

Muhammad Kaleem

56614

BS – DS 4-1

Lab Task 10 :

Trigger Implementation

Hospital Database

Step 1 :

Creating and using Hospital Database

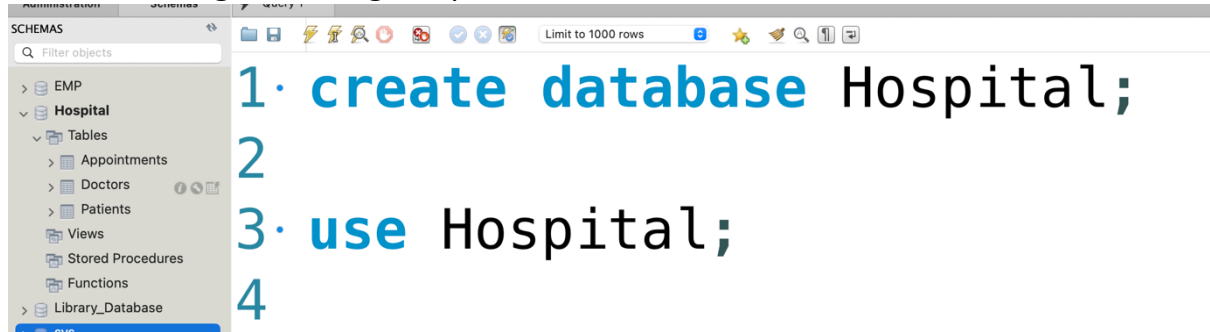


Figure 1.creating and using hospital

Step 2:

Creating table of Doctors to store their info

```
create table Doctors(  
    doctor_id int primary key,  
    doctor_name varchar(50),  
    specialization varchar(50)  
);
```

Step 3:

Creating table of Patients to keep their record

```
create table Patients (  
    patient_id int primary key,  
    patient_name varchar(50),  
    date_of_birth date,  
    phone_no varchar(30)  
);
```

Step 4:

Creating the table for appointments

```
create table Appointments (  
  appointment_id int primary key,  
  patient_id int,  
  doctor_id int,  
  appointment_date date,  
  visit_reason varchar(200),  
  consultation_fee float,  
  foreign key (patient_id) references Patients(patient_id),  
  foreign key (doctor_id) references Doctors(doctor_id)  
);
```

Step 5:

Creating the table for the records of bill

```
create table Billing (  
  bill_id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,  
  patient_id int,  
  bill_amount float,  
  bill_date date,  
  bill_month int,  
  bill_year int,  
  foreign key (patient_id) references Patients(patient_id)  
);
```

Step 6:

Creating trigger to set the new year and month of the bill

```
delimiter \\  
  
create trigger trg_set_bill_month_year  
before insert on Billing  
for each row  
begin  
  set new.bill_month = month(new.bill_date);  
  set new.bill_year = year(new.bill_date);  
end;  
//  
delimiter;
```

Step 7:

Creating trigger for the billing depending upon the appointments

```
delimiter \\  
  
create trigger trg_appointment_to_billing  
before insert on Appointments  
for each row  
begin  
    declare v_count int;  
  
    select count(*) into v_count  
    from Billing  
    where patient_id = new.patient_id  
        and bill_month = month(new.appointment_date)  
        and bill_year = year(new.appointment_date);  
  
    if v_count > 0 then  
        update Billing  
        set bill_amount = bill_amount + new.consultation_fee,  
            bill_date = new.appointment_date  
        where patient_id = new.patient_id  
            and bill_month = month(new.appointment_date)  
            and bill_year = year(new.appointment_date);  
    else  
        insert into Billing (patient_id, bill_amount, bill_date)  
        values (new.patient_id, new.consultation_fee, new.appointment_date);  
    end if;  
end;  
//  
  
delimiter;
```

Step 8:

Inserting values into Doctors table

```
insert into Doctors (doctor_id, doctor_name, specialization)
values (1, 'Dr. Nazrah', 'General Surgeon'),
      (2, 'Dr. Rashida ', 'Medical Speciaist');
```

