#### **Table of Contents**

- 2. Assignment 1: Application Description
- 3. Assignment 2: ER Model
- 4. Assignment 3: Schema Design
- 5. Assignment 4: Demo of Designing Views/Simple Queries
- 9. Assignment 5: Demo of Adv. Queries by Unix Shell Implementation
- 14. Assignment 6: Normalization of The Database/Functional Dependencies
- 17. Assignment 7: Normalization/3rd NF
- 23. Assignment 8: Normalization 3NF/BCNF by Algorithm
- 30. Assignment 9: Demonstration of Application by Java/Web Based UI
- 31. Assignment 10: Final Documentations of the Project
- 37. Conclusion

### **Assignment 1: Application Description**

**DBMS for Hospitals -** An efficient system where data between patients, nurses, and doctors need to be simple, efficient, and fast is vital for the hospital systems to run effectively. This software will deal with multiple relations within a complex hospital system. It will deal with a collection of the patient's information, diagnosis details, transactions, etc. Traditionally this has been done and organized manually by the doctors and nurses. But this system will allow for a more efficient approach where everything will be organized by a DBMS.

The management system includes the registration of patients, storing their personal information into the system, the hospital's working doctors, room numbers, computerized billings and diagnosis and many more mentioned in the chart below.

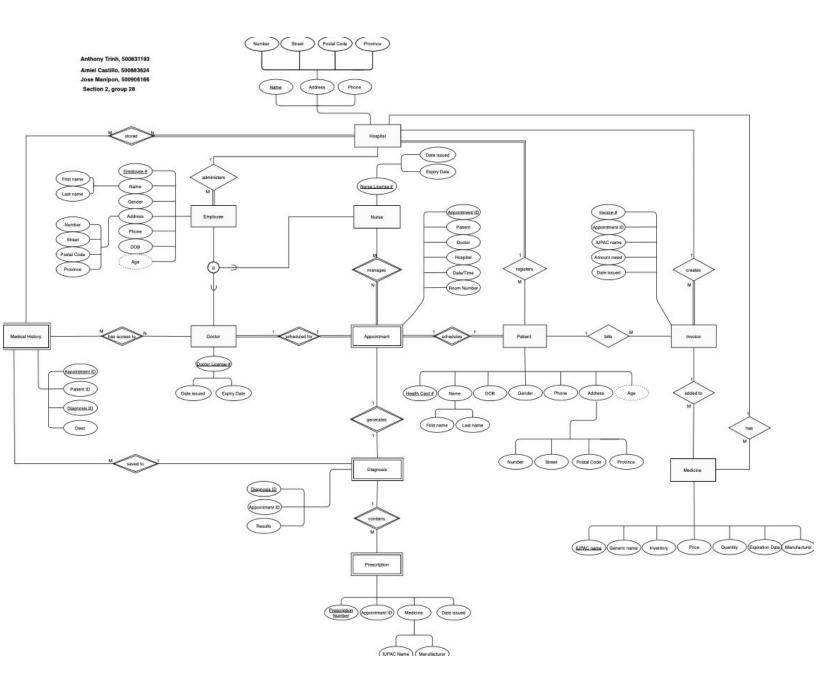
We will include 9 rows in our entity table:

Entity	Attributes		
Patient	Health card #, Name, DOB, Gender, Phone, Address, Status		
Doctor	Name, DOB, Gender, Phone, Address, Postal Code, Specialization		
Medicine Inventory, Name, Price, Expiration Date, Manufacturer			
Medical History Patient, Hospital, Doctor, Date of last visit, Past Diagnosis			
Appointment Patient, Doctor, Type of Appointment Time of Appointment, Date of Appointment, Location			
Diagnosis	Patient, Doctor, Medicine, Diagnosis ID		
Hospital	Appointment, Room Number		
Prescription	Medicine, Diagnosis, Quantity		
Transactions	Appointment, Payment method, Cost Amount, Paid Date, Due Date		

More specifically the Hospital will conduct Appointments where the Patient will receive a Doctor. The Doctor will receive the Patient's Medical History, and conduct the Type of Appointment. The Doctor will then give the Patient a Diagnosis, and, in some cases, a Prescription. The Patient will receive Medicine based on the Prescription, and the

Patient will conduct a Transaction with the Hospital for the Appointment and/or Medicine.

## Assignment 2: ER Model



# **Assignment 3: Schema Design**

schema.sql Creation of tables

```
-- create entity tables

CREATE TABLE hospital ()

hospital_name VARCHAR2(32) NOT NULL,

address_street VARCHAR2(32) NOT NULL,

address_street2 VARCHAR2(32),

address_city VARCHAR2(32) NOT NULL,

address_province VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL,

address_postalcode VARCHAR2(6) NOT NULL,

address_country VARCHAR2(3) DEFAULT 'CAD',

phone VARCHAR2(16) NOT NULL,
```

```
CREATE TABLE doctor (
    doctor_id INT NOT NULL,
    doctorlicense_expiry DATE NOT NULL,
    employee_id INT NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(doctor_id),
    FOREIGN KEY(employee_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id)
);
```

### **Assignment 4: Demo of Designing Views/Simple Queries**

```
| Indicate | Indicate
```

#### Insertion of data

#### HospitalDBMS A4.sq

```
DISERT INTO appointment (appointment_id, appointment_date, appointment_time, room_no_nurse_id, healthcard_no_ndoctor_id, hospital_id)

VALUES (10031, to_date(*127127/2020*, 'mm/dd/yyyy*), 1380, 1, 555879, 1234567899, 141524, 123);

INSERT INTO appointment (appointment_id, appointment_id, appointment_i
```

```
- Hospital Table
SELECT * FROM hospital;
-- get hospitals located in toronto
SELECT * FROM hospital WHERE address_city = 'Toronto';
SELECT * FROM hospital;
SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY hospital_id;
SELECT * FROM employee WHERE hospital_id = 123;
SELECT * FROM employee ORDER BY date_of_birth ASC;
SELECT COUNT(employee_id) AS "# of Employees", hospital_id FROM employee GROUP BY hospital_id;
SELECT * FROM doctor;

    find doctor_id from doctors with ID's that expired in 2020

SELECT doctor_id FROM doctor WHERE doctorlicense_expiry < to_date('01/01/2020','mm/dd/yyyy');
- Nurse Table
SELECT * FROM nurse;
SELECT nurse_id FROM nurse WHERE nurselicense_expiry < to_date('01/01/2025','mm/dd/yyyy');
SELECT * FROM patient;
SELECT * FROM patient WHERE gender = 'F' AND address_city = 'Toronto' AND age < 22;
SELECT * FROM appointment;
SELECT * FROM appointment WHERE appointment_date >= to_date('10/18/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy') AND appointment_date < to_date('10/25/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy');
SELECT * FROM invoice;
 -find all invoices owing 100 or more
SELECT * FROM invoice WHERE amount_owed >= 100;

    Diagnosis Table

SELECT * FROM DIAGNOSIS;
—find all diagnosises that include cancer
SELECT * FROM diagnosis WHERE results LIKE '%cancer%';
  - Medicine Table
SELECT * FROM medicine;
SELECT * FROM medicine WHERE manufacturer='Johnson and Johnson';
— Prescription Table—
SELECT * FROM prescription;
--find all prescriptions for medicine_id='191919', and sort them descending by dosage
SELECT * FROM prescription WHERE medicine_id = '191919' ORDER BY dosage DESC ;
 — Medical History Table —
SELECT * FROM medical_history;

    sort medical histories by healthcard_no

SELECT * FROM medical_history ORDER BY healthcard_no ASC;
```

