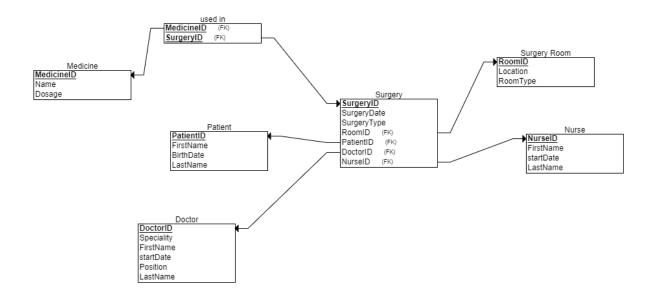
# Report stage 4

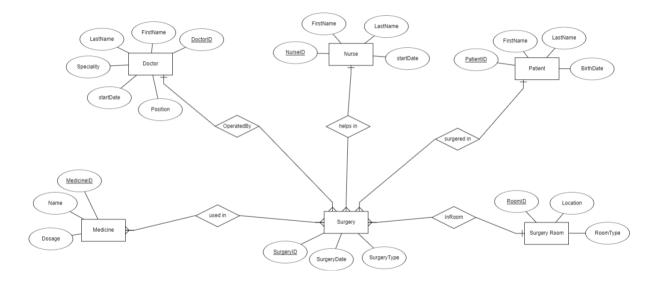
Yuval Yefet 213938905

Jeremie Tordjman 1828264

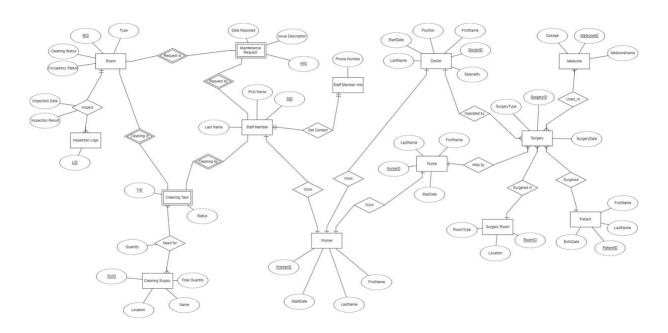
## DSD created via backup received



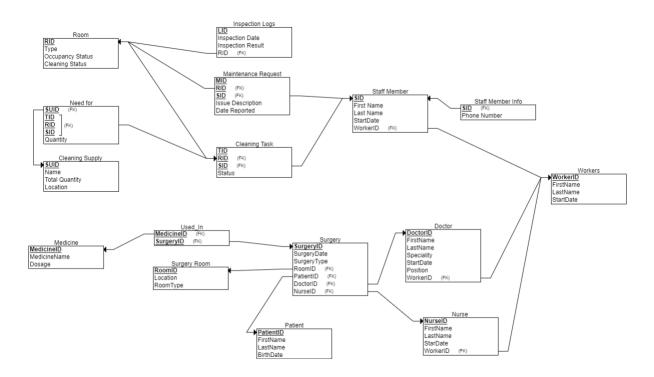
# **ERD** created via reverse engineering



# **ERD Unify**



## **DSD Unify**



# **Integration decisions**

In the DSD we received from the other team, both Doctor and Nurse had common fields. In addition, our staff member table did not have a start date field (Doctor and Nurse had), and there are also common fields with Doctor and Nurse. Thus, we have decided to create a new table named Worker which will represent all the workers in the hospital (Doctor, Nurse and Staff members), in order to have the correct structure.

First, we add the start date field to staff\_member (Update\_staff\_member.sql):

```
SQL Output Statistics
ALTER TABLE Staff_Member
ADD StartDate DATE;
DECLARE
  v_sid Staff_Member.SID%TYPE;
  v start date DATE;
  FOR r IN (SELECT SID FROM Staff Member) LOOP
    -- create a random date between january 2020 and january 2023
v_start_date := TO_DATE('2020-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD') + ROUND(DBMS_RANDOM.VALUE(0, 1095)); -- 1095 for 3 years
    v_sid := r.SID;
    -- Update StartDate
    UPDATE Staff_Member
    SET StartDate = v_start_date
    WHERE SID = v_sid;
  END LOOP;
  COMMIT;
END;
```

