**Functional Dependencies**

Employee, Doctor

eID → ename, sin, loginID, password (,license, qualification)

With the employee’s ID you can find out the name, SIN, loginID and password of that employee as well as license and qualification if the employee is a doctor

Appointment

eID, time → fee, pID

The employee ID here is one in the *Doctor* table and with the eID along with the time you can find out the fee associated with that appointment and the patient’s ID.

Patient

pID → pname, address, phone, email, carecardnum

From the patient’s ID, you can find out this patient’s name, address, phone, email and Carecard number.

Schedule

deID, time → reID, pId

You can find out who scheduled the appointment and the patient with an appointment if you have the time and the doctor’s ID.

has\_fHistory

pID → pname

pID, fname, condition, relation → pname

The patient ID determines the patient’s name. The family member’s name, condition and relation are part of the primary key because a single family member can have multiple hereditary conditions and a patient could have multiple family members with the same name but they would be related to the patient differently.

contains\_pHistory

pID → pname

pID, pdate, condition → medication

The patient ID determines the patient’s name. On a given day, a patient is diagnosed with a certain condition and the medication is determined by this. A patient cannot be diagnosed with the same condition on any given day which is why both are part of the primary key

has\_MedicalRecords

pID → pname, allergies, emerContacts

The patient ID determines the patient’s name, allergies and emergency contact(s).