Queries

```
- ADVANCED QUERIES
 - JOIN queries
 - gets email from given name in appointment
SELECT email
FROM appointment a, patient p WHERE
    p.f_name = 'Ann'
    AND p.l_name = 'Smith'
    AND a.healthcard_no = p.healthcard_no;
SELECT appointment_id
FROM appointment a, patient p, doctor d, nurse n, employee e WHERE
    p.f_name = 'Carl' AND p.l_name = 'Jones'
    AND e.f_name = 'Mindy' AND e.l_name = 'Ramirez'
    and d.employee_id = e.employee_id
    AND a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
    AND a.nurse_id = n.nurse_id
    AND a.healthcard_no = p.healthcard_no;
SELECT e.f_name AS D_firstname, e.l_name AS D_lastname, p.f_name as P_firstname, p.l_name as P_lastname
FROM appointment a, patient p, doctor d, employee e
WHERE a.appointment_id = 10031
    AND a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
    AND d.employee_id = e.employee_id
    AND a.healthcard_no = p.healthcard_no;
 - EXISTS queries, implements intersection
SELECT generic_name, inventory, price, expiration_date, manufacturer
FROM medicine
                                                             - UNION queries
    WHERE EXISTS
                                                             SELECT employee_id FROM nurse
    (SELECT prescription_no
                                                                 UNION
    FROM prescription
     WHERE prescription.medicine_id = medicine.medicine_id); SELECT employee_id FROM doctor;
SELECT e.f_name, e.f_name
                                                             -- MINUS queries
FROM employee e
                                                             -- select all employees not working in Toronto General Hospital
WHERE EXISTS
                                                             SELECT * FROM employee
    (SELECT e.f_name, e.f_name
                                                             MINUS
    FROM employee e, nurse n
                                                             (SELECT e.*
                                                             FROM employee e, hospital h
    n.employee_id = 323680
                                                             WHERE h.hospital_name = 'Toronto General Hospital'
    AND e.employee_id = n.employee_id);
                                                             AND h.hospital_id = e.hospital_id);
SELECT pl.f_name, pl.l_name
FROM patient p1
                                                             SELECT 'Total number of patients: ', COUNT(healthcard_no)
WHERE EXISTS
    (SELECT p2.f_name, p2.l_name
                                                             FROM patient;
    FROM patient p2, appointment a, doctor d, employee e
    WHERE e.f_name = 'John' AND e.l_name = 'Cooper'
                                                             -- GROUP BY
         AND e.employee_id = d.employee_id
                                                             SELECT COUNT(medicine_id), manufacturer
          AND a.doctor_id = d.doctor_id
                                                             FROM medicine
         AND a.healthcard_no = p2.healthcard_no);
                                                             GROUP BY manufacturer;
                                                             SELECT COUNT(employee_id) AS "# of Employees", hospital_id
            Advance quieres
                                                             FROM employee
                                                             GROUP BY hospital_id;
                                                              - OTHER queries
                                                             SELECT 'Average cost of medicine is from sinopharm is ', AVG(price)
                                                             FROM medicine
```

WHERE manufacturer='Sinopharm';

```
DROP VIEW JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES;
CREATE VIEW JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES AS
SELECT medicine_id, iupac_name,generic_name,expiration_date,manufacturer,inventory
FROM medicine
WHERE manufacturer='Johnson and Johnson';
   SELECT * FROM JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES;
   SELECT * FROM JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES WHERE expiration_date < to_date('01/01/2021', 'mm/dd/yyyy');</pre>
     -Select from johnson_and_johnson_medcines, medcines that are low in stock
   SELECT * FROM JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES WHERE inventory <= 100;
   SELECT * FROM medicine MINUS SELECT * FROM JOHNSON_AND_JOHNSON_MEDICINES;
DROP VIEW TORONTO_HOSPITALS;
CREATE VIEW TORONTO_HOSPITALS AS
SELECT hospital_id, hospital_name, address_street,address_city,address_province, address_postalcode, address_country, phone
FROM hospital
WHERE address_city='Toronto';
    SELECT * FROM TORONTO_HOSPITALS;
DROP VIEW ELDERLY_PATIENTS;
CREATE VIEW ELDERLY_PATIENTS AS
SELECT *
FROM patient
WHERE age >= 65;
    ---Selecting the view
    SELECT * FROM ELDERLY_PATIENTS;
    SELECT * FROM ELDERLY_PATIENTS ORDER BY age DESC;
```

View queries

### Assignment 5: Demo of Adv. Queries by Unix Shell Implementation

```
#!/bin/sh
MainMenu()
1
  while [ "$CHOICE" != "START" ]
     clear
  Oracle All Inclusive Tool
                Main Menu - Select Desired Operation(s):
  echo "|
                 <CTRL-Z Anytime to Enter Interactive CMD Prompt>
  echo "|
  echo " $IS_SELECTEDM M) View Manual"
  echo " "
  echo " $IS_SELECTED1 1) Drop Tables"
  echo " $IS_SELECTED2 2) Create Tables"
  echo " $IS_SELECTED3 3) Populate Tables"
  echo " $IS_SELECTED4 4) Query Tables"
  echo " "
  echo " $IS_SELECTEDX X) Force/Stop/Kill Oracle DB"
  echo " "
  echo " $IS_SELECTEDE E) End/Exit"
  echo "Choose: "
  read CHOICE
  if [ "$CHOICE" == "0" ]
  then
     echo "unknown input"
  elif [ "$CHOICE" == "1" ]
     bash drop_tables.sh
     Pause
  elif [ "$CHOICE" == "2" ]
     bash create_tables.sh
     Pause
  elif [ "$CHOICE" == "3" ]
     bash populate_tables.sh
     Pause
  elif [ "$CHOICE" == "4" ]
     bash queries.sh
     Pause
  elif [ "$CHOICE" == "E" ]
   then
     exit
done }
```

shell\_menu.sh

```
sqlplus64 "jamanipo/07226166@(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(Host=oracle.scs.ryerson.ca)(Port=1521))(CONNECT_DATA=(SID=orcl)))" <<EOF
   CREATE TABLE hospital (
       hospital_id INT NOT NULL,
       hospital_name VARCHAR2(32) NOT NULL,
        address_city VARCHAR2(32) NOT NULL,
        address_province VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL,
       address_postalcode VARCHAR2(6) NOT NULL,
       address_country VARCHAR2(3) DEFAULT 'CAD',
        phone VARCHAR2(16) NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY(hospital_id)
   CREATE TABLE employee (
        employee_id INT NOT NULL,
        f_name VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,
        l_name VARCHAR2(64) NOT NULL,
        date_of_birth DATE NOT NULL,
        gender VARCHAR2(6) NOT NULL,
        age INT NOT NULL,
        address_street2 VARCHAR2(32),
        address_province VARCHAR2(2) NOT NULL,
        address_postalcode VARCHAR2(6) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
        address_country VARCHAR2(3) DEFAULT 'CAD', phone VARCHAR2(16) NOT NULL,
        hospital_id INT NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY(employee_id),
        FOREIGN KEY(hospital_id) REFERENCES hospital(hospital_id)
        doctorlicense_expiry DATE NOT NULL,
        employee_id INT NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY(doctor_id),
FOREIGN KEY(employee_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id)
   CREATE TABLE nurse (
nurse_id INT NOT NULL,
        nurselicense_expiry DATE NOT NULL,
        employee_id INT NOT NULL,
        PRIMARY KEY(nurse_id),
        FOREIGN KEY(employee_id) REFERENCES employee(employee_id)
```

