

Apollo Hospital Database Management

NoSQL Assignment

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Introduction:

The aim of the project is to build a REST API on Apollo Hospital database using python, flask and MongoDB. Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited is an Indian hospital chain based in Chennai, India. It was founded by Dr. Prathap C. Reddy in 1983 as the first corporate health care provider in India. Several of the Apollo's hospitals have been among the first in India to receive international healthcare accreditation by the America-based Joint Commission International (JCI) as well as 13 NABH National Accreditation Board for Hospitals & Healthcare Providers hospitals.

Software Used:

1. MongoDB

MongoDB is a document-oriented NoSQL database used for high volume data storage. Instead of using tables and rows as in the traditional relational databases, MongoDB makes use of collections and documents. Documents consist of key-value pairs which are the basic unit of data in MongoDB. Collections contain sets of documents and function which is the equivalent of relational database tables. MongoDB is a database which came into light around the mid-2000s.

2. Flask

Flask is a web application framework written in Python. Armin Ronacher, who leads an international group of Python enthusiasts named Pocco, develops it. Flask is based on Werkzeug WSGI toolkit and Jinja2 template engine. Both are Pocco projects.

3. Python

Python is a high-level, general-purpose and a very popular programming language. Python programming language (latest Python 3) is being used in web development, Machine Learning applications, along with all cutting edge technology in Software Industry. Python Programming Language is very well suited for Beginners, also for experienced programmers with other programming languages like C++ and Java.

4. Postman

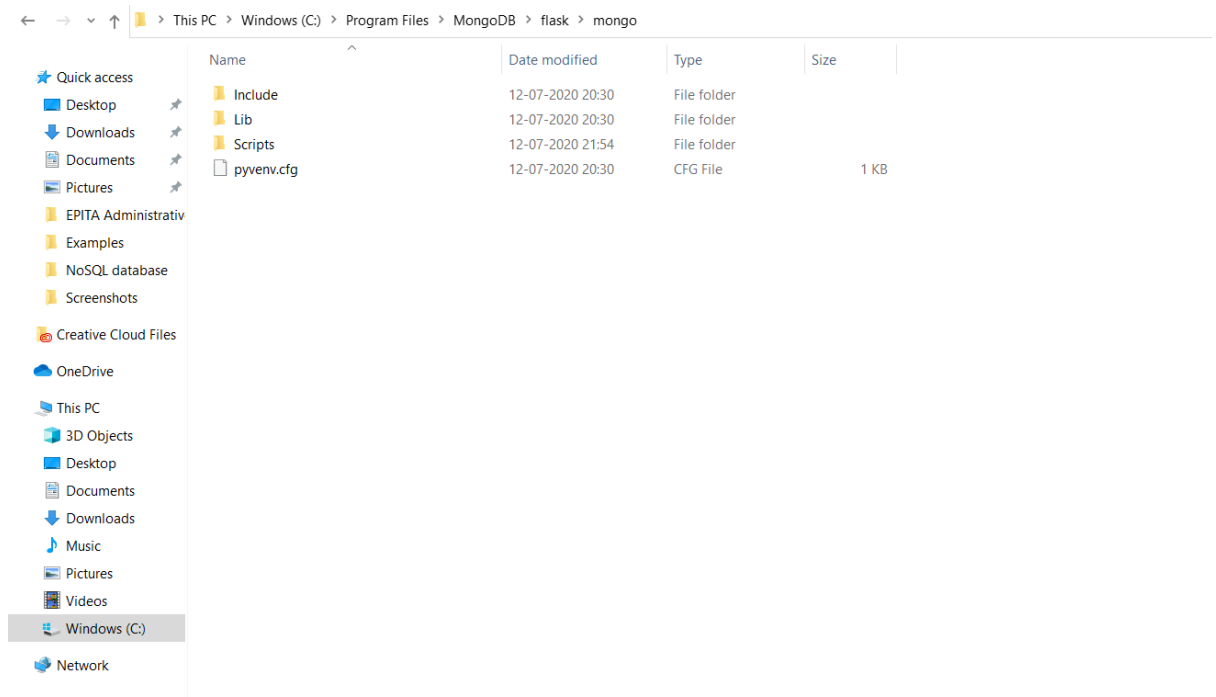
Postman is a collaboration platform for API development. Postman's features simplify each step of building an API and streamline collaboration so you can create better APIs—faster.

Installation Guide:

1. Check if python is installed in system
 - a. Open CMD as administrator
 - b. Type *pip list* and see if python is listed
 - c. If not, run command *pip install python*
2. In C: drive, create folder *data* and inside data another folder *db*
3. Go to Task Manager>Services>MongoDB and check if service is running
4. Go to MongoDB.com and download community server. An .msi installer file will be downloaded.
5. Once file is download, Install MongoDB by running .msi file. Follow steps and do complete installation.
6. Once it is installed, MongoDB compass will be installed. You will be able to connect it to the database on *localhost* and port *27017*.
7. By default, three databases will be created.

Creating the database

1. Go to CMD and run *pip list* to check tools installed.
2. Create a new folder *flask* anywhere in the system. Inside flask folder, create another folder named *mongo*
3. In CMD, go to Mongo directory, create a virtual environment, using command *py -m venv* .
4. Below folders will be created



5. Go to Scripts folder in CMD and run *activate* to activate the virtual environment
6. We will be inside mongo virtual environment.

7. Install flask using command *pip install flask*
8. Create server.py file which will contain our source code in the mongo folder
9. Install pymongo using command *pip install pymongo*
10. Run pip list to confirm if flask and pymongo is installed.