## Secondly, we created the Worker table (See integrate.sql):

```
Surgery_Details_View_secondQuery.sql select * from surgery_deta ... Integrate.sql X Update_Staff_Member.sql
SQL Output Statistics
CREATE TABLE Worker
 WorkerID INT GENERATED BY DEFAULT AS IDENTITY,
                                                                                                                          (
 FirstName VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
                                                                                                                          1
 LastName VARCHAR2(30) NOT NULL,
 StartDate DATE NOT NULL,
 PRIMARY KEY (WorkerID)
ALTER TABLE Staff Member
ADD WorkerID INT;
 FOR rec IN (SELECT FirstName, LastName, StartDate FROM Staff Member) LOOP
   INSERT INTO Worker (FirstName, LastName, StartDate)
   VALUES (rec.FirstName, rec.LastName, rec.StartDate);
 END LOOP;
END;
 FOR rec IN (SELECT SID, FirstName, LastName, StartDate FROM Staff Member) LOOP
   UPDATE Staff_Member
   SET WorkerID = (SELECT WorkerID FROM Worker WHERE Worker.FirstName = rec.FirstName AND Worker.LastName = rec.Last
   WHERE SID = rec.SID;
 END LOOP;
END;
ALTER TABLE Staff_Member
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_worker_staff_member
FOREIGN KEY (WorkerID) REFERENCES Worker (WorkerID);
ALTER TABLE Doctor
ADD WorkerID INT;
BEGIN
```

#### Integrate.sql

#### **Creating the Worker Table:**

 This command creates a Worker table with columns for an auto-generated WorkerID, FirstName, LastName, and StartDate. The WorkerID is the primary key, meaning it uniquely identifies each worker.

#### Adding WorkerID to Staff\_Member Table:

• This command adds a new column called WorkerID to the Staff\_Member table. This column will be used to reference the Worker table.

#### **Populating Worker Table from Staff\_Member:**

• This PL/SQL block selects the first name, last name, and start date from the Staff\_Member table and inserts this data into the Worker table for each record. This ensures that each staff member has a corresponding entry in the Worker table.

#### **Updating WorkerID in Staff\_Member:**

• This PL/SQL block updates the WorkerID in the Staff\_Member table. It finds the WorkerID in the Worker table that matches the first name, last name, and start date of each staff member and sets this WorkerID in the Staff Member table.

#### Adding Foreign Key Constraint to Staff\_Member:

This command adds a foreign key constraint to the Staff\_Member table. The
WorkerID in Staff\_Member is linked to the WorkerID in the Worker table, ensuring
that every WorkerID in Staff\_Member corresponds to a valid entry in the Worker
table.

#### **Adding WorkerID to Doctor Table:**

• This command adds a new column called WorkerID to the Doctor table. This column will be used to reference the Worker table.

#### **Populating Worker Table from Doctor:**

 This PL/SQL block selects the first name, last name, and start date from the Doctor table and inserts this data into the Worker table for each record. This ensures that each doctor has a corresponding entry in the Worker table.

# **Updating WorkerID in Doctor:**

 This PL/SQL block updates the WorkerID in the Doctor table. It finds the WorkerID in the Worker table that matches the first name, last name, and start date of each doctor and sets this WorkerID in the Doctor table.

#### **Adding Foreign Key Constraint to Doctor:**

 This command adds a foreign key constraint to the Doctor table. The WorkerID in Doctor is linked to the WorkerID in the Worker table, ensuring that every WorkerID in Doctor corresponds to a valid entry in the Worker table.

#### Adding WorkerID to Nurse Table:

• This command adds a new column called WorkerID to the Nurse table. This column will be used to reference the Worker table.

#### **Populating Worker Table from Nurse:**

• This PL/SQL block selects the first name, last name, and start date from the Nurse table and inserts this data into the Worker table for each record. This ensures that each nurse has a corresponding entry in the Worker table.