#### drop\_tables.sh

```
#!/bin/sh
#export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/lib/oracle/12.1/client64/lib
sqlplus64 "jamanipo/07226166@(DESCRIPTION=(ADDRESS=(PROTOCOL=TCP)(Host=oracle.scs.ryerson.ca)(Port=1521))(CONNECT_DATA=(SID=orcl)))" <<EOF
DROP TABLE administers;
DROP TABLE medical_history;
DROP TABLE prescription;
DROP TABLE diagnosis;
DROP TABLE diagnosis;
DROP TABLE invoice;
DROP TABLE invoice;
DROP TABLE appointment;
DROP TABLE appointment;
DROP TABLE patient;
DROP TABLE nurse;
DROP TABLE doctor;
DROP TABLE doctor;
DROP TABLE employee CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
DROP TABLE hospital CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
exit;
EOF
```

populate\_tables.sh

```
| Product | Company | Comp
```

#### Shell results

```
Oracle All Inclusive Tool
        Main Menu - Select Desired Operation(s):
        <CTRL-Z Anytime to Enter Interactive CMD Prompt>
 M) View Manual
 1) Drop Tables
 2) Create Tables
 3) Populate Tables
 4) Query Tables
 X) Force/Stop/Kill Oracle DB
 E) End/Exit
Choose:
SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5 6
GENERIC_NAME
                                                           INVENTORY
    PRICE EXPIRATIO MANUFACTURER
acetaminophen
       5 01-JAN-30 Tylenol
SQL> SQL> 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
F NAME
F NAME
Andrew
Andrew
John
John
F NAME
F NAME
Michelle
Michelle
Samuel
Samuel
                                                                   12
Ruby
6 rows selected.
SQL> SQL> 2 3
```

# <u>Assignment 6: Normalization of The Database/Functional Dependencies</u>

### **Hospital FDs:**

	♦ HOSPITAL_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_NAME	♦ ADDRESS_STREET					♦ ADDRESS_COUNTRY	♦ PHONE
1	123	Toronto General Hospital	200 Elizabeth St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5G2C4	CAD	4167895297
2	124	Michael Garron Hospital	825 Coxwell Ave	(null)	East York	ON	M4C3E7	CAD	4167893127
3	125	Toronto Western Hospital	399 Bathurst St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5T2S8	CAD	4167898713

Hospital ID → {Hospital Name, Address, Phone}

# **Employee FDs:**

1 323952 Andrew Musak 87-07-12 M 33121 Collins Rd. (null) Toronto ON MIVIN3 CAD 4168794561 dr.andrew.musak33@gmail.com 2 323679 Mindy Ramirez 90-10-10 F 30126 Sisao St. (null) Toronto ON MIP4R2 CAD 647521325 mindy.ramirez@gmail.com 3 323679 John Cooper 89-08-10 M 2789 Prospect Street (null) Toronto ON MIPX13 CAD 647521325 cooper.john@gmail.com 4 323680 Mindelle Stanley 91-10-06 F 30202 Enble Street (null) Toronto ON MID3C CAD 6475123676 stanley.michelle@gmail.com 5 323681 Samuel Honey 90-10-12 M 31A4 Laven Street (null) Toronto AL M2X3B1 CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com 6 323682 Ruby Yul 92-10-11 F 26C6 Thorne Street (null) Toronto ON M2832X CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com			E & L_NAME	DATE_OF_BIRTH		AGE ADDRESS_STREET	ADDRESS_STREET2	ADDRESS_CITY	ADDRESS_PROVINCE			♦ PHONE	<b>⊕</b> EMAIL	♦ HOSPITAL
3 323679 John Cooper 89-08-10 M 2789 Prospect Street (null) Toronto ON M1FX13 CAD 6475213256 cooper.john@gmail.com 4 323680 Michelle Stanley 91-10-06 F 30 202 Enble Street (null) Toronto ON M1D13C CAD 6473125676 stanley.michelle@gmail.com 5 323681 Samuel Honey 90-10-12 M 31A4 Laven Street (null) Toronto AL M2X3B1 CAD 64753561234 samuel.honey@gmail.com 6 323682 Ruby Yul 92-10-11 F 26C6 Thorne Street (null) Toronto ON M2R32X CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com	1	323952 Andrew	Musak	87-07-12	М	33 121 Collins Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	MIV1N3	CAD	4168794561	dr.andrew.musak33@gmail.com	
4 323680 Michelle Stanley 91-10-06 F 30 202 Enble Street (null) Toronto ON MID13C CAD 6473125676 stanley.michelle@gmail.com 5 323681 Samuel Honey 90-10-12 M 31A4 Laven Street (null) Toronto AL M2X3B1 CAD 64753561234 samuel.honey@gmail.com 6 323682 Ruby Yul 92-10-11 F 26C6 Thorne Street (null) Toronto ON M2R32X CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com	2	323678 Mindy	Ramirez	90-10-10	F	30 126 Sisao St.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1P4R2	CAD	6475213125	mindy.ramirez@gmail.com	
5 323681 Samuel Honey 90-10-12 M 31.A4 Laven Street (null) Toronto AL M2X3B1 CAD 64753561234 samuel.honey@gmail.com 6 323682 Ruby Yul 92-10-11 F 26C6 Thorne Street (null) Toronto ON M2R32X CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com	3	323679 John	Cooper	89-08-10	M	27 B9 Prospect Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1PX13	CAD	6475213256	cooper.john@gmail.com	
6 323682 Ruby Yul 92-10-11 F 26 C6 Thorne Street (null) Toronto ON M2R32X CAD 6475352132 ruby.yul@gmail.com	4	323680 Michell	e Stanley	91-10-06	F	30 202 Enble Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1D13C	CAD	6473125676	stanley.michelle@gmail.com	
	5	323681 Samuel	Honey	90-10-12	М	31 A4 Laven Street	(null)	Toronto	AL	M2X3B1	CAD	64753561234	samuel.honey@gmail.com	
	6	323682 Ruby	Yul	92-10-11	F	26 C6 Thorne Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2R32X	CAD	6475352132	ruby.yul@gmail.com	
7 323683 Robert Smith 82-12-15 M 38123 Bay Rd. (null) Toronto ON MIVIN2 CAD 416279454 rsmith@gmail.com	7	323683 Robert	Smith	82-12-15	M	38 123 Bay Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1V1N2	CAD	416279454	rsmith@gmail.com	

Employee ID → { First Name, Last Name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email }

