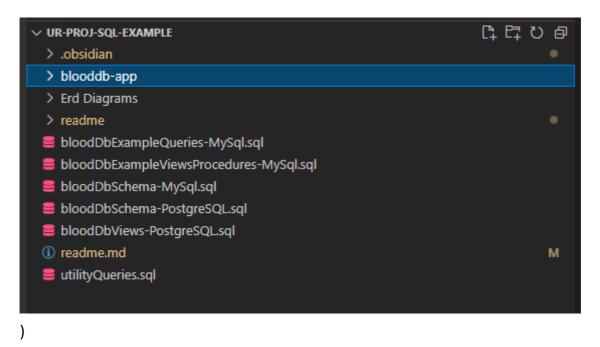
# Blood Transfusion Database Example with simple CRUD App

This codebase consists of SQL schemas and example queries of few tables that provides simplified blood/donor/patient/hospital/transfusion records management system (Mysql version) and simple CRUD PHP app based on Materialized Views and triggers for CS (Computer Science) education purposes.

# **Project Files**



## **MySQL** version

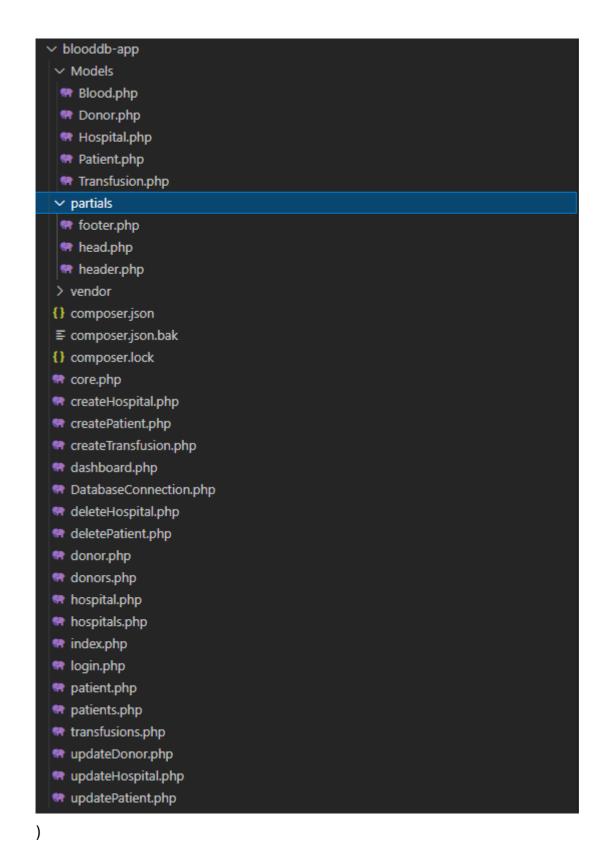
- bloodDbSchema-MySql.sql
- bloodDbExampleQueries-MySql.sql
- bloodDbViewsProcedures-MySql.sql

## **Postgres version (modified MySQL version)**

Designed for blooddb-app (contains DDL DDM DQL TCL commands):