(mongo) C:\Program Files\MongoDB\flask\mongo>pip list

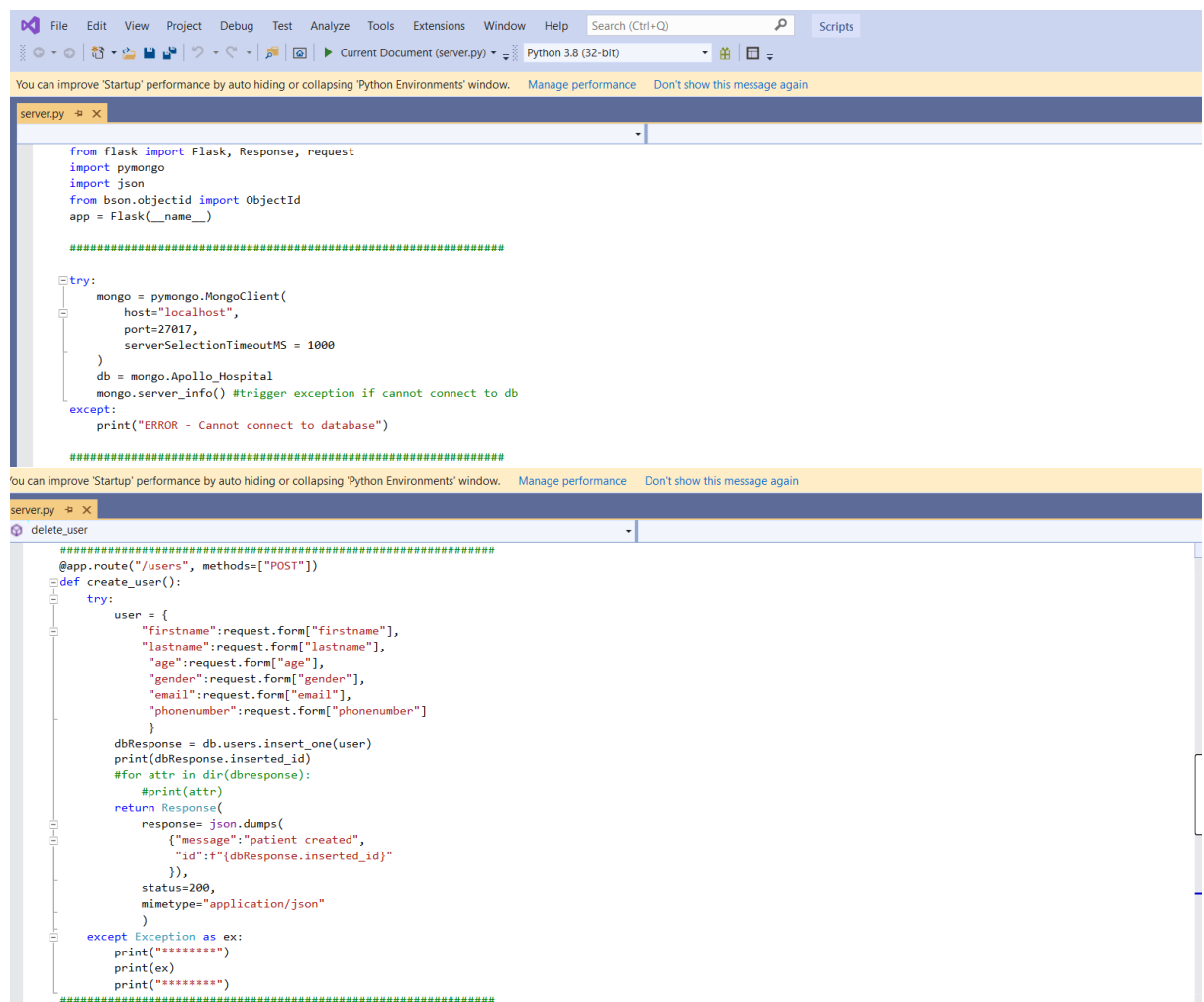
Package Version

```
-----
click      7.1.2
Flask      1.1.2
itsdangerous 1.1.0
Jinja2     2.11.2
MarkupSafe 1.1.1
pip        19.2.3
pymongo    3.10.1
setuptools 41.2.0
Werkzeug   1.0.1
```

WARNING: You are using pip version 19.2.3, however version 20.1.1 is available.

You should consider upgrading via the 'python -m pip install --upgrade pip' command.

