

USER LOCATIONS Location ID Climate Zone Time Zone Geographical Location DISEASE/ISSUE DiseaseID Severity DiseaseName Triggering Environment Communicability TEST REPORTS UserID TeatmentID TestID Date(Time of Test) Month (Time of Test) Test Type MEDICATION PRESCRIBED TREATMENTS BEST PRACTITIONERS Disease(D) Expense Cure Time Source of Description of Type of prescription Treatment Treatment Type of Treatment Practitioner Specialization UNDERGOING TREATMENTS UserID TreatmentID (Treatment start) Description Status Doctor under Associated hospital (Incomplete age consultation forg MEDICAL HISTORY UserID HAS DISEASE SYMPTOMS DiseaseID Symptom ALLERGIES UserID Allergies GENETIC CHARACTER UserID Genetic Characteristics PATHOGENS AS. DiseaseID Pathogens Associated SIDE-EFFECTS DiseaseID MedicationID SideEt DRUG_DRUG INTERACTION DiseaseID Drug-Drug Interaction REQUIRES UserID DiseaseID MedicationID AYURVEDA_MED. MedicationID Dilution Level TCM_MED. MedicationID ALLOPATHY_MED. MedicationID HOMEOPATHY_MED. MedicationID CHIROPRATIC_MED. MedicationID LEGEND _MED : MEDICATION _T : TREATMENT CHIROPRATIC T. DiseaseID HOMEOPATHY_T. DiseaseID Practitioner ALLOPATHY_T. DiseaseID TCM_T. DiseaseID AYURVEDA T.

_____DiseaseID_____Practitoner

Step 1: Mapping of Regular Entity Types

• **Regular Entity Types**: These represent entities that have attributes with unique identifiers. Each regular entity type is transformed into a table with attributes representing those of the entity. Each table receives a primary key that uniquely identifies each row.

Step 2: Mapping of Weak Entity Types

• **Weak Entity Types**: These depend on another entity for their existence . A new table is created to represent the weak entity with a foreign key linking to the parent table.

Step 3: Mapping of Binary 1:1 Relationship Types

• **Binary 1:1 Relationship Types**: A table for each side of the relationship is created, and a foreign key is used to link the two tables. The choice of which table receives the primary key depended on practical considerations.

Step 4: Mapping of Binary 1:N Relationship Types

• **Binary 1:N Relationship Types**: One table serves as the "parent" table (with the primary key), and the other serves as the "child" table with a foreign key linking it to the parent table. We choose the one on the N-side as the child, so to say.

Step 5: Mapping of Binary M:N Relationship Types

• **Binary M:N Relationship Types**: This results in the creation of a new table that acts as the junction or relationship table. The table contains the primary keys of both parent tables as foreign keys, enabling the many-to-many relationship.

Step 6: Mapping of Multivalued Attributes

• **Multivalued Attributes**: These are attributes that can have more than one value for a single entity (e.g., a person having multiple allergies, side effects of medicines etc.). A new table is created to represent this, with a foreign key linking back to the original entity table.

Step 7: Mapping of N-ary Relationship Types

N-ary Relationship Types: If a relationship involves more than two entities (e.g., Doctor, Patient, Procedure), a new table is created representing the relationship, incorporating the primary keys of all involved entities as foreign keys. We have one 4-ary relationship with 3 Primary keys.

1NF to 2NF:

• There were no 1NF to 2NF violations. Each attribute within regular entity types was atomic and independent.

2NF to 3NF:

• PRESCRIBED_TREATMENTS table:

Current Structure:

PRESCRIBED_TREATMENTS(DiseaseID, Source of prescription, Description of treatment, Type of treatment, Practitioner, Specialisation)

Found Dependencies:

Type of treatment → Practitioner
Type of treatment → Specialisation

Final Structure:

PRESCRIBED_TREATMENTS(DiseaseID, Source of prescription, Description of treatment, Type of treatment)
TREATMENT_TYPES(Type of treatment, Practitioner, Specialisation)

• USER table:

Current Structure:

USER(UserID, FirstName, LastName, Gender, Weight, Height, BloodGroup, GeographicalLocation, Climate,

TimeZone)

Found Dependencies:

GeographicalLocation \rightarrow Climate (Location determines climate zone). GeographicalLocation \rightarrow TimeZone (Location determines time zone).

Final Structure:

USER(UserID, FirstName, LastName, Gender, Weight, Height, BloodGroup, LocationID)
LOCATIONS(LocationID, GeographicalLocation, Climate, TimeZone)

Assumptions:

- MedicationID (candidate key) has been added in sub class relations to maintain cohesiveness of the relation.
- Candidates Keys:
 - DiseaseName in DISEASE entity
 - MedicationID and MedicationName in MEDICATION entity (each differently)

- TreatmentID in UNDERGOING TREATMENTS entity is a partial key.
- The sub classes in MEDICATION are overlapping.
- Added attributes Practitioner, Specialisation and TimeZone, Climate in Prescribed Treatments and User respectively for context build.