Step 9:

Inserting values into Patients table

```
insert into Patients (patient_id, patient_name, date_of_birth, phone_no)
values (1, 'John Doe', '1990-01-15', '1234567890'),
      (2, 'Jane Roe', '1985-06-20', '2345678901');
```

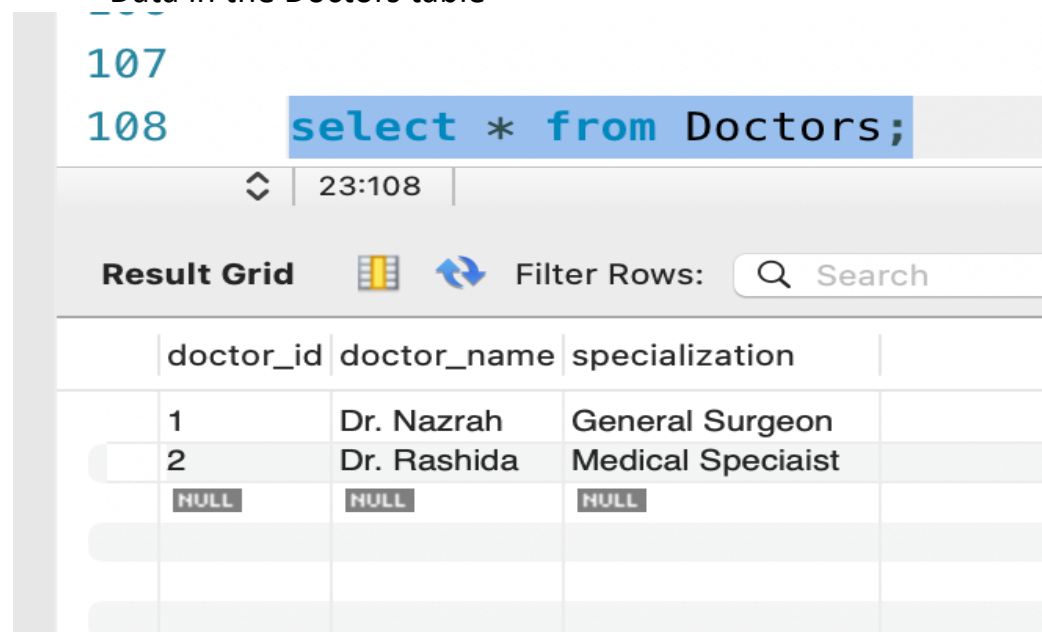
Step 10:

Inserting values into Appointments table

```
insert into Appointments (appointment_id, patient_id, doctor_id, appointment_date, visit_reason, consulation_fee)
values (1, 1, 1, '2025-05-01', 'Routine Checkup', 100),
      (2, 1, 2, '2025-05-15', 'Hormonal disease Chcheckup', 150),
      (3, 2, 1, '2025-05-20', 'Operation', 120);
```

Step 11:

Data in the Doctors table



The screenshot shows a database client interface. At the top, the query `select * from Doctors;` is entered in a text field. Below the query field, there is a 'Result Grid' section. The grid displays the results of the query in a table format. The table has four columns: `doctor_id`, `doctor_name`, `specialization`, and an empty column. The data rows are as follows:

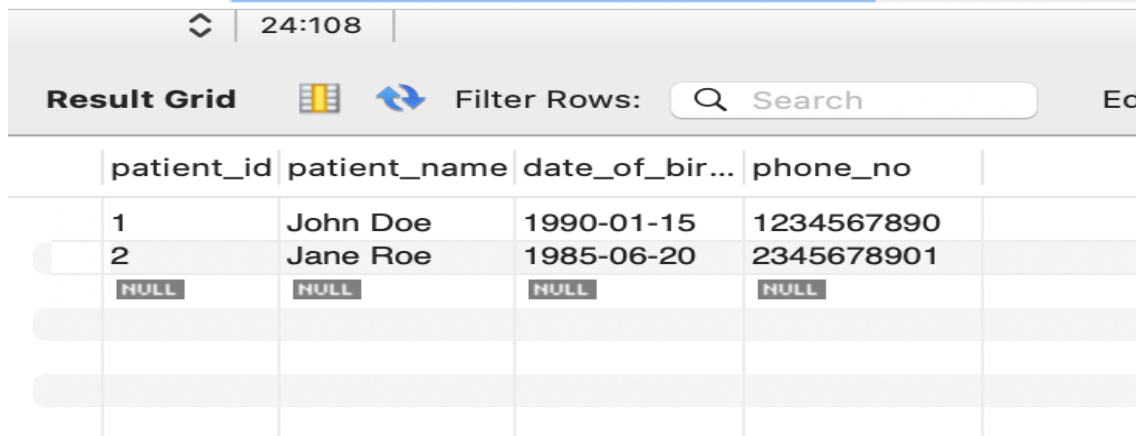
doctor_id	doctor_name	specialization	
1	Dr. Nazrah	General Surgeon	
2	Dr. Rashida	Medical Speciaist	
NULL	NULL	NULL	

Step 12:

Data in the Patients table

107

108 `select * from Patients;`



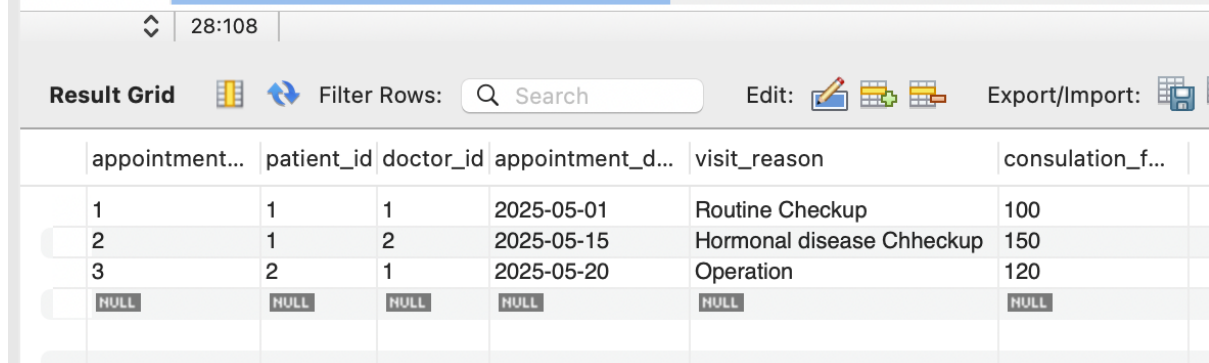
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, the SQL editor contains the query `select * from Patients;`. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the data from the Patients table. The table has five columns: patient_id, patient_name, date_of_birth, phone_no, and an empty column. The data is as follows:

patient_id	patient_name	date_of_birth	phone_no	
1	John Doe	1990-01-15	1234567890	
2	Jane Roe	1985-06-20	2345678901	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

Step 13:

Data in the Appointments table

108 `select * from Appointments;`



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. At the top, the SQL editor contains the query `select * from Appointments;`. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the data from the Appointments table. The table has seven columns: appointment_id, patient_id, doctor_id, appointment_date, visit_reason, consultation_fee, and an empty column. The data is as follows:

appointment_id	patient_id	doctor_id	appointment_date	visit_reason	consultation_fee	
1	1	1	2025-05-01	Routine Checkup	100	
2	1	2	2025-05-15	Hormonal disease Chcheckup	150	
3	2	1	2025-05-20	Operation	120	
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	

Conclusion :

We designed and implemented a hospital database in MySQL Workbench, creating multiple interconnected tables using primary and foreign keys to ensure data integrity. We further enhanced the system by adding triggers, which automatically manage billing records when new appointments are made, ensuring real-time updates without manual intervention. This setup demonstrates how relational databases, combined with automation through triggers, can streamline hospital operations like appointments and billing, improve accuracy, and reduce administrative workload.