11. Go to server.py file and create connection and database. Below is the snip of the source code. Here we will create database and collections.



```

from flask import Flask, Response, request
import pymongo
import json
from bson.objectid import ObjectId
app = Flask(__name__)

#####

try:
    mongo = pymongo.MongoClient(
        host="localhost",
        port=27017,
        serverSelectionTimeoutMS = 1000
    )
    db = mongo.Apollo_Hospital
    mongo.server_info() #trigger exception if cannot connect to db
except:
    print("ERROR - Cannot connect to database")

#####

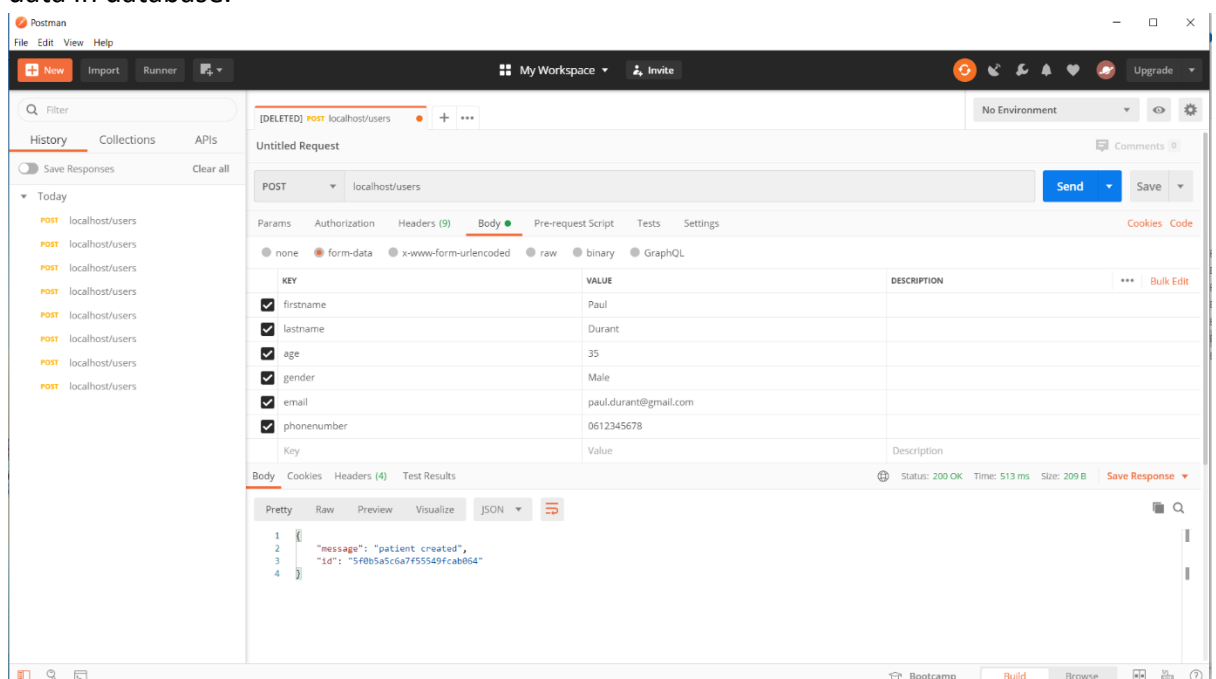
#####
@app.route("/users", methods=["POST"])
def create_user():
    try:
        user = {
            "firstname":request.form["firstname"],
            "lastname":request.form["lastname"],
            "age":request.form["age"],
            "gender":request.form["gender"],
            "email":request.form["email"],
            "phonenumber":request.form["phonenumber"]
        }
        dbResponse = db.users.insert_one(user)
        print(dbResponse.inserted_id)
        #for attr in dir(dbResponse):
        #print(attr)
        return Response(
            response= json.dumps(
                {"message":"patient created",
                "id":f"{dbResponse.inserted_id}"
                }),
            status=200,
            mimetype="application/json"
        )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("*****")
        print(ex)
        print("*****")
#####
def delete_user():
    pass

```

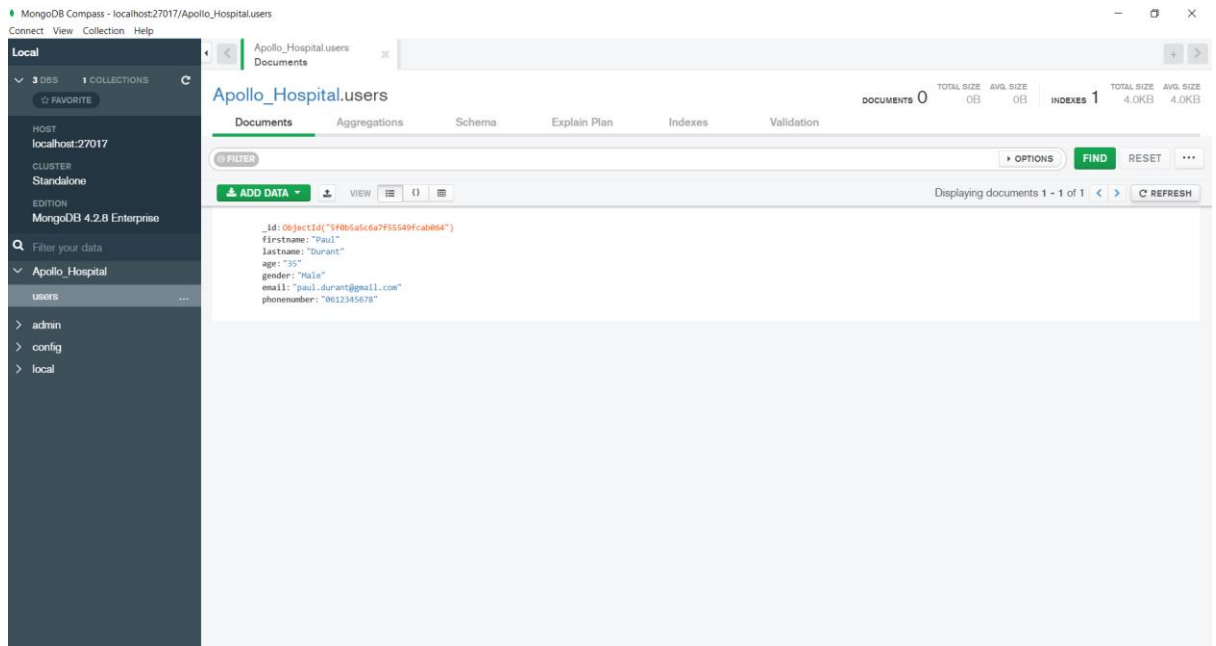
```
server.py x
delete_user

#####
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=80, debug=True)
```

12. Go to CMD and run server.py file and in another CMD run mongod.exe to run mongo daemon.
13. Go to Postman and run a POST query as in screenshot to create collections and enter data in database.