 $\mathsf{DOB} \to \mathsf{Age}$ 

Employee ID  $\rightarrow$  Hospital ID

### **Doctor FDs:**

	♦ DOCTOR_ID	♦ DOCTORLICENSE_EXPIRY	
1	141524	30-03-06	323952
2	141525	20-03-12	323678
3	141526	12-04-06	323679

Employee ID → Doctor ID

 $\hbox{Doctor ID} \to \hbox{Doctor License Expiry}$ 

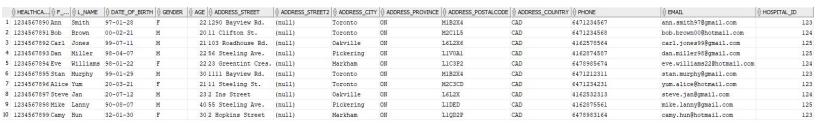
### **Nurse FDs:**

	♦ NURSE_ID	♦ NURSELICENSE_EXPIRY	\$ EMPLOYEE_ID
1	555879	25-09-10	323680
2	555880	22-09-11	323681
3	555881	23-10-10	323682

Employee ID  $\rightarrow$  Nurse ID

### Nurse ID → Nurse License Expiry

#### **Patient FDs:**



Healthcard # → { First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID }

 $DOB \rightarrow Age$ 

Healthcard # → Hospital ID

## **Appointment FDs:**

17	APPOINTMENT_ID	APPOINTMENT_DATE	APPOINTMENT_TIME	♦ ROOM_NO	♦ NURSE_ID	♦ HEALTHCARD_NO	♦ DOCTOR_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
1	10031	20-12-12	1300	1	555879	1234567890	141524	123
2	10012	20-10-20	1400	2	555880	1234567897	141526	124
3	10013	20-10-22	1500	3	555881	1234567892	141525	125

Appointment ID → { Appointment Date, Appointment Time, Room Number, Nurse ID,

Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID }

{Doctor ID, Nurse ID} → Hospital ID

Appointment ID → Doctor ID

Appointment ID → Healthcard # Appointment ID → Diagnosis ID

#### **Invoice FDs:**

					APPOINTMENT_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
1	111112	3	20-10-20	100	10012	123
2	111113	3	20-10-22	10	10013	124

Invoice # → { Medicine ID, Date Issued, Appointment ID } Amount Owed → Medicine ID

Invoice # → Hospital ID

Invoice # → Healthcard #

### **Diagnosis FDs:**

	♦ DIAGNOSIS_ID	RESULTS     RESULTS	
1	123456	Stomach cancer	10012
2	123457	Covid-19	10013

 $\label{eq:Diagnosis} \text{ID} \rightarrow \{ \text{ Results, Appointment ID } \} \text{ Diagnosis ID} \rightarrow \text{Appointment ID}$ 

### **Prescription FDs:**

♦ PRESCRIPTION_NO	♦ DATE_ISSUED	APPOINTMENT_ID		♦ DIAGNOSIS_ID
1231231	20-10-20	10012	191919	123456
1231232	20-10-22	10013	191919	123457
1231233	20-10-22	10013	191920	123457

Prescription # → { Date Issued, Medicine ID, Diagnosis ID, Appointment ID }

Medicine ID → Dosage

Prescription # → Diagnosis ID

### **Medical History FDs:**

	♦ HEALTHCARD_NO		∯ DIAGNOSIS_ID ∯ MEDICAL_DESC
1	1234567897	10012	123456 This guy has stomach cancer, he is allergic to tylonel so prescribe him something els
2	1234567892	10013	123457 Make sure they stay at home for two weeks

Healthcard # → { Diagnosis ID, Medical Description }

Appointment ID→ { Healthcard #, Diagnosis ID, Medical Description }

Diagnosis ID → { Healthcard #, Appointment ID, Medical Description }

Appointment ID → Diagnosis ID

### **Medicine FDs:**

MEDICINE_ID	♦ DOSAGE  ♦ IUPAC_NAME			PRICE	EXPIRATION_DATE		⊕ HOSPITAL_ID
191919	20 N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide	acetaminophen	500	5	30-01-01	Tylenol	123
191920	1008-Chloro-l-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine	alprazolam	200	50	20-12-25	Tylenol	123
191921	10 (S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol	pseudoephedrine	100	50	30-10-22	Johnson and Johnson	123
191922	50 (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenoxy)-3,5-diiodophenyl]propanoic acid	synthroid	50	25.5	29-06-01	Johnson and Johnson	123
191923	50 (3R,5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic ac	id lipitor	200	60	20-12-01	Johnson and Johnson	123
191924	75 (S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol	pseudoephedrine	100	48.75	29-05-02	Sinopharm	123
191925	125 (3R,5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic ac	id lipitor	1200	62.5	27-12-01	Sinopharm	123

Medicine ID  $\rightarrow$  { IUPAC Name, Generic Name, Expiration Date } Medicine ID  $\rightarrow$  Hospital ID Hospital ID  $\rightarrow$  { Inventory, Price }

### **Assignment 7: Normalization/3rd NF**

#### Hospital:

	♦ HOSPITAL_ID ♦ HOSPITAL_NAME	ADDRESS_STREET						♦ PHONE
1	123 Toronto General Hospital	200 Elizabeth St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5G2C4	CAD	4167895297
2	124 Michael Garron Hospital	825 Coxwell Ave	(null)	East York	ON	M4C3E7	CAD	4167893127
3	125 Toronto Western Hospital	399 Bathurst St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5T2S8	CAD	4167898713

Hospital ID → {Hospital Name, Address, Phone}

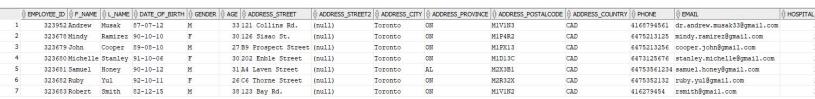
1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

Therefore, this table is in 3NF.

#### **Employee:**



Employee ID → { First Name, Last Name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Age }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

#### **Doctor:**

	♦ DOCTOR_ID	♦ DOCTORLICENSE_EXPIRY	
1	141524	30-03-06	323952
2	141525	20-03-12	323678
3	141526	12-04-06	323679

Doctor ID → { Employee ID, Doctor License Expiry }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

Therefore, this table is in 3NF

#### Nurse:

	♦ NURSE_ID	↑ NURSELICENSE_EXPIRY	♦ EMPLOYEE_ID
1	555879	25-09-10	323680
2	555880	22-09-11	323681
3	555881	23-10-10	323682

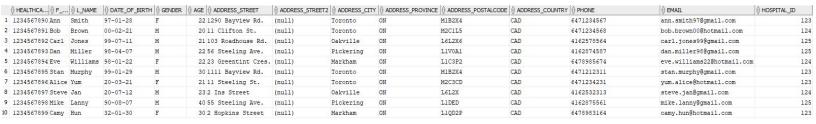
Nurse ID → { Nurse License Expiry, Nurse ID }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

#### **Patient FDs:**



Healthcard # → { First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

Therefore, this table is in 3NF.