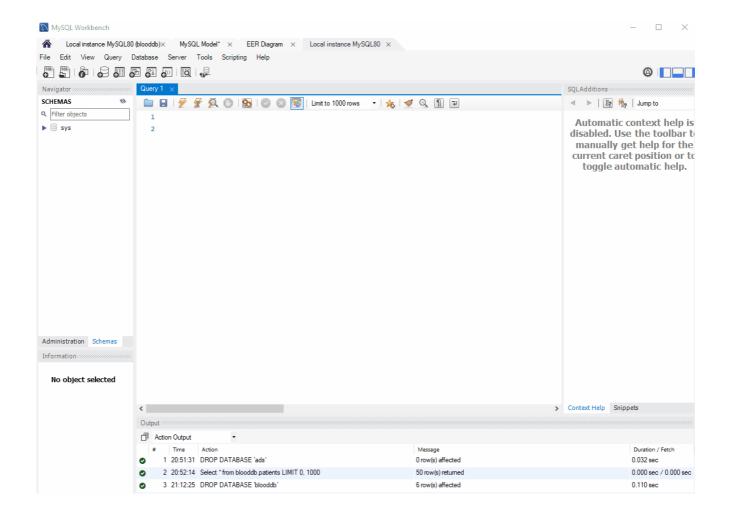
bloodDbSchema-Postgres.sql

### **Blooddb-app**

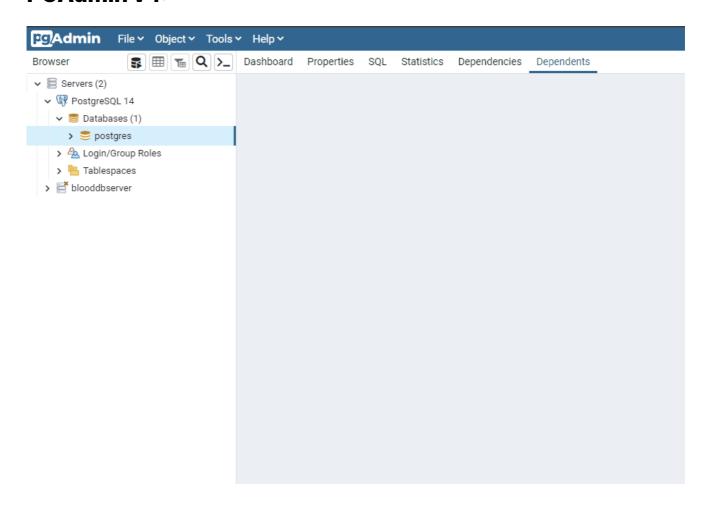


# How to import schema and create query:

# **MySql Workbench:**



#### **PGAdmin v4:**



# How to run blooddb-app

#### Prerequisites:

• PHP: 7.4 with Composer

• Postgres server: 14

composer install

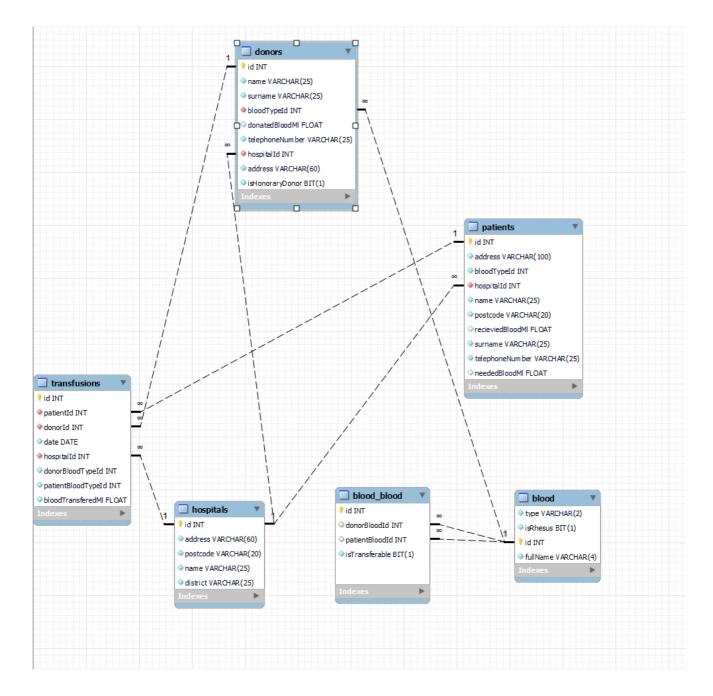
Import Postgres schema and run composer init and php server in blooddb-app directory:

```
/ur-proj-sql-example/blooddb-app (main)
$ php -S localhost:8020

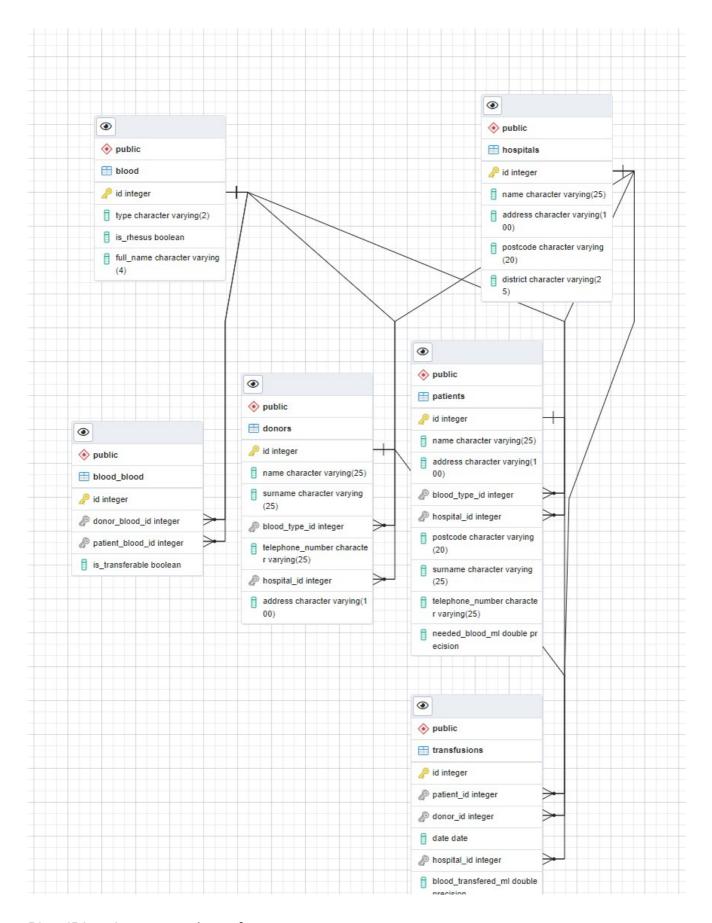
/ur-proj-sql-example/blooddb-app (main)
```

# **Schema overview**

# **Mysql Version**



# **Postgres Version**



#### BloodDb schema consists of:

- 6 tables
- 1 historical table can be generated by "MoveToOldtransfusions" procedure
- 6 one to many relations
- 2 many to many relations

# **Tables and relations overview**

## **Blood**

```
icreate table blood (
type character varying(2) NOT NULL,
isRhesus bit NOT NULL,
id integer UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
fullName character varying(4) NOT NULL

1);
```

	type	isRhesus	id	fullName
•	AB	1	1	AB+
	AB	0	2	AB-
	Α	1	3	A+
	Α	0	4	A-
	В	1	5	B+
	В	0	6	B-
	0	1	7	0+
	0	0	8	0-
	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

Table represents all possible combinations of antigens and D antibodies of human blood

ABO is the major blood group system and is genetically determined. ABO type depends on A or B antigens on the red cells. If blood type is O, cells don't have either type of antigen.

D is the most important antigen of the Rh (Rhesus) system and it's also known as RhD.