14. We can go to compass and refresh databases to check if new patient entry is created



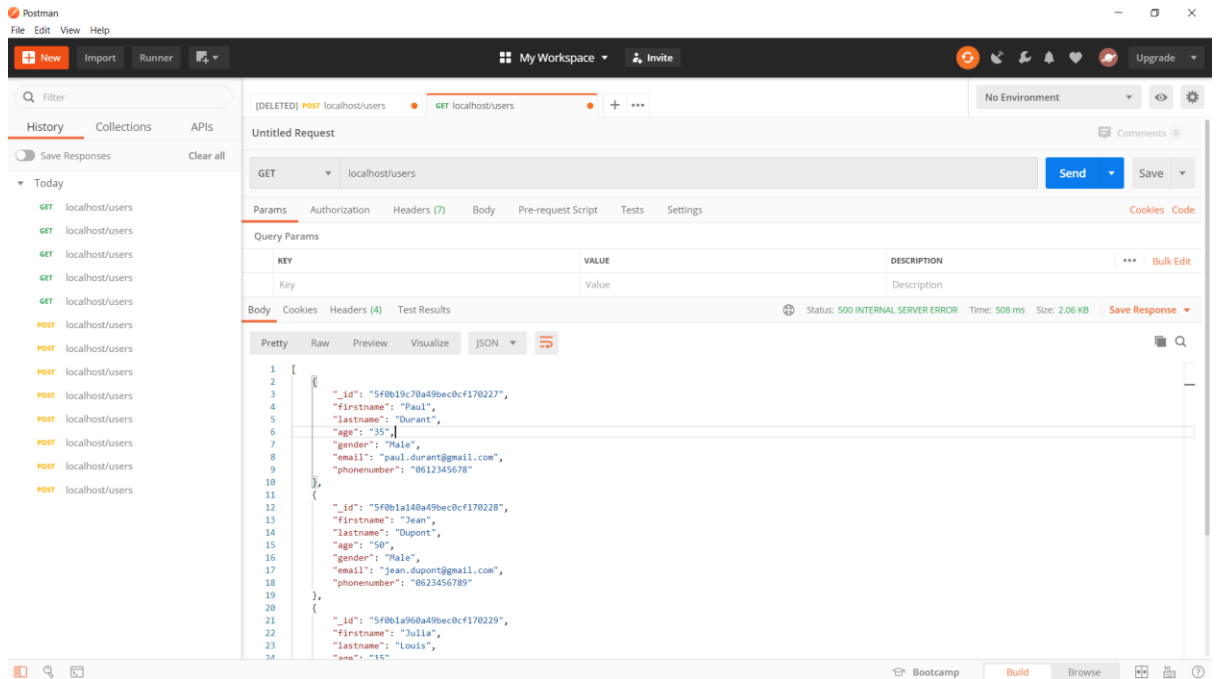
15. Similarly create the entire database.

Reading the data from database

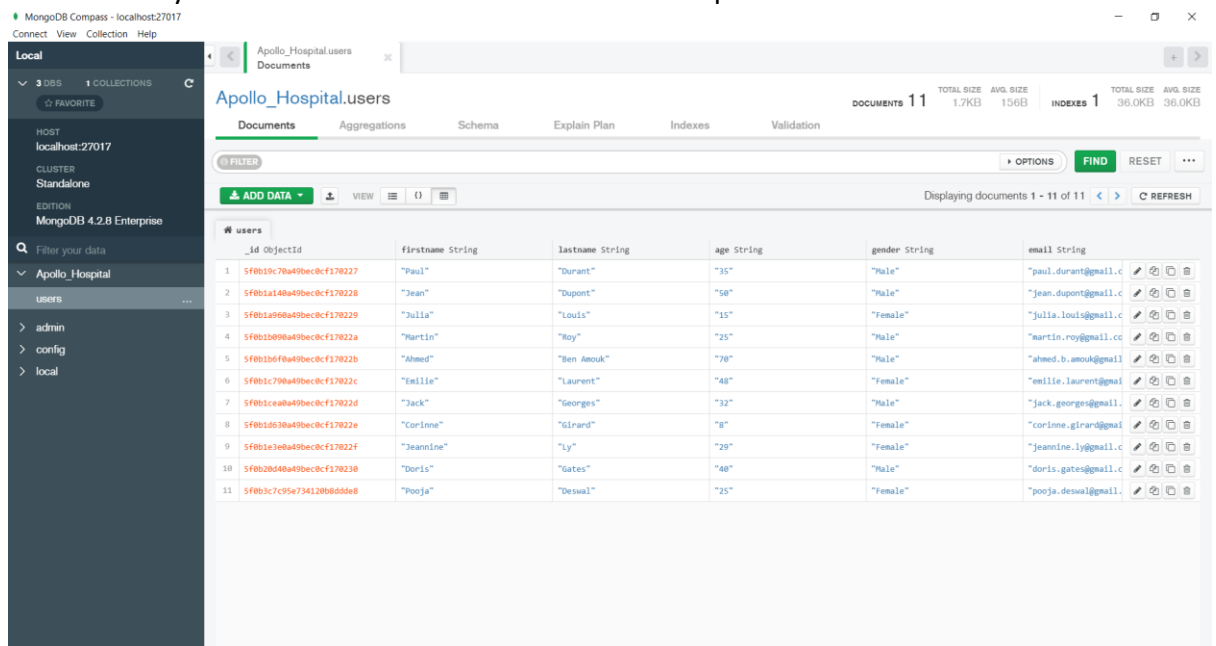
1. Add below code in server.py file to read the data in postman