### **Appointment:**

1	APPOINTMENT_ID	APPOINTMENT_DATE		ROOM_NO	♦ NURSE_ID	♦ HEALTHCARD_NO	♦ DOCTOR_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
1	10031	20-12-12	1300	1	555879	1234567890	141524	123
2	10012	20-10-20	1400	2	555880	1234567897	141526	124
3	10013	20-10-22	1500	3	555881	1234567892	141525	125

Appointment ID  $\rightarrow$  { Appointment Date, Appointment Time, Room Number, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

#### **Invoice FDs:**

					APPOINTMENT_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
1	111112	3	20-10-20	100	10012	123
2	111113	3	20-10-22	10	10013	124

Invoice # → { Medicine ID, Date Issued, Appointment ID, Amount Owed, Health Card # }

Invoice # → Hospital ID

Invoice # → Healthcard #

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

Therefore, this table is in 3NF.

#### **Diagnosis FDs:**

	♦ DIAGNOSIS_ID	RESULTS     RESULTS	
1	123456	Stomach cancer	10012
2	123457	Covid-19	10013

Diagnosis ID → { Results, Appointment ID }

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: All non-primary attributes are dependent on the primary key. The table does not have a primary key which contains values >1 therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

#### **Prescription FDs:**

♦ PRESCRIPTION_NO				♦ DIAGNOSIS_ID
1231231	20-10-20	10012	191919	123456
1231232	20-10-22	10013	191919	123457
1231233	20-10-22	10013	191920	123457

Prescription # → { Date Issued, Medicine ID, Diagnosis ID, Appointment ID }

Prescription # → Diagnosis ID

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: This table contains a composite key but a partial dependency does not exists because all the non-primary attributes are dependent on the composite key.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

Therefore, this table is in 3NF.

## **Medical History:**

0	HEALTHCARD_NO   APP	OINTMENT_ID ( D	IAGNOSIS_ID ∯ MEDICAL_DESC
1	1234567897	10012	123456 This guy has stomach cancer, he is allergic to tylonel so prescribe him something else
2	1234567892	10013	123457 Make sure they stay at home for two weeks

Healthcard # → { Diagnosis ID, Medical Description }

Appointment ID→ { Healthcard #, Diagnosis ID, Medical Description }

Diagnosis ID → { Healthcard #, Appointment ID, Medical Description }

Appointment ID → Diagnosis ID

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: This table contains a composite key but a partial dependency does not exist because all the non-primary attributes are dependent on the composite key.

3NF: All non-primary attributes are determined Only by the primary key in the table therefore transitive dependencies do not exist

#### Medicine:

	DOSAGE (\$ IUPAC_NAME)	GENERIC_NAME		PRICE	EXPIRATION_DATE		♦ HOSPITAL_ID
191919	20 N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide	cetaminophen	500	5	30-01-01	Tylenol	123
191920	1008-Chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine	lprazolam	200	50	20-12-25	Tylenol	123
191921	10 (S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol p	seudoephedrine	100	50	30-10-22	Johnson and Johnson	123
191922	50 (S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenoxy)-3,5-diiodophenyl]propanoic acid	ynthroid	50	25.5	29-06-01	Johnson and Johnson	123
191923	50 (3R,5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic acid 1	ipitor	200	60	20-12-01	Johnson and Johnson	123
191924	75 (S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol p	seudoephedrine	100	48.75	29-05-02	Sinopharm	123
191925	125 (3R, 5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic acid l	ipitor	1200	62.5	27-12-01	Sinopharm	123

 $\label{eq:Medicine ID} $$ $ \mbox{Medicine ID} $\to $ \{ \mbox{IUPAC Name, Generic Name, Expiration Date } $$ $$ $ \mbox{Medicine ID} $\to $ \{ \mbox{Inventory, Price } $ \} $$$ 

1NF: This table has no multivalued (atomic values) attributes or nested relations, all entries in column are the same type and unique column identifiers are used.

2NF: This table does not have a primary key which contains >1 value therefore partial dependencies do not exist.

3NF: We have no transitive dependencies in this table.

# Assignment 8: Normalization 3NF/BCNF by Bernstein Algorithm

Patient Table: (Healthcard #, First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID)

♦ HEALTHC ♦ F_NAME	L_NAME	♦ DATE_OF	∯ GENDER	♦ AGE ♦ ADDRESS		∯ ADDRESS	♦ ADDRESS	∯ ADDRESS	♦ ADDRESS	♦ PHONE	<b>♦ EMAIL</b>
1234567890 Ann	Smith	97-01-28	F	23 1290 Ba	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1B2X4	CAD	6471234567	ann.smi
1234567891 Bob	Brown	00-02-21	M	20 11 Clif	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2C1L5	CAD	6471234568	bob.bro
1234567892 Carl	Jones	99-07-11	M	21 103 Roa	(null)	Oakville	ON	L6L2X6	CAD	4162578564	carl.jo
1234567893 Dan	Miller	98-04-07	M	22 56 Stee	(null)	Pickering	ON	L1V0A1	CAD	4162874587	dan.mil
1234567894 Eve	Williams	98-01-22	F	22 23 Gree	(null)	Markham	ON	L1C3P2	CAD	6478985674	eve.wil
1234567895 Stan	Murphy	99-01-29	M	21 1111 Ba	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1B2X4	CAD	6471212311	stan.mu
1234567896 Alice	Yum	20-03-21	F	111 Stee	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2C3CD	CAD	6471234231	yum.ali
1234567897 Steve	Jan	20-07-12	M	100 2 Ins S	(null)	Oakville	ON	L6L2X	CAD	4162532313	steve.j
1234567898 Mike	Lanny	90-08-07	М	30 55 Stee	(null)	Pickering	ON	L1DED	CAD	4162875561	mike.la
1234567899 Camy	Hun	32-01-30	F	88 2 Hopki	(null)	Markham	ON	L1QD2P	CAD	6478983164	camy.hu
1234567900 Anthony	Trinh	99-03-12	M	21 135 Hil	(null)	Mississ	ON	L5B3Z2	CAD	6478983164	anthony

#### Step 1: Determine functional dependencies

Health card # → First name

 $\text{Health card \#} \rightarrow \text{Last name}$ 

Health card  $\# \rightarrow \text{Address}$ 

Health card  $\# \rightarrow Phone$ 

Health card  $\# \to \text{Email}$ 

Health card  $\# \rightarrow DOB$ 

Health card # → Age

First name, Last name → Health card #

Last name, Health card  $\# \rightarrow \text{First name}$ 

Last name, Health card # → Age

Last name, Health card  $\# \rightarrow DOB$ 

Last name, Health card # → Address

Last name, Health card # → Phone

Last name, Health card # → Email

#### Step 2: Find redundancies

We have to get rid of the redundant dependencies

Health card # → First name

Health card # → Last name

Health card # → Address

Health card # → Phone

Health card # → Email

Health card # → DOB

```
Health card # \rightarrow Age
First name, Last name \rightarrow Health card #
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow First name
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow Age
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow DOB
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow Address
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow Phone
Last name, Health card # \rightarrow Email
```

The last six FD's are redundant, so we can get rid of them.

There are no partial dependencies since in the dependency First name, Last name  $\rightarrow$  Health card #, first names and last names are not unique, so they cannot alone determine the health card #.