Blood Ids from this table are assigned to patients and donors. (one to many)

#### Fields:

- id autoincremented PK
- type blood ABO group
- isRhesus true/false value about RhD antigen
- fullName full name of blood type, combines values from "type" and "isRhesus" fields

# **Blood\_Blood**

```
id INT UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
donorBloodId integer,
patientBloodId integer,
isTransferable bit NOT NULL
```

	id	donorBloodId	patientBloodId	isTransferable
•	1	2	1	1
	2	1	1	1
	3	3	1	1
	4	4 3	1	1
	5	5	1	1
	6	6	1	1
	7	7	1	1
	8	8	1	1
	9	1	2	0
	10	2	2	1

Before transfusion, testing is done between the donated blood and patient to check for compatibility.

Table contains blood group compatibility table :

					-,					
Recipient <sup>[1]</sup>	Donor <sup>[1]</sup>									
Recipient	0-	0+	A-	A+	B-	B+	AB-	AB+		
0-	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
0+	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X		
A-	1	X	1	X	X	X	X	X		
A+	1	1	1	1	X	X	X	X		
B-	1	X	X	X	1	X	X	X		
B+	1	1	X	X	1	1	X	X		
AB-	1	X	1	X	1	X	1	X		
AB+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

Table in schema is implemented as many to many relation between same table: "blood"

Technically "blood\_blood" table looks like transfer table

#### **Fields**

- id autoincremented PK
- donorBloodID blood id from blood table (many to many Foregin Key)
- patientBloodID blood id from blood table (many to many Foregin Key)
- isTransferable stores true/false value with provides info about compatibility between donor and recipient blood

## **Hospitals**

```
id INT UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
address character varying(60) NOT NULL,
postcode character varying(20) NOT NULL,
name character varying(25) NOT NULL,
district character varying(25) NOT NULL
```

	id	address	postcode	name	district
•	1	4960 Macpherson Circle	33-115	St. Mary Hospital	West
	2	2 Fairview Drive	33-115	Main West Hospital	West
	3	93 Ryan Plaza	33-115	Giga Hospital	East
	4	73567 Grim Junction	503-1305	St. John Hospital	East
	NULL	HULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

This simple table stores all registered hospitals. All patients and Donors are assigned by one to many relation to the one of hospital. Transfusion table is also connected by the same relation.

#### **Fields**

- id autoincremented PK
- address Hospital address
- postcode- Hospital postcode
- · name full name of hospital
- · district -city district of hospital

#### **Patients**

```
id INT UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
address character varying(100) NOT NULL,
bloodTypeId INT NOT NULL,
hospitalId INT NOT NULL,
name character varying(25) NOT NULL,
postcode character varying(20) NOT NULL,
recieviedBloodMl float,
surname character varying(25) NOT NULL,
telephoneNumber character varying(25) NOT NULL,
neededBloodMl float

1);
```

	id	address	bloodTypeId	hospitalId	name	postcode	recieviedBloodMl	surname	telephoneNumber	neededBloodMl
•	1	959 Grasskamp Way	4	4	Maren	76152	3979	Benford	406-732-1702	NULL
	2	15 Hooker Trail	3	3	Beverley	76152	1076	Dudgeon	297-933-2937	NULL
	3	65690 Orin Plaza	3	1	Veronika	76152	612	Bosanko	845-547-1203	NULL
	4	9 Green Ridge Way	4	1	Antonino	6344	580	Murrum	778-518-1019	NULL
	5	38789 Linden Junction	8	1	Lynelle	6344	942	Fitchet	503-444-4863	342
	6	9805 Homewood Hill	3	1	Katha	06-413	85	Tierney	903-222-7909	1450
	7	0789 Annamark Plaza	1	4	Cathlene	4700-837	1152	Mathon	530-252-2150	NULL
	8	268 Norway Maple Circle	5	1	Cristobal	4700-838	3006	Yoseloff	917-701-0053	NULL
	9	718 Shopko Terrace	5	3	Julienne	4700-839	1014	Pascoe	128-518-0762	NULL
	10	181 Anhalt Court	8	1	Mina	4700-840	218	Snead	865-412-3372	NULL

Stores data about patients. Table is related with transfusions, hospitals, blood table by one to many relation

#### **Fields**

- id autoincremented PK
- address Patient address
- · postcode- Patient postcode
- surname Patient surname
- name Patient name
- bloodTypeID assigned blood type id from blood table
- MySQL Schema only: recieviedBloodMI int value of recievied blood in MI (sum of blood from all transfusions)
- telephone number telephone number
- neededBloodMI float value of neededBlood in MI
- · hospitalld id of assigned hospital