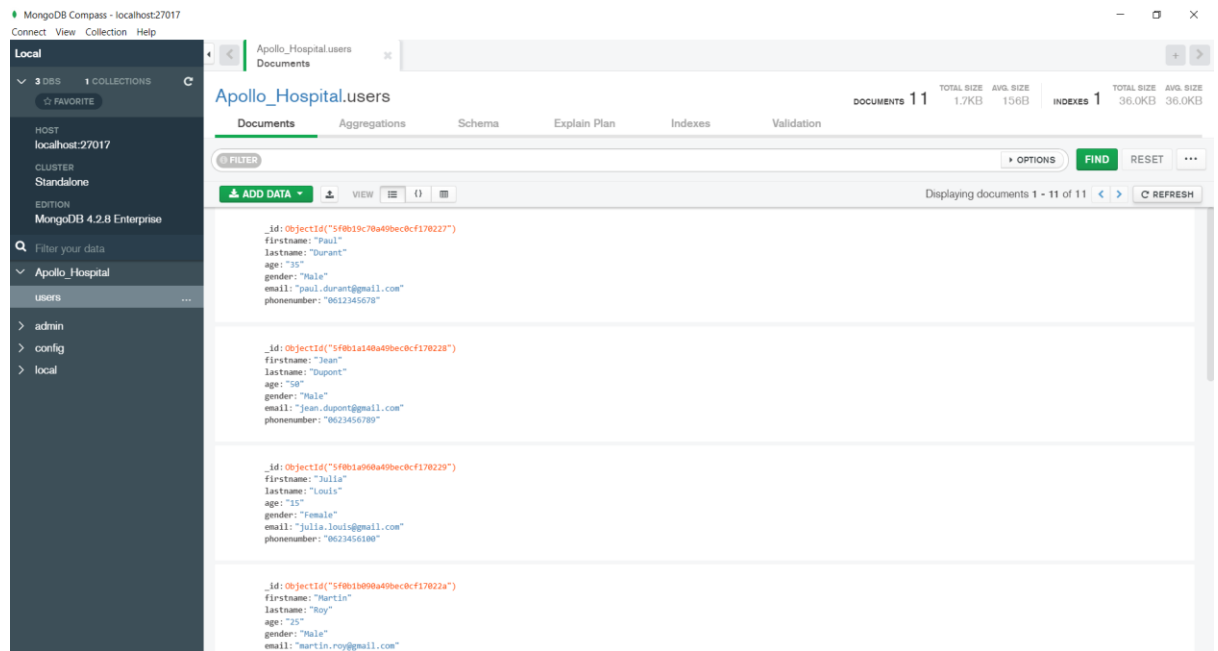
```
#####
@app.route("/users", methods=["GET"])
def get_some_users():
    try:
        data = list(db.users.find())
        for user in data:
            user["_id"] = str(user["_id"])
        return Response(
            response= json.dumps(data),
            status=500,
            mimetype="application/json")
    except Exception as ex:
        print(ex)
        return Response(response= json.dumps({"message":"Cannot read patient data"}), status=500, mimetype="application/json")
#####
```

2. Run server.py file in CMD and go to postman and create new connection and run GET query in localhost/users



3. We can verify if we are able to fetch all data from compass





Updating Data in Database using ID:

1. Add below code in server.py to update age of the patients using their ID.

```

server.py
update_user

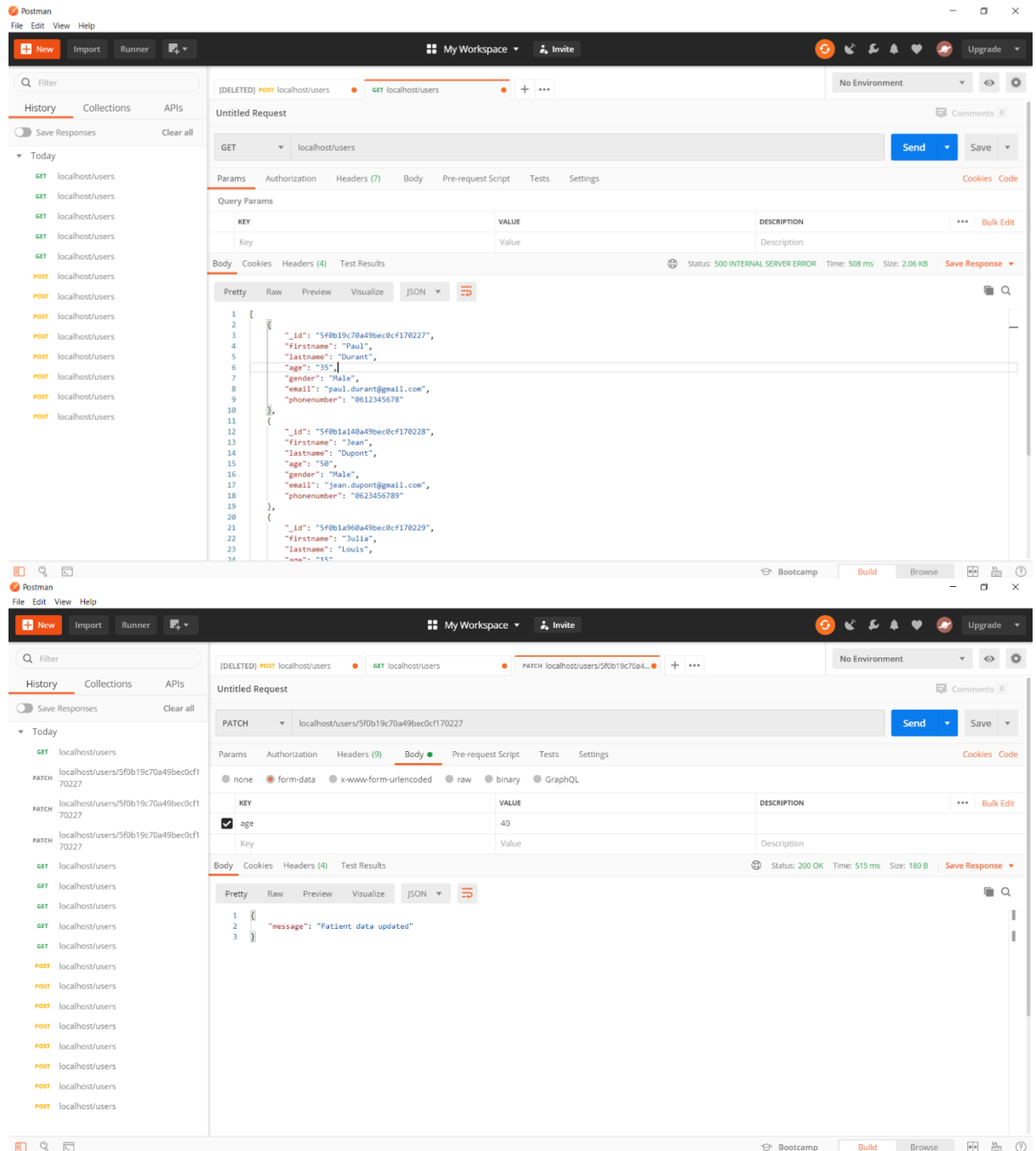
#####
@app.route("/users/<id>", methods=["PATCH"])

def update_user(id):
    try:
        dbResponse = db.users.update_one(
            {"_id": ObjectId(id)},
            {"$set":{"age":request.form["age"]}}
        )
        #for attr in dir(dbResponse):
        #print(f"*****{attr}*****")
        if dbResponse.modified_count == 1:
            return Response(
                response= json.dumps({"message":"Patient data updated"}),
                status=200,
                mimetype="application/json"
            )
        else:
            return Response(
                response= json.dumps({"message":"Nothing to update"}),
                status=200,
                mimetype="application/json"
            )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("*****")
        print(ex)
        print("*****")
        return Response(
            response= json.dumps({"message":"Sorry, cannot update patient data"}),
            status=500,
            mimetype="application/json"
        )

#####