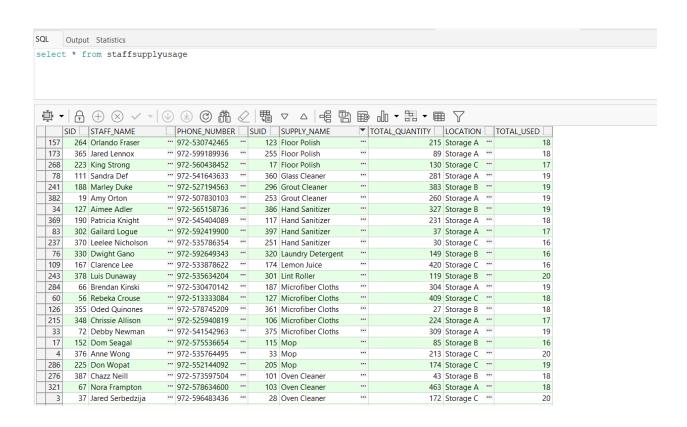
#### **Updating WorkerID in Nurse:**

• This PL/SQL block updates the WorkerID in the Nurse table. It finds the WorkerID in the Worker table that matches the first name, last name, and start date of each nurse and sets this WorkerID in the Nurse table.

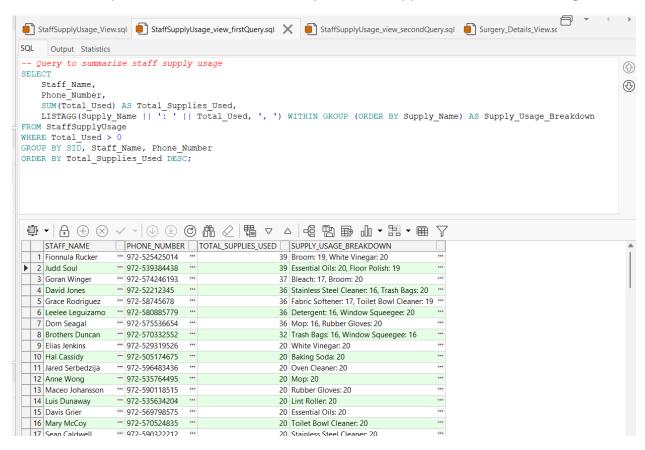
#### Adding Foreign Key Constraint to Nurse:

 This command adds a foreign key constraint to the Nurse table. The WorkerID in Nurse is linked to the WorkerID in the Worker table, ensuring that every WorkerID in Nurse corresponds to a valid entry in the Worker table. This first view, named StaffSupplyUsage, provides a summary of staff supply usage. It combines data from multiple tables to display staff ID, full name, phone number, supply ID, supply name, total quantity, location, and total used quantity of supplies. It uses LEFT JOIN to ensure all staff members are included, even if they haven't used supplies, and groups the results by relevant fields.

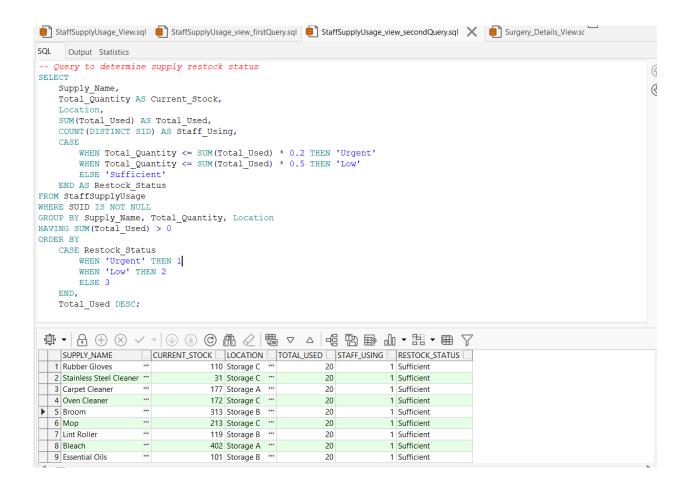
```
-- Create a view to track staff supply usage
CREATE VIEW StaffSupplyUsage AS
   sm.SID,
   sm.FirstName || ' ' || sm.LastName AS Staff Name,
   smi.Phone_Number,
   cs.SUID,
   cs.Name AS Supply Name,
   cs.Total Quantity,
   cs.Location,
   NVL(SUM(nf.Quantity), 0) AS Total_Used
FROM Staff Member sm
LEFT JOIN Staff Member Info smi ON sm.SID = smi.SID
LEFT JOIN Cleaning_Task ct ON sm.SID = ct.SID
LEFT JOIN Need for nf ON ct.TID = nf.TID AND ct.RID = nf.RID AND ct.SID = nf.SID
LEFT JOIN Cleaning_Supply cs ON nf.SUID = cs.SUID
GROUP BY sm.SID, sm.FirstName, sm.LastName, smi.Phone_Number, cs.SUID, cs.Name, cs.Total_Quantity, cs.Location;
```