#### **Donors**

Stores data about donors. Table is related with transfusions, hospitals, blood table by one to many relation

```
id int NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
name character varying(25) NOT NULL,
surname character varying(25) NOT NULL,
bloodTypeId integer NOT NULL,
donatedBloodMl float,
telephoneNumber character varying(25) NOT NULL,
hospitalId integer NOT NULL,
address character varying(60) NOT NULL,
isHonoraryDonor bit NOT NULL
```

	id	name	surname	bloodTypeId	donatedBloodMl	telephoneNumber	hospitalId	address	isHonoraryDonor
•	1	Margalo	Vaskin	8	58	+7 (830) 277-4012	3	658 Forest Center	0
	2	Kordula	McAlindon	7	2353	+1 (941) 846-8640	3	0531 Chinook Center	0
	3	Goldina	Tesimon	7	3413	+54 (103) 401-2327	1	9772 Menomonie Plaza	1
	4	Line Goldi	na athys	7	946	+33 (200) 228-3321	2	86 Dawn Pass	0
	5	Eric	Ickovits	7	95	+1 (414) 422-0805	1	6746 Loftsgordon Court	0
	6	Urbanus	Gidney	1	2071	+86 (148) 208-4087	1	80 Marquette Junction	0
	7	Darla	Gors	6	2028	+86 (841) 691-2186	3	45 Lotheville Plaza	0
	8	Lauritz	Dinnage	3	1344	+60 (445) 479-4532	1	19209 Anthes Point	0
	9	Harriot	Sitford	4	1596	+30 (684) 716-3053	3	82 Farmco Pass	0
	10	Adrienne	Becket	2	3400	+86 (818) 745-7308	3	7 Caliangt Terrace	1

#### **Fields**

- id autoincremented PK
- · address donor address
- postcode- donor postcode
- surname donor surname
- name donor name
- bloodTypeID assigned blood type id from blood table
- MySQL Schema only: donatedBloodMI int value of recievied blood in MI (sum of blood from all transfusions)
- telephone number telephone number
- hospitalld id of assigned hospital
- **MySQL Schema only:** isHonoraryDonor true false value whitch determines if donor is honorary donor (donated blood is equal or higher than 3000 ml)

#### **Transfusions**

Holds records about transfusions between patients and donors in specific hospital (one to many ).

```
id integer UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
patientId integer NOT NULL,
donorId integer NOT NULL,
date date NOT NULL,
hospitalId integer NOT NULL,
bloodTransferedMl float NOT NULL
```

	id	patientId	donorId	date	hospitalId	bloodTransferedMl
•	2	30	26	2021-08-02	3	424
	4	2	19	2021-10-13	4	1076
	6	35	1	2021-08-28	1	58
	8	4	24	2021-09-22	2	580
	9	27	15	2021-07-28	3	1066
	13	50	43	2021-09-21	2	751
	18	35	41	2021-07-18	2	3794
	22	14	18	2021-12-21	3	2022
	23	50	40	2021-07-26	1	3680
	25	16	46	2021-11-04	1	3137

- id autoincremented PK
- patientID id patient who recievied blood
- donorID id donor who donated blood
- hospitalld id of hospital where transfusion had been done
- date date of transfusion in 'YYYY-MM-DD' format
- bloodTransferedMI float value of transfered blood during transfusion in MI

By using procedure "MoveToOldtransfusions" as CRON job (executes commands at specific dates and times) transfusion table can behave like a temporary table with the newest records (for ex. recent month). Older transfusions would be stored in old\_transfusions table.

```
CREATE PROCEDURE MoveToOldtransfusions ()

DECLARE EXIT HANDLER FOR SQLEXCEPTION

BEGIN

ROLLBACK;
RESIGNAL;

END;

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS oldTransfusions (

id integer UNIQUE NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY auto_increment,
patientId integer NOT NULL,
donorId integer NOT NULL,
date date NOT NULL,
hospitalId integer NOT NULL,
bloodTransferedMl float NOT NULL

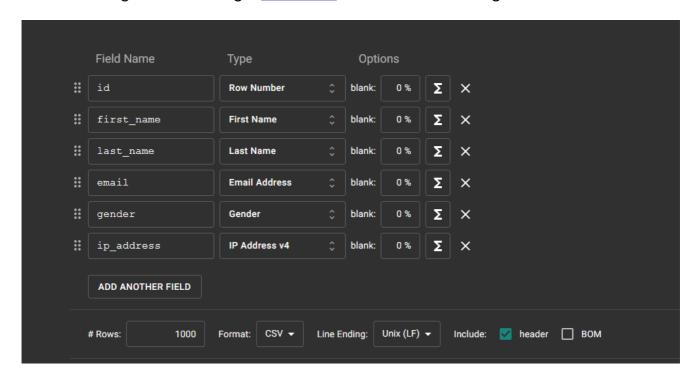
);
START TRANSACTION;
insert into oldTransfusions
Select transfusions.* from transfusions
where transfusions.date < DATE("2022-01-15" - INTERVAL 1 MONTH);
delete from transfusions where transfusions.date < DATE("2022-01-15" - INTERVAL 1 MONTH);
COMMIT;
```

#### Relations

```
ALTER TABLE donors
ADD FOREIGN KEY (hospital id) REFERENCES hospitals (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE donors
ADD FOREIGN KEY (blood_type_id) REFERENCES blood (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE blood blood
ADD FOREIGN KEY (donor blood id) REFERENCES blood(id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE blood blood
ADD FOREIGN KEY (patient blood id) REFERENCES blood(id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE patients
ADD FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES hospitals (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE patients
ADD FOREIGN KEY (blood_type_id) REFERENCES blood (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE transfusions
ADD FOREIGN KEY (patient id) REFERENCES patients (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE transfusions
ADD FOREIGN KEY (donor_id) REFERENCES donors (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
ALTER TABLE transfusions
ADD FOREIGN KEY (hospital_id) REFERENCES hospitals (id) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

# **Mock data generation steps**

Dataset was generated using a Mockaroo online random data generator



It can export generated data to CSV, SQL format.

Some tables like "transfusions" needed to be verified for example in terms of blood type compatibility. Also transferred blood and

"honorary donor" value must be related with data from other tables. It was accomplished by using some alter or delete and some "utility" queries on live database.

Utility Queries (Delete, Update) used to generate consistent dataset:

```
inner join patients on patients.id = transfusions.patientId
inner join donors on donors.id = transfusions.donorId
inner join blood_blood on donors.bloodTypeId = blood_blood.donorBloodId
and patients.bloodTypeId = blood_blood.patientBloodId
where blood_blood.isTransferable = false
select patients.id ,count(transfusions.bloodTransferedMl) from patients
create view "patientsTransferedBloodSummary" as
group by patients.id
create view "donorsTransferedBloodSummary" as
UPDATE patients
            nts.recieviedBloodMl = patientsTransferedBloodSummary.bloodTransferedMl
INNER JOIN donorsTransferedBloodSummary ON donors.id = donorsTransferedBloodSummary.id
         ors.donatedBloodMl = donorsTransferedBloodSummary.bloodTransferedMl
set donors.isHonoraryDonor = false
Where donors.donatedRlcasER
set donors.isHonoraryDonor = true
```

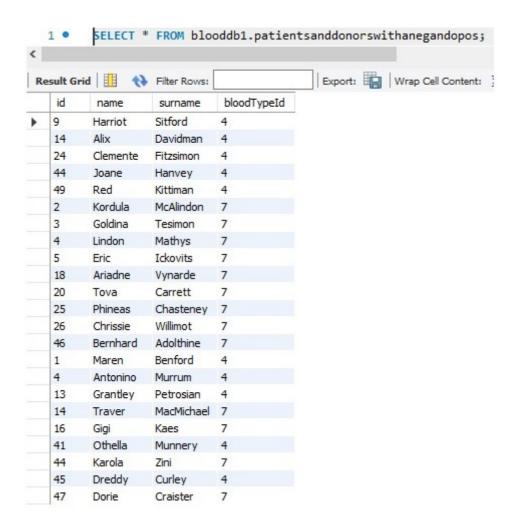
# **Example Queries/Views**

#### 1. Select all patients with blood type AB

```
sum of patients and donors
```

```
Select patients.* from patients where patients.bloodTypeId IN (Select id from blood where blood.type='AB');
```

2. Select all patients and donors with blood gropup A- and O+ (union example)



```
SELECT donors.id ,donors.name, donors.surname, donors.bloodTypeId FROM donors

where donors.bloodTypeId IN (Select id from blood where blood.fullName='A-' or blood.fullName='0+')

UNION

Select patients.id ,patients.name , patients.surname, patients.bloodTypeId from patients

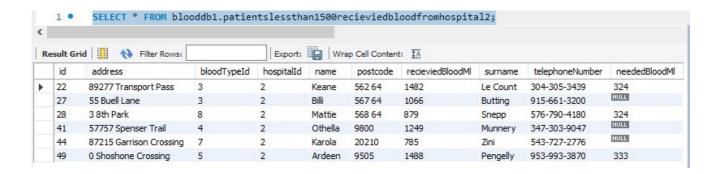
where patients.bloodTypeId IN (Select id from blood where blood.fullName='A-' or blood.fullName='0+');
```

#### 3. Select all patients that begins with 'a'

"./readme/patientsfemale1.jpg" is not created yet. Click to create.

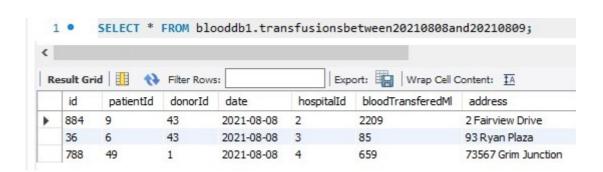
```
Select patients.* from patients where patients.name like '%a';
```

# 4. Select all patients from hospital of id 2 that their blood was transfused less than 1500 ml



```
Select patients.* from patients
inner join hospitals on patients.hospitalId = hospitals.id
where hospitals.id = 2 and patients.recieviedBloodMl <= 1500
```

# 5. Select transfusions and addresses of hospitals where transfusions had been done between date X to date X



Select transfusions.\*,hospitals.address from hospitals
inner join transfusions on transfusions.HospitalId = hospitals.id
where transfusions.date between "2021-08-08" and "2021-08-09"

#### 6. Select all transfusions of all hospitals excluding hospital of id 3

R	esult Gri	q   111 4)	Filter Rows	:	Exp	ort: Wrap Cell
	id	patientId	donorId	date	hospitalId	bloodTransferedMl
•	6	35	1	2021-08-28	1	58
	23	50	40	2021-07-26	1	3680
	25	16	46	2021-11-04	1	3137
	40	32	24	2021-07-18	1	1460
	44	6	41	2021-08-11	1	1140
	59	40	15	2021-12-08	1	3262
	83	24	4	2021-10-12	1	2755
	90	39	35	2021-10-14	1	842
	92	37	5	2021-10-03	1	95
	109	5	43	2021-10-27	1	942
	111	13	37	2021-11-20	1	531
	112	42	22	2021-12-12	1	717
	114	41	24	2021-12-22	1	1249
	124	45	43	2021-12-26	1	1102
	129	33	15	2021-08-16	1	2139
	131	36	20	2021-07-22	1	2790
	132	26	37	2021-11-06	1	3641
	148	25	18	2022-01-03	1	2487
	150	36	4	2021-12-12	1	989
	168	18	9	2021-11-18	1	2080
	181	36	30	2021-11-14	1	3579
	211	18	30	2021-10-06	1	501
	212	49	15	2021-08-16	1	190
	221	39	23	2021-12-16	1	2564
	229	21	49	2021-10-14	1	2709
	239	7	44	2021-10-15	1	1126
	245	14	2	2021-07-09	1	1941
	255	17	23	2021-11-02	1	661
	277	2	41	2021-09-26	1	2923
	298	12	20	2022-01-07	1	3100
	326	25	15	2022-01-12	1	1833
	331	6	3	2021-07-29	1	3886
	357	25	20	2021-09-11	1	2183
	364	41	37	2021-07-16	1	486
	377	7	34	2021-12-02	1	1213
	388	7	28	2021-12-12	1	886
	406	24	8	2021-07-05	1	3178
	413	46	37	2021-08-19	1	2668
	414	42	1	2022-01-02	1	1267