#### Step 3: Find Keys

We have two candidate keys. {Health Card #} {First name, Last name} {DOB}

#### Step 4: Find relations

R1(Health card #, First name, Last name, DOB, Age1, Address, Phone, Email) R2(First name, Last name, Health card #)

Since R2 is a subset of R1, we can eliminate R2 and thus our final schema is R1.

125 (3R,5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic acid lipitor

**Medicine Table:** (Medicine ID, Dosage, IUPAC name, Generic name, Inventory, Price, Expiration date, Manufacturer, Hospital ID)

1	MEDICINE_ID	♦ DOSAGE  ♦ IUPAC_NAME			PRICE DESPIRATION_D	TE MANUFACTURER	♦ HOSPITAL_II
1	191919	20N-(4-hydroxyphenyl)acetamide	acetaminophen	500	5 30-01-01	Tylenol	12
2	191920	1008-Chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-[1,2,4]triazolo[4,3-a][1,4]benzodiazepine	alprazolam	200	50 20-12-25	Tylenol	12
3	191921	10 (S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol	pseudoephedrine	100	50 30-10-22	Johnson and Johnson	12
4	191922	50(S)-2-Amino-3-[4-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diiodophenoxy)-3,5-diiodophenyl]propanoic acid	synthroid	50	25.5 29-06-01	Johnson and Johnson	12
5	191923	50 (3R, 5R)-7-[2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-3-phenyl-4-(phenylcarbamoyl)-5-propan-2-ylpyrrol-1-yl]-3,5-dihydroxyheptanoic acid	lipitor	200	60 20-12-01	Johnson and Johnson	12
6	191924	75(S,S)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropan-1-ol	pseudoephedrine	100	48.75 29-05-02	Sinopharm	12

#### **Step 1: Determine functional dependencies**

Medicine ID → Dosage, IUPAC name, Generic name, Inventory, Price, Expiration date, Manufacturer, Hospital ID

Hospital ID → Inventory, Price

IUPAC name → Generic name

Manufacturer, Hospital ID, Dosage → Inventory, Price

#### Step 2: Find redundancies

Manufacturer, Hospital ID, Dosage  $\rightarrow$  Inventory, Price and Hospital ID  $\rightarrow$  Inventory, Price are redundant, so we will remove the latter.

#### Step 3: Find keys

Candidate keys are {Medicine ID} {Hospital ID} {IUPAC Name}

#### **Step 4: Find relations**

R1(Medicine ID,Dosage, IUPAC name, Generic name, Inventory, Price, Expiration date, Manufacturer, Hospital ID)

R2(Hospital ID, Inventory, Price) R3(IUPAC Name, Generic Name)

Since R2, R3 are subsets of R1, our final schema is R1.

**Appointment Table:** (Appointment ID, Appointment date, Appointment time, Room #, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID)

	# APPOINTMENT_TIME	ROOM_NO	NURSE_ID	♦ HEALTHCARD_NO	DOCTOR_ID	⊕ HOSPITAL_ID
10031 20-12-12	1300	1	555879	1234567890	141524	123
10012 20-10-20	1400	2	555880	1234567897	141526	124
10013 20-10-22	1500	3	555881	1234567892	141525	125

#### Step 1: Determine functional dependencies

Appointment ID → Appointment date, Appointment time, Room #, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID

Appointment date, Appointment time, Healthcard # → Appointment ID

Appointment date, Appointment time, Doctor ID → Appointment ID

Appointment date, Appointment time, Nurse ID → Appointment ID

#### Step 2: Find redundancies

Appointment date, Appointment time, Healthcard  $\# \to \text{Appointment ID}$ , Appointment date, Appointment time, Doctor ID  $\to \text{Appointment ID}$ , and Appointment date, Appointment time, Nurse ID  $\to \text{Appointment ID}$  are redundant, so we will remove the latter.

#### Step 3: Find keys

Candidate keys are { Appointment ID }

```
{ Appointment date, Appointment time, Healthcard # } 
{ Appointment date, Appointment time, Doctor ID } 
{ Appointment date, Appointment time, Nurse ID }
```

#### Step 4: Find relations

R1(Appointment ID, Appointment date, Appointment time, Room #, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID)

R2( Appointment date, Appointment time, Healthcard # → Appointment ID)

R3( Appointment date, Appointment time, Doctor ID → Appointment ID)

R4( Appointment date, Appointment time, Nurse ID → Appointment ID)

Since R2, R3, R4 are subsets of R1, we can eliminate R2, R3, R4. Our final schema is R1.

### Hospital Table: (Hospital ID Hospital Name, Address, Phone)

⊕ но	SPITAL_ID   \$\text{\psi} HOSPITAL_NAME	ADDRESS_STREET						PHONE
1	124 Michael Garron Hospital	825 Coxwell Ave	(null)	East York	ON	M4C3E7	CAD	4167893127
2	125 Toronto Western Hospital	399 Bathurst St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5T2S8	CAD	4167898713
3	123 Toronto General Hospital	200 Elizabeth St	(null)	Toronto	ON	M5G2C4	CAD	4167895297

### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Hospital ID → Hospital Name, Address, Phone

This is already in BCNF

**Employee Table:** (Employee ID, First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Age, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID)

	L_NAME	DATE_OF_BIRTH	<b>♦</b> GENDER <b>♦</b>	AGE ADDRESS_STREET		ADDRESS_CITY	↑ ADDRESS_PROVINCE			♦ PHONE	⊕ EMAIL	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
323952 Andrew	Musak	87-07-12	M	33 121 Collins Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1V1N3	CAD	4168794561	dr.andrew.musak33@gmail.com	123
323678 Mindy	Ramirez	90-10-10	F	30 126 Sisao St.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1P4R2	CAD	6475213125	mindy.ramirez@gmail.com	124
323679 John	Cooper	89-08-10	M	27 B9 Prospect Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1PX13	CAD	6475213256	cooper.john@gmail.com	124
323680 Michelle	Stanley	91-10-06	F	30 202 Enble Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1D13C	CAD	6473125676	stanley.michelle@gmail.com	123
323681 Samuel	Honey	90-10-12	M	31 A4 Laven Street	(null)	Toronto	AL	M2X3B1	CAD	64753561234	samuel.honey@gmail.com	125
323682 Ruby	Yul	92-10-11	F	26 C6 Thorne Street	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2R32X	CAD	6475352132	ruby.yul@gmail.com	125
323683 Robert	Smith	82-12-15	M	38 123 Bay Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	MIV1N2	CAD	416279454	rsmith@gmail.com	123

#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Employee ID  $\rightarrow$  First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Age, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID DOB  $\rightarrow$  Age

The last FD violates BCNF

### Step 2: Decompose the tables

Now we have...

R1(DOB,Age)

R2(Employee ID, First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital)

Now, both of these tables are in BCNF.

**Doctor Table:** (Doctor ID, Doctor License Expiry, Employee ID)

DOCTOR_ID	♦ DOCTORLICENSE_EXPIRY	
141524	30-03-06	323952
141525	20-03-12	323678
141526	12-04-06	323679

### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Doctor ID → Doctor License Expiry, Employee ID

No FD violates BCNF.