```

2. We can verify if age is updated using PATCH method in postman

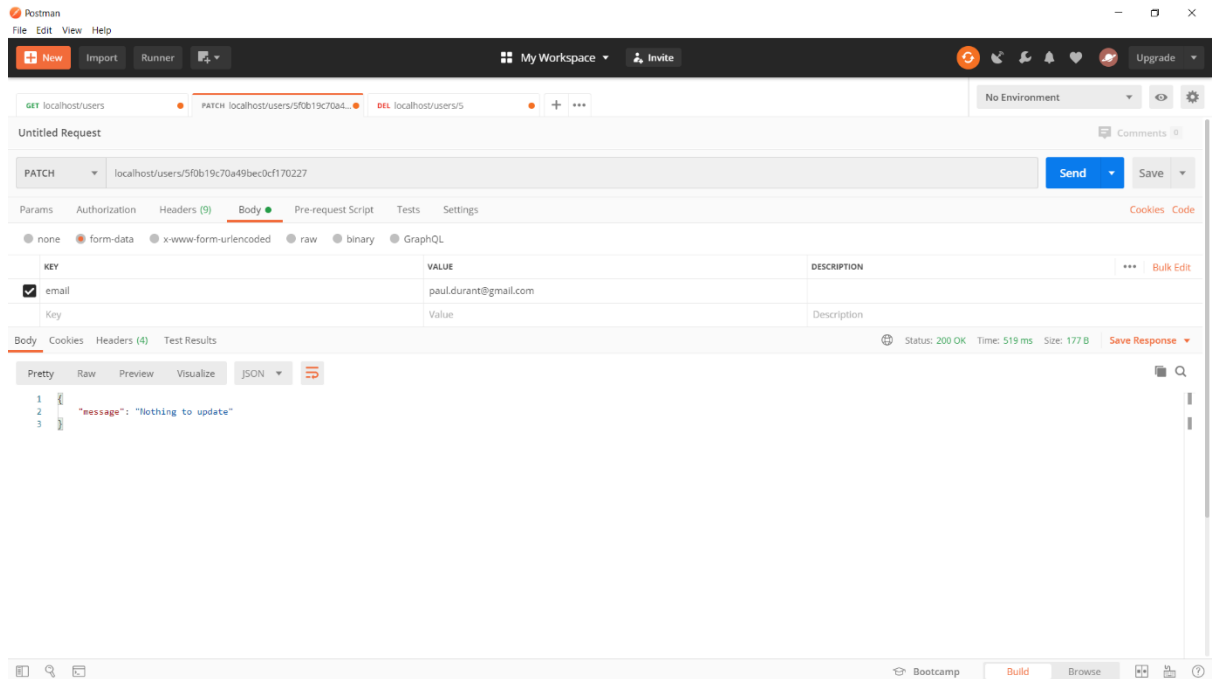


3. After update if we again run GET method, we will see updated age of patient

The image shows two screenshots. The top screenshot is from Postman, displaying a REST client interface. The selected request is a GET request to `localhost/users`. The response body shows a JSON array of user objects. The bottom screenshot is from MongoDB Compass, showing the `Apollo_Hospital.users` collection. The table below represents the data visible in the database.

