**Business Rules for Database:**

For the hospital database there must be some constraints and compulsory information to be inputted as it is a medical database and must store proper patient information.

So, in the situation with a patient in the patient table, they must have:

Name, Age, Address, Gender, Phone Number and check in and check out. An email is secondary, it can be inputted but is not crucial. The patient must have a check in date to be seen by a consultant. The patient will check in and then be given a Visit\_ID which is in the Consultant Arrival table. This is needed before the info can be assigned to a consultant.

The consultant must have an ID, name, speciality, phone, address etc... as with the patient.

The info can then be linked to the prescription table as both a consultant ID and patient ID are needed for generation of a prescription. A prescription will only be able to be given if a patient ID and Consultant ID that implemented the prescription is available.

The medicine table which is linked to the prescription table must have a prescription ID given and a name of the medicine.

A consultant is assigned to a ward. The ward must have a clarified type for which types of illness it is suited to handle. A ward will have a number as a primary key, number of beds, type and price per night. It will have a Ward Sister ID as a foreign key and Ailment ID as a foreign key also. The ward will be linked to an ailment table which itself will have Ailment ID as a primary key and type of Ailment also.

The ward will be linked to the Ward Sister table via one to many relationship. And a ward sister will have an ID as a primary Key and have ward number as a foreign Key. It should contain Name, Address, County, Phone and email also.

The ward table will also be assigned a nurse Via the nurse table. A nurse in the table should have an ID as Primary key and a name as a foreign Key. They will also have a name, address, county and phone number as mandatory requirements.