**Nurse Table:** (Nurse ID, Nurse License Expiry, Employee ID)

♦ NURSE_ID	♦ NURSELICENSE_EXPIRY	
555879	25-09-10	323680
555880	22-09-11	323681
555881	23-10-10	323682

Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Nurse ID → NurseLicense Expiry, Employee ID

No FD violates BCNF.

# **Patient Table:** (Healthcard #, First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID)

♦ HEALTHCA ♦	F (	L_NAME	DATE_OF_BIRTH	GENDER	AGE	ADDRESS_STREET	ADDRESS_STREET2	ADDRESS_CITY	ADDRESS_PROVINCE	ADDRESS_POSTALCODE	# ADDRESS_COUNTRY	PHONE	⊕ EMAIL	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
1234567890 An	nn S	Smith	97-01-28	F	22	1290 Bayview Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1B2X4	CAD	6471234567	ann.smith97@gmail.com	123
1234567891 Bo	ob B	Brown	00-02-21	М	20	11 Clifton St.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2C1L5	CAD	6471234568	bob.brown00@hotmail.com	124
1234567892 Ca	arl J	Jones	99-07-11	М	21	103 Roadhouse Rd.	(null)	Oakville	ON	L6L2X6	CAD	4162578564	carl.jones99@gmail.com	125
1234567893 Da	an M	filler	98-04-07	М	22	56 Steeling Ave.	(null)	Pickering	ON	L1V0A1	CAD	4162874587	dan.miller98@gmail.com	125
1234567894 Ev	ve W	Villiams	98-01-22	F	22	23 Greentint Cres.	(null)	Markham	ON	L1C3P2	CAD	6478985674	eve.williams22@hotmail.com	124
1234567895 St	tan M	furphy	99-01-29	М	30	1111 Bayview Rd.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M1B2X4	CAD	6471212311	stan.murphy@gmail.com	123
1234567896 A1	lice Y	(um	20-03-21	F	21	11 Steeling St.	(null)	Toronto	ON	M2C3CD	CAD	6471234231	yum.alice@hotmail.com	123
1234567897 St	teve J	Jan	20-07-12	М	23	2 Ins Street	(null)	Oakville	ON	L6L2X	CAD	4162532313	steve.jan@gmail.com	124
1234567898 Mi	ike I	Lanny	90-08-07	М	40	55 Steeling Ave.	(null)	Pickering	ON	LIDED	CAD	4162875561	mike.lanny@gmail.com	125
1234567899 Ca	amy H	iun	32-01-30	F	30	2 Hopkins Street	(null)	Markham	ON	L1QD2P	CAD	6478983164	camy.hun@hotmail.com	123

Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Healthcard # → First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Age, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID)

#### Step 2: Decompose the tables

Now we have...

R1(DOB,Age)

R2(Heatlhcard #, First name, Last name, DOB, Gender, Address, Phone, Email, Hospital ID)

Now, both of these tables are in BCNF.

**Appointment Table:** (Appointment ID, Appointment date, Appointment time, Room #, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID)

APPOINTMENT_ID			∯ ROOM_NO	NURSE_ID	♦ HEALTHCARD_NO	♦ DOCTOR_ID	♦ HOSPITAL_ID
10031	20-12-12	1300	1	555879	1234567890	141524	123
10012	20-10-20	1400	2	555880	1234567897	141526	124
10013	20-10-22	1500	3	555881	1234567892	141525	125

Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Appointment ID  $\rightarrow$  Appointment date, Appointment time, Room #, Nurse ID, Healthcard #, Doctor ID, Hospital ID

No FD violates BCNF.

**Diagnosis Table:** (Diagnosis ID, Results, Appointment ID)

1	123456	Stomach cancer	10012
2	123457	Covid-19	10013

#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Diagnosis ID  $\rightarrow$  Results, Appointment ID No FD violates BCNF.

Invoice Table: (Invoice #, Medicine ID, Date Issued, Amount owed, appointment ID)

		♦ DATE_ISSUED		\$ APPOINTMENT_ID
111112	3	20-10-20	100	10012
111113	3	20-10-22	10	10013

#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Invoice # → Medicine ID, Date issued, amount owed, appointment ID

No FD violates BCNF.

Prescription Table: (Prescription #, Appointment ID, Medicine ID, Diagnosis ID)

♦ PRESCRIPTION_NO ♦ DATE_ISSUED	# APPOINTMENT_ID	MEDICINE_ID	DIAGNOSIS_ID
1231231 20-10-20	10012	191919	123456
1231232 20-10-22	10013	191919	123457
1231233 20-10-22	10013	191920	123457

#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Prescription #  $\rightarrow$  Date Issued, Medicine ID, Diagnosis ID, Appointment ID No FD violates BCNF.

**Medical History Table:** (Healthcard #, Appointment ID, Diagnosis ID, Medical Desc)

⊕ HEALTHCARD_NO	APPOINTMENT_ID	∯ DIAGNOSIS_ID   ∯ MEDICAL_DESC
1234567897	10012	123456 This guy has stomach cancer, he is allergic to tylonel so prescribe him something else
1234567892	10013	123457 Make sure they stay at home for two weeks

#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

Healthcard #, Appointment ID, Diagnosis ID  $\rightarrow$  Medical Desc No FD violates BCNF.

**Medicine Table**: (Medicine ID, Dosage, IUPAC Name, Generic Name, Inventory, Price, Expiration date, Manufacturer, Hospital ID)



#### Step 1: Determine the FD's that violate BCNF

 $\mbox{Medicine ID} \rightarrow \mbox{Dosage, IUPAC Name, Generic name, Inventory, Price, Expiration date, Manufacturer,} \\ \mbox{Hospital ID}$ 

Hospital ID  $\rightarrow$  Inventory, Price IUPAC Name  $\rightarrow$  Generic Name

The latter two FD's violate BCNF

### Step 2: Decompose the Tables

R1(Hospital ID, Inventory, Price)

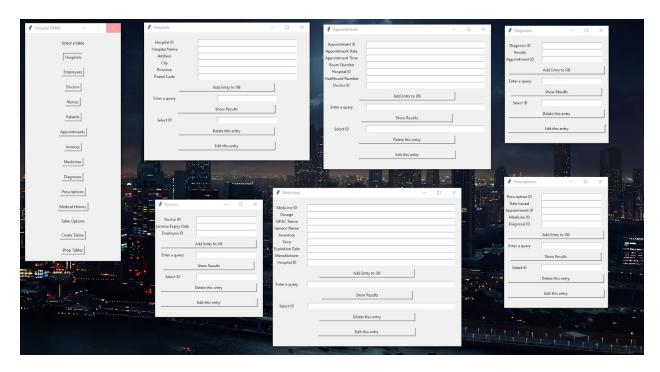
R2(Medicine ID, Dosage, IUPAC Name, Generic Name, Expiration date, manufacturer, Hospital ID) R3(IUPAC Name, generic name)

R4(Medicine ID, Dosage, IUPAC Name, Expiration date, Manufacturer, Hospital ID)

So finally, the tables decomposed into BCNF are R1, R3, R4. We omit R2 since it is a subset of R4.

In conclusion, all tables are now BCNF/3NF since all of their attributes are independent of one another, and depend ONLY on their respective tables Primary Key.