#	_id	ObjectID	firstname	String	lastname	String	age	String	gender	String	email	String
1	5f0b19c70a49bec0cf170227		Paul		Durant		40		Male		paul.durant@gmail.c	
2	5f0b1a140a49bec0cf170228		Jean		Dupont		50		Male		jean.dupont@gmail.c	
3	5f0b1a960a49bec0cf170229		Julia		Louis		15		Female		julia.louis@gmail.c	
4	5f0b1b090a49bec0cf17022a		Martin		Roy		25		Male		martin.roy@gmail.c	
5	5f0b1b6f0a49bec0cf17022b		Ahmed		Ben Amouk		70		Male		ahmed.b.amouk@gmai	
6	5f0b1c790a49bec0cf17022c		Emilie		Laurent		48		Female		emilie.laurent@gmai	
7	5f0b1ce0a49bec0cf17022d		Jack		Georges		32		Male		jack.georges@gmail.	
8	5f0b1d630a49bec0cf17022e		Corinne		Girard		8		Female		corinne.girard@gma	
9	5f0b1e3e0a49bec0cf17022f		Jeannine		Ly		29		Female		jeannine.ly@gmail.c	
10	5f0b20040a49bec0cf170230		Doris		Gates		40		Male		doris.gates@gmail.c	
11	5f0b3c7c95e734120b0d0d0d0d0d0d0d0d		Pooja		Deswal		25		Female		pooja.deswal@gmai.	

- In case we try to update the same data, example the same email present already in database we get below message