```
⇒select * from transfusions
inner join hospitals on transfusions.hospitalId = hospitals.id
∋where hospitals.id != 3;
```

# 7. Select patient name and patient id and hospital address, hospital id of patients assigned hospital in descending order by amount of blood transfered in each hospital

Re	esult Grid	( <del>)</del>	Filter Rows:	- I	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	<u>‡A</u>
	id	name	surname	address			
•	3	Veronika	Bosanko	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	4	Antonino	Murrum	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	5	Lynelle	Fitchet	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	6	Katha	Tierney	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	8	Cristobal	Yoseloff	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	10	Mina	Snead	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	13	Grantley	Petrosian	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	19	Jammie	Gadie	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	23	Nari	Grimwad	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	29	Miles	Valintine	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	32	Winfred	Font	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	33	Juana	Antusch	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	38	Oswell	England	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	42	Prissie	Haacker	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	43	Jenn	Harmes	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	48	Beau	Cookney	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	50	Mariette	Carlon	4960 Macpherson Ci	rde		
	20	Lindy	MacMee	2 Fairview Drive			
	22	Keane	Le Count	2 Fairview Drive			
	27	Billi	Butting	2 Fairview Drive			
	28	Mattie	Snepp	2 Fairview Drive			
	41	Othella	Munnery	2 Fairview Drive			
	44	Karola	Zini	2 Fairview Drive			
	49	Ardeen	Pengelly	2 Fairview Drive			
	2	Beverley	Dudgeon	93 Ryan Plaza			
	9	Julienne	Pascoe	93 Ryan Plaza			
	11	Joete	Wenzel	93 Ryan Plaza			
	12	Jake	Ginnell	93 Ryan Plaza			
	14	Traver	MacMichael	93 Ryan Plaza			
	21	Pavlov	Duester	93 Ryan Plaza			
	26	Frankie	Blowen	93 Ryan Plaza			
	36	Crosby	Brayford	93 Ryan Plaza			
	37	Melly	Grandham	93 Ryan Plaza			
	39	Orbadiah	Axford	93 Ryan Plaza			
	40	Hestia	Mor	93 Ryan Plaza			
	1	Maren	Benford	73567 Grim Junction			
	7	Cathlene	Mathon	73567 Grim Junction			
	15	Cherin	Clapton	73567 Grim Junction			
	16	Gigi	Kaes	73567 Grim Junction			
	17	Janifer	Twelftree	73567 Grim Junction			
	18	Patty	Glowinski	73567 Grim Junction			
	24	Minetta	Rickell	73567 Grim Junction			
	25	Shauna	Minihan	73567 Grim Junction			
	30	Jenna	Ellse	73567 Grim Junction			
	31	Moselle	Thornton	73567 Grim Junction			
	34	Hans	Annice	73567 Grim Junction			
	35	Danila	Pacheco	73567 Grim Junction			
	45	Dreddy	Curley	73567 Grim Junction			
	46	Amalea	Corssen	73567 Grim Junction			
	47	Dorie	Craister	73567 Grim Junction			
	7/	DUILE	Clastel	73307 Grilli Juricuon			

```
pselect patients.id,patients.name,patients.surname,hospitals.address from patients inner join hospitals on hospitals.id = patients.hospitalId