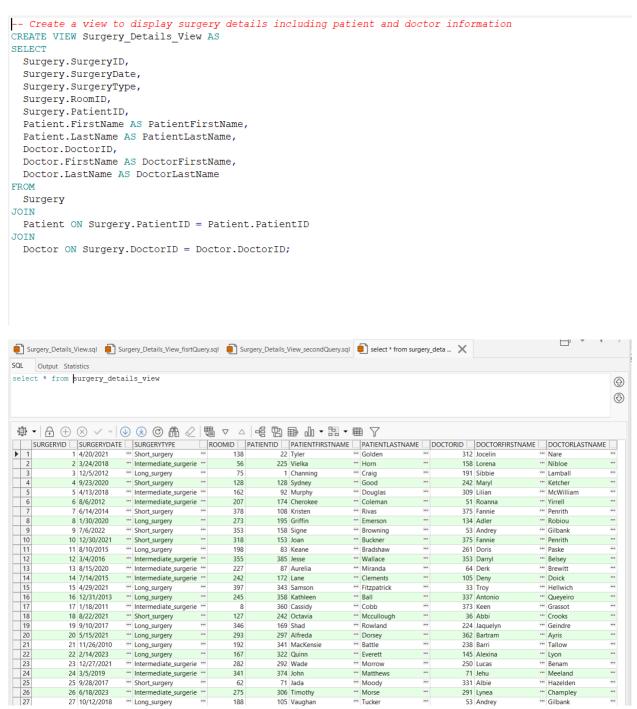
This query summarizes the total supplies used by each staff member. It aggregates the total amount of supplies used (Total\_Supplies\_Used) and provides a detailed breakdown of each supply used by the staff member (Supply\_Usage\_Breakdown). The results are filtered to include only records where supplies have been used (Total\_Used > 0), grouped by staff ID, name, and phone number, and ordered by the total supplies used in descending order.



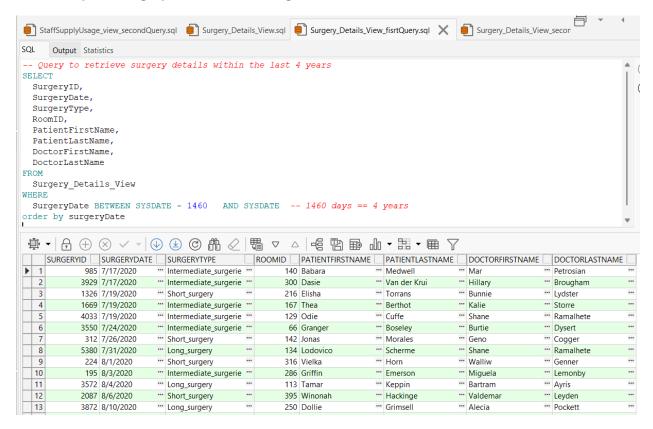
This query evaluates the restock status of supplies based on their current stock and usage. It calculates the total quantity used and the number of staff using each supply and categorizes restock status as 'Urgent', 'Low', or 'Sufficient' based on stock levels. The results are filtered to include only supplies in use (SUID IS NOT NULL), grouped by supply name, total quantity, and location, and ordered by restock urgency and total usage in descending order.



This second view, named Surgery\_Details\_View, consolidates surgery details along with patient and doctor information. It selects surgery ID, date, type, room ID, patient ID, patient first and last name, doctor ID, and doctor first and last name. The data is gathered by joining the Surgery table with the Patient and Doctor tables based on their respective IDs.



This query retrieves details of surgeries that occurred within the last four years. It selects surgery ID, date, type, room ID, patient's first and last names, and doctor's first and last names from the Surgery\_Details\_View view. The results are filtered to include only those surgeries where the date is within the past 1460 days (approximately four years) and are ordered by the surgery date in ascending order.



This query retrieves data from the Surgery\_Details\_View to count the total surgeries performed by each doctor. It selects the DoctorID, DoctorFirstName, and DoctorLastName columns, along with counting the occurrences of SurgeryID for each doctor. The GROUP BY clause is used to group the results by DoctorID, DoctorFirstName, and DoctorLastName, ensuring each doctor's total surgeries are aggregated correctly in the output.