# **Assignment 9: Demonstration of Application by Java/Web Based UI**



Code: <a href="https://github.com/anthony-trinh/tkinter-sqlite-quis">https://github.com/anthony-trinh/tkinter-sqlite-quis</a>

# **Assignment 10: Relational Algebra Notation**

# Hospital Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing hospitals	SELECT * FROM hospital;	hospital
get hospitals located in toronto	SELECT * FROM hospital WHERE address_city = 'Toronto';	$\pi_{hospital\_id, address\_city}(\sigma_{address\_city} = "Toronto" (hospital))$

# Employee Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing employees	SELECT * FROM employee;	employee
get employees in hospital 123	SELECT * FROM employee WHERE hospital_id = 123;	$\pi_{\text{employee\_id, hospital\_id}}(\sigma_{\text{hospital\_id} = 123} \text{ (employee)})$

# **Doctor Table**

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing doctors	SELECT * FROM doctor;	doctor
find doctor_id from doctors with ID's that expired in 2020	SELECT doctor_id FROM doctor WHERE doctorlicense_expiry < to_date('01/01/2020','mm/dd/yyyy');	π <sub>doctor_id, doctorlicense_expiry</sub> ( σ <sub>doctorlicense_expiry</sub> < to_date('01/01/2020','mm/dd/yyyy')(doctor))

# Nurse Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing nurses	SELECT * FROM nurse;	nurse
find nurse_id from nurses with ID's that expire in the next 5 years	SELECT nurse_id FROM nurse WHERE nurselicense_expiry < to_date('01/01/2025','mm/dd/yyyy');	$\pi_{\text{nurse\_id, nurselicense\_expiry}} ( \\ \sigma_{\text{doctorlicense\_expiry}} < \text{to\_date('01/01/2025','mm/dd/yyyy')} (\text{nurse}))$

# Patient Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing patients	SELECT * FROM patient;	patient
find all the women age 22 from toronto	SELECT * FROM patient WHERE gender = 'F' AND address_city = 'Toronto' AND age < 22;	π <sub>healthcard_no, age, gender, adress_city</sub> ( σ <sub>gender = 'F' AND address_city</sub> = 'Toronto' AND age < 22 (patient))

# Appointment Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing appointments	SELECT * FROM appointment ;	appointment
find appointments taken during the November 18 to 25, in the year 2020	SELECT * FROM appointment WHERE appointment_date >= to_date('10/18/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy') AND appointment_date < to_date('10/25/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy');	π <sub>appointment_id</sub> , healthcard_no( σ appointment_date >= to_date('10/18/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy') AND appointment_date < to_date('10/25/2020', 'mm/dd/yyyy')(appointment))

# Invoice Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing invoices	SELECT * FROM invoice;	invoice
find all invoices owing 100 or more	SELECT * FROM invoice WHERE amount_owed >= 100;	$\pi_{\text{invoice}\_no, amount\_owed}($ $\sigma_{\text{amount}\_owed} >= 100 \text{(invoice)})$

# Diagnosis Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing	SELECT * FROM diagnosis;	diagnosis

diagnoses		
find all diagnoses that include cancer	SELECT * FROM diagnosis WHERE results LIKE '%cancer%';	$\pi_{\text{diagnosis\_id, results}}(\sigma_{\text{results LIKE '%cancer}\%'}(\text{diagnosis}))$

# Medicine Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing medicine	SELECT * FROM medicine ;	medicine
find all drugs made by johnson and johnson	SELECT * FROM medicine WHERE manufacturer='Johnson and Johnson';	π <sub>medicine_id, manufacturer</sub> ( σ <sub>manufacturer</sub> = 'Johnson and Johnson' (medicine))

# Prescription Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing appointments	SELECT * FROM prescription ;	prescription
find all prescriptions for medicineId='191919' and sort them descending by dosage	SELECT * FROM prescription WHERE medicine_id = '191919' ORDER BY dosage DESC;	π <sub>perscription_id, medicine_id</sub> (σ <sub>medicine_id = '191919'</sub> (prescription))

# Medical History Table

English	SQL	RA
get all the existing medical histories	SELECT * FROM medical_history ;	medical_history

# -- ADVANCED QUERIES

# -- JOIN queries

English	SQL	RA
gets email from given name in appointment	SELECT email  FROM appointment a, patient p WHERE  p.f_name = 'Ann'  AND p.l_name = 'Smith'  AND a.healthcard_no = p.healthcard_no;	π <sub>appointment_id, healthcard_no, email</sub> (σ <sub>p.f_name</sub> = 'Ann' (σ <sub>p.f_name</sub> = 'Smith' (Appointment    Patient))
get first name of patient from appointment 10031	SELECT f_name  FROM appointment a, patient p  WHERE a.appointment_id = 10031  AND a.healthcard_no = p.healthcard_no; $\pi_{f name}(\sigma_{annointment id = 10031}(Appointment    Patient))$	π <sub>f_name</sub> (σ <sub>appointment_id = 10031</sub> (Appointment    Patient))

# -- EXISTS queries, implements intersection

English	SQL	RA
existing tables	SELECT generic_name, inventory, price, expiration_date, manufacturer  FROM medicine  WHERE EXISTS  (SELECT prescription_no  FROM prescription	$\pi_{\text{generic\_name, inventory, price, expiration\_date, manufacturer}}(\sigma)$ $\text{EXISTS}(\pi_{\text{prescription}}(\text{Prescription}    \text{ Patient}))$

WHERE prescription.medicine_id = medicine.medicine_id);	

# -- UNION queries

English	SQL	RA
get all the nurses and doctors	SELECT employee_id FROM nurse  UNION  SELECT employee_id FROM doctor;	nurse U doctor
get all hospital cities and patient address cities	SELECT address_city FROM hospital UNION SELECT address_city FROM patient ORDER BY address_city;	$\pi_{\text{hospital\_id, address\_city}}(\sigma_{\text{address\_city}}(\text{hospital})) \; \cup \\ \pi_{\text{healthcard\_no, address\_city}}(\sigma_{\text{address\_city}}(\text{patient}))$

# -- MINUS queries

English	SQL	RA
get all the employees not working in Toronto General Hospital	SELECT * FROM employee	employee - $\sigma_{hospital\_name}$ = 'Toronto General Hospital' (employee)
	MINUS	
	(SELECT e.*	
	FROM employee e, hospital h	
	WHERE h.hospital_name = 'Toronto General Hospital'	
	AND h.hospital_id = e.hospital_id);	

# -- COUNT

Get total numbers of patients where their first name is 'John'	SELECT 'Total number of patients: ', COUNT(healthcard_no)	$\pi_{COUNT(health_no)}(\sigma_{f_name = 'John'}(Patient))$
	WHERE f_name = 'John'	
	FROM patient ;	

### Conclusion

The document summarizes all the processes taken of our Hospital Database. It utilizes SQL and the fundamentals of database management in order to manage and display the information required to operate a hospital. Many layers of normal forms were explored which were needed to normalize the tables storing information on important components of a hospital such as the doctors, patients, prescriptions, and appointments. The SQL queries made during the course allows for easy retrieval for key information. These queries were later rewritten using Relational Algebra notation to yield instances of relations as output. Overall, our database has evolved from a database with a beak ER diagram, to a normalized and standardized one. Nevertheless, this project has given our group the skills required to build any database system.