porder by (Select count(transfusions.bloodTransferedMl) from transfusions

ginner join hospitals on hospitals.id = transfusions.hospitalId ) desc
```

8. Select hospital address, patient name associated with patient of id 23

![](./readme/Zrzut ekranu 2022-01-17 140653.jpg)

select hospitals.address, patients.name from patients inner join hospitals on patients.hospitalId = hospitals.id where patients.id = 23

9. Select transfusion date, patient name of all patients even if patients didnt had a transfusion (left join example)



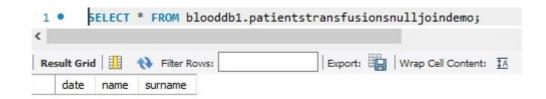
select transfusions.date, patients.name,patients.surname from patients
|left join transfusions on transfusions.patientId = patients.id

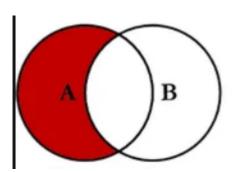
10.Select transfusion date, patient name of all patients that had a transfusion (inner join example)



select transfusions.date, patients.name,patients.surname from patients
inner join transfusions on transfusions.patientId = patients.id

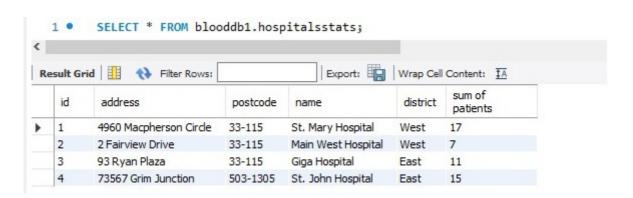
# 11. Select transfusion date, patient name of all patients that didnt had a transfusion (left null join example)





select transfusions.date, patients.name,patients.surname from patients |left join transfusions on transfusions.patientId = patients.id where <mark>transfusions.patientId= null</mark>

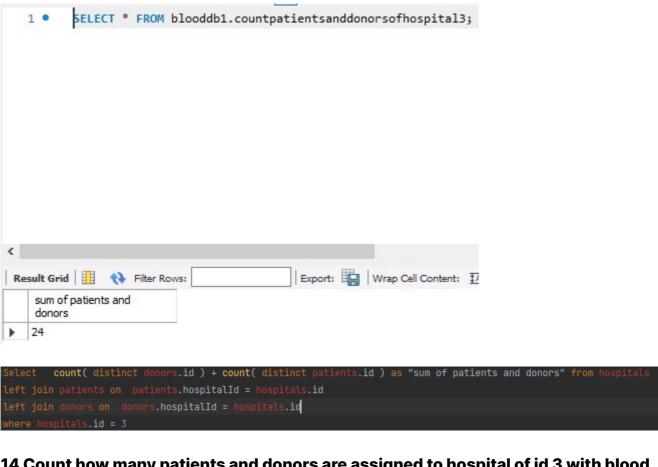
#### 12. Count how many patients are in every hospital



Select hospitals.\*,count(\*) as "sum of patients"

From patients inner join hospitals on hospitals.id = patients.hospitalId group by hospitals.id

# 13. Count how many patients and donors are assigned to hospital of id 3 (inner join will also work in this example)



# 14 Count how many patients and donors are assigned to hospital of id 3 with blood type AB+



```
Select count( distinct donors.id ) + count( distinct patients.id ) as "sum of patients and donors" from hospitals

left join patients on patients.hospitalId = hospitals.id

left join donors on donors.hospitalId = hospitals.id

where donors.bloodTypeId = (Select id from blood where blood.fullName='AB+') and patients.bloodTypeId = (Select id from blood where blood.fullName='AB+')
```

# **Postgres views**

```
create MATERIALIZED view patients view as
select p.id,p.name,p.surname,p.address,p.postcode,p.telephone_number,
p.needed_blood_ml ,sum(t.blood_transfered_ml) as blood_transfered_ml,
h.name as hospital_name, b.full_name ,h.id as hospital_id,b.id as blood_id
from patients as p
inner join hospitals as h on h.id = p.hospital_id
left join transfusions as t on t.patient_id = p.id --Count the transfusions for each patient even if they are have zero blod_transfered_ml
inner join blood as b on b.id = p.blood_type_id
\label{prop:condition} \begin{picture}(20,0) \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}} \put(0,0){\line(1,0){100}}
create MATERIALIZED view donors_view as
select d.id,d.name,d.surname,d.address,d.telephone_number ,
sum(t.blood_transfered_ml) as blood_transfered_ml, h.name as hospital_name,
  b.full_name ,h.id as hospital_id,b.id as blood_id
from donors as d
inner join hospitals as h on h.id = d.hospital_id
left join transfusions as t on t.donor_id = d.id --Count the transfusions for each patient even if they are have zero blod_transfered_ml
inner join blood as b on b.id = d.blood_type_id
group by d.id,h.name ,b.full_name,d.name,d.surname,d.address,d.telephone_number,h.id,b.id;
--every group by possible due to the sum function (agregate function)
create MATERIALIZED view hospitals_view as
select h.id , h.name, h.address,h.postcode, h.district ,sum(t.blood_transfered_ml) as blood_transfered_ml,
count(distinct p.id) as patients count, count(distinct d.id) as donors count
from hospitals as h
left join transfusions as t on t.hospital id = h.id
left join patients as p on p.hospital_id = h.id
left join donors as d on d.hospital id = h.id
group by h.id,h.name, h.address,h.postcode, h.district;
create MATERIALIZED view transfusions_view as
select t.id, CONCAT (p.name, ' ', p.surname) AS "patient_fullname" ,
bp.full_name as "patient_blood_type_name", CONCAT (d.name, ' ', d.surname) AS "donor_fullname",
bp.full_name as "donor_blood_type_name" ,t.blood_transfered_ml,t.date,p.id as patient_id,d.id as donor_id,h.id as hospital_id
from transfusions as t
inner join hospitals as h on t.hospital_id = h.id
inner join patients as p on t.patient_id = p.id
          join donors as d on t.donor_id = d.id
inner join blood as bp on bp.id = p.blood_type_id
          join blood as bd on bd.id = d.blood_type_id
group by t.id,p.name, p.surname,bp.full_name,d.name, d.surname,bp.full_name,t.blood_transfered_ml,t.date,p.id,d.id,h.id;
create MATERIALIZED view blood_view as
select b.id, b.full_name, b.type, b.is_rhesus
from blood as b:
create MATERIALIZED view blood_blood_view as
select bb.id, bb.donor_blood_id, bb.patient_blood_id, bb.is_transferable
from blood blood as bb;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON patients_view (id);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON transfusions_view (id);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON hospitals_view (id);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON donors_view (id);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON blood_view (id);
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX ON blood_view (id);
```

## Triggers and functions for refreshing materialized views

```
CREATE FUNCTION tg_refresh_patients_view()

RETURNS trigger LANGUAGE plpgsql

AS $$

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY patients_view;

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY transfusions_view;

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY hospitals_view;

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY donors_view;

REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY donors_view;

RETURN NULL;

END;$$;

CREATE FUNCTION tg_refresh_donors_view()
```

```
784
          RETURNS trigger LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$
785
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY donors view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY transfusions view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY hospitals_view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY patients view;
790
              RETURN NULL;
          END; $$;
          CREATE FUNCTION tg_refresh_hospitals_view()
794
          RETURNS trigger LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$
795
796
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY hospitals_view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY transfusions view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY donors view;
798
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY patients view;
              RETURN NULL;
          END;$$;
          CREATE FUNCTION tg refresh transfusions view()
          RETURNS trigger LANGUAGE plpgsql AS $$
804
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY transfusions_view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY donors view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY patients view;
              REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW CONCURRENTLY hospitals_view;
              RETURN NULL;
811
          END; $$;
          CREATE TRIGGER tg_refresh_patients_view AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
813
814
          FOR EACH STATEMENT EXECUTE FUNCTION tg refresh patients view();
          CREATE TRIGGER tg_refresh_hospitals_view AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
817
          ON hospitals
          FOR EACH STATEMENT EXECUTE FUNCTION tg_refresh_hospitals_view();
          CREATE TRIGGER tg_refresh_transfusions_view AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
821
          ON transfusions
          FOR EACH STATEMENT EXECUTE FUNCTION tg refresh transfusions view();
824
          CREATE TRIGGER tg_refresh_donors_view AFTER INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE
825
826
          ON donors
          FOR EACH STATEMENT EXECUTE FUNCTION tg refresh donors view();
827
ደጋደ
```

#### Procedure to handle correct transfusions

In php code exists similar select to get all potential donors from the same hospital as patient based on blood groups ids and ordered by from the most similar antibodies. Procedure below also updates needed\_blood\_ml value of patient to whom blood was transfused.

```
REATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE createTransfusion(vpatient_id integer, vdonor_id integer, vhospital_id integer, vblood_transfered_ml float)

language plpgsql
As $$$

DECLARE vneeded_blood_ml float;

BEGIN

ST Vblood_transfered_ml > vneeded_blood_ml FROM patients as p WHERE p.id = vpatient_id;

F vblood_transfered_ml > vneeded_blood_ml;

ELSE

Vneeded_blood_ml := 0;

END IF;

If (SELECT COUNT(1) from donors as d cross join patients as p

linner join blood as b on b.id = d.hospital_id

inner join hospitals as h on h.id = d.hospital_id

inner join blood as b on b.id = d.blood_type_id

where bb.is_transferable and p.id = vpatient_id and d.hospital_id = p.hospital_id and vdonor_id = d.id

and vhospital_id = d.hospital_id and vpatient_id = p.id and bb.is_transferable

= true)

THEN

INSERT INTO transfusions(patient_id,donor_id, blood_transfered_ml,hospital_id)

VALUES(vpatient_id,vdonor_id,vneeded_blood_ml where id = vpatient_id;

ELSE

RAISE EXCEPTION 'The transfusion is not allowed';

END IF;

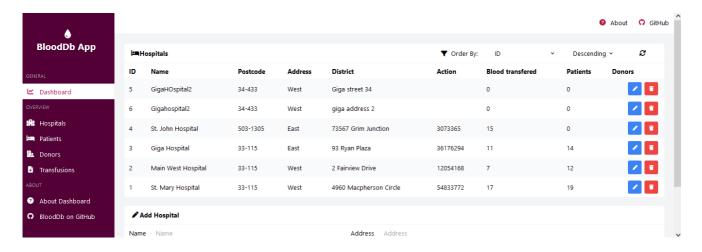
END IF;

END IF;

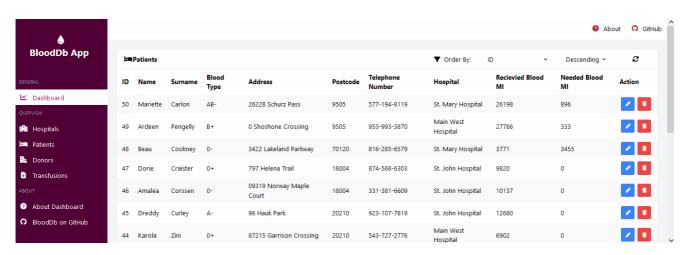
END IF;
```

# **App Views**

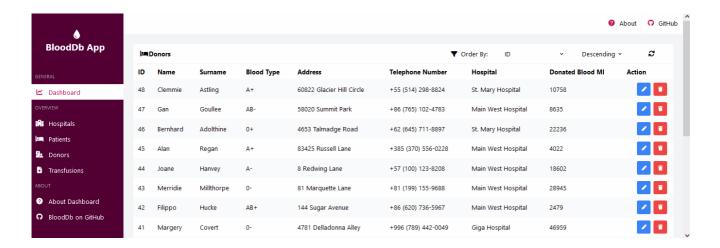
# **Create/Update/Delete Hospital**



# **Create/Update/Delete Patient**



## **Create/Update/Delete Donor**



# **Create/Update/Delete Transfusion**