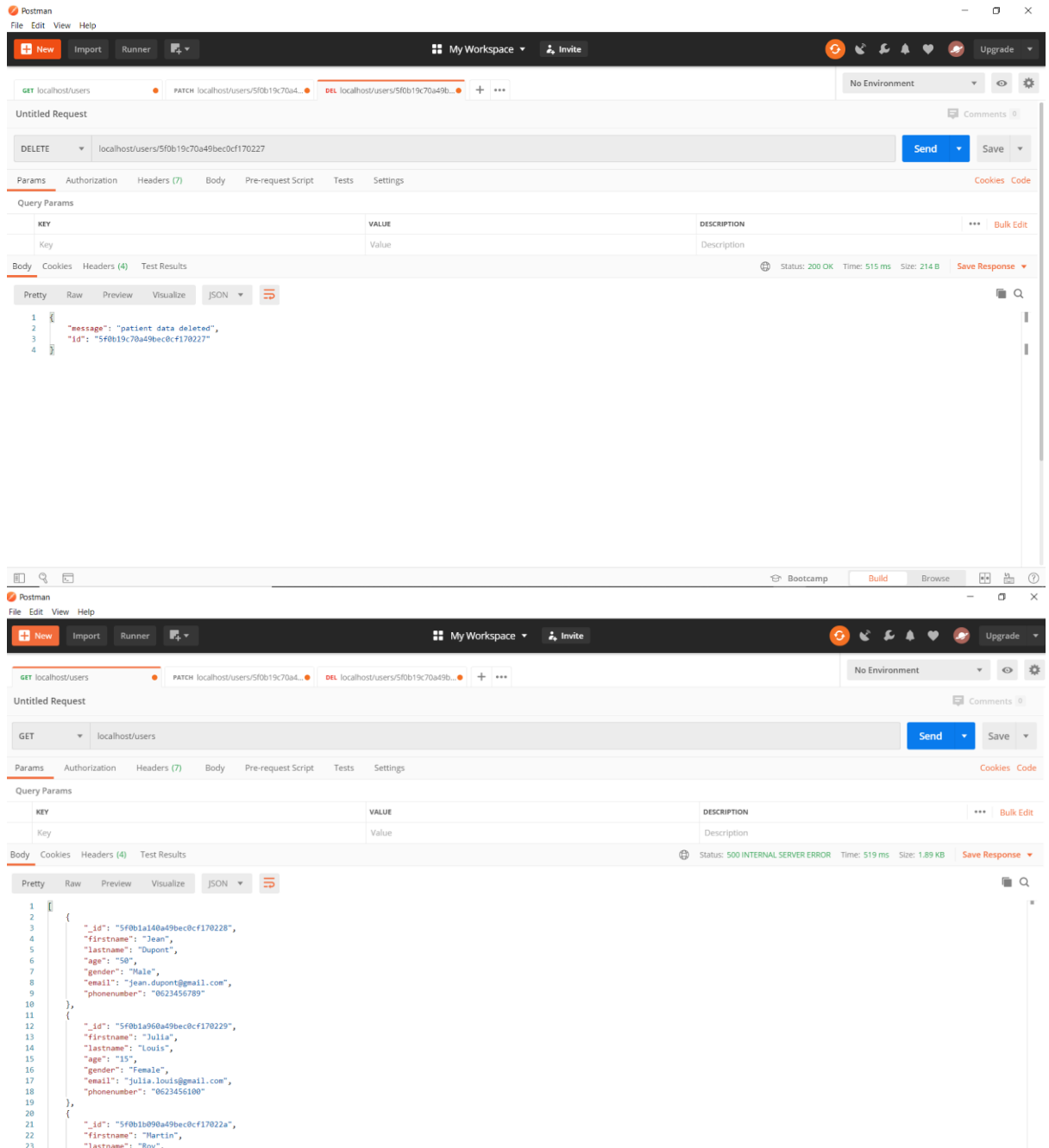
Deleting an entry from database

1. Add below code in `server.py` file and run it in CMD

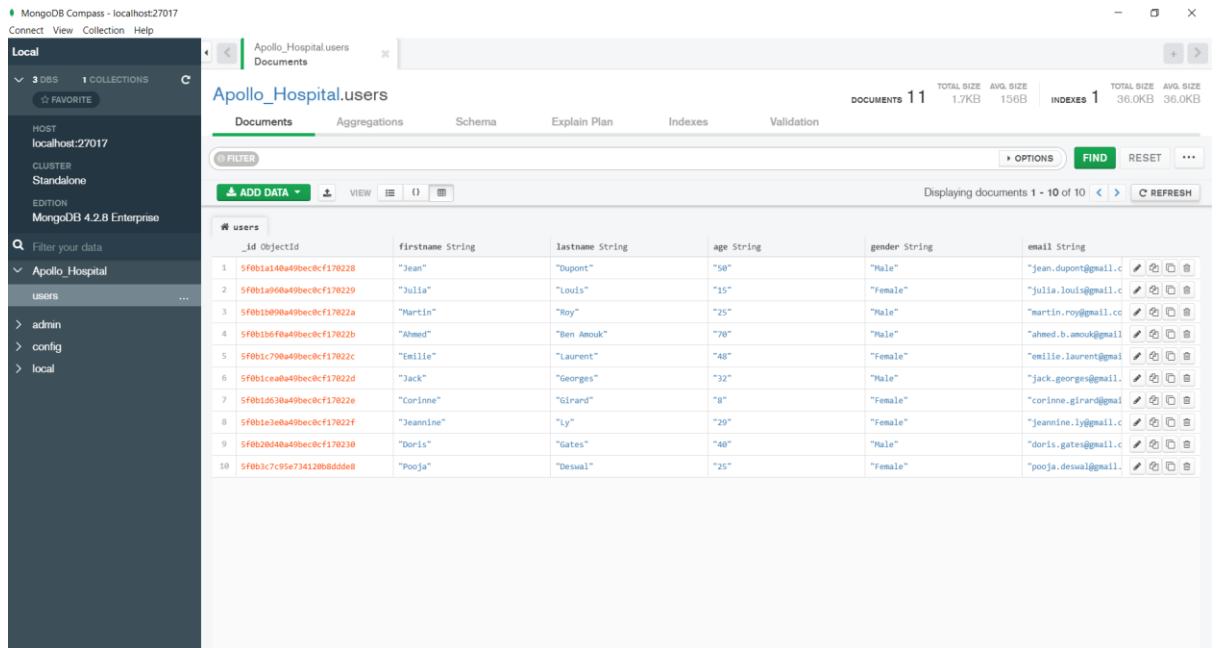
```
#####
@app.route("/users/<id>", methods=["DELETE"])

def delete_user(id):
    try:
        dbResponse = db.users.delete_one({"_id": ObjectId(id)})
        #for attr in dir(dbresponse):
        #print(f"****{attr}****")
        if dbResponse.deleted_count == 1:
            return Response(
                response= json.dumps({"message": "patient data deleted",
                    "id": f"{id}" }),
                status=200,
                mimetype="application/json"
            )
        return Response(
            response= json.dumps(
                {"message": "patient data not available in database",
                    "id": f"{id}"
                }),
            status=200,
            mimetype="application/json"
        )
    except Exception as ex:
        print("*****")
        print(ex)
        print("*****")
        return Response(response= json.dumps({"message": "Cannot delete patient data"}), status=500, mimetype="application/json")
#####
if __name__ == "__main__":
    app.run(port=80, debug=True)
```

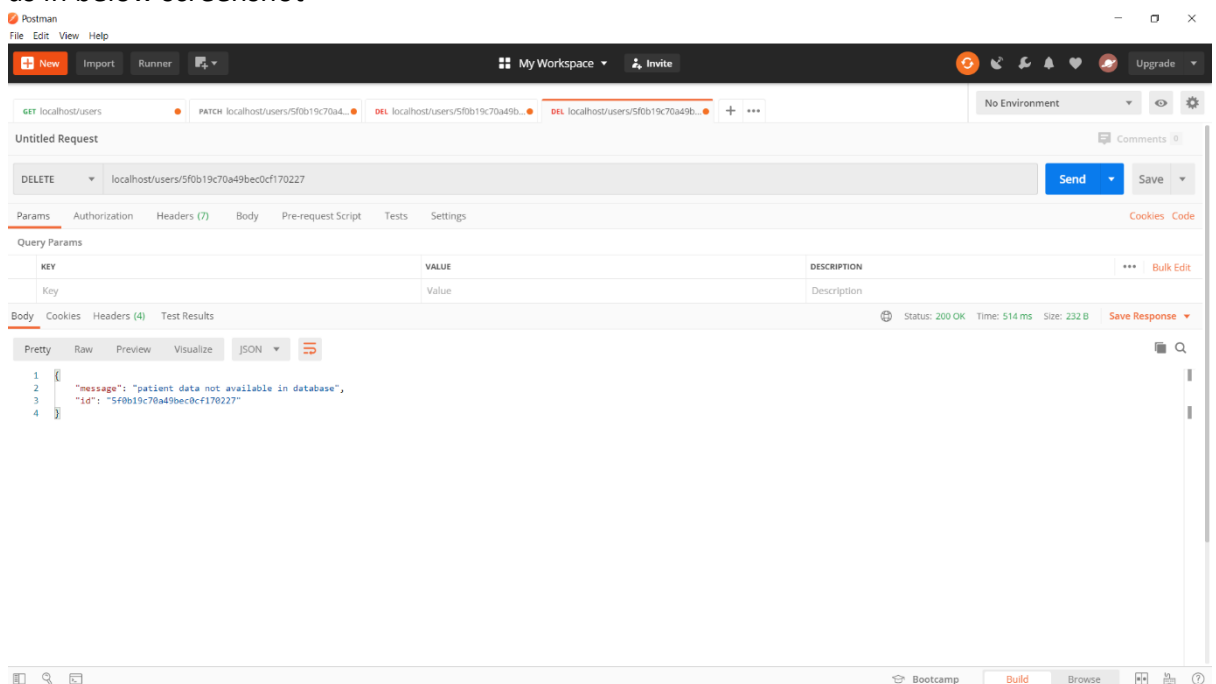
2. Go to postman and try to run delete query using patient ID



3. We go to compass to verify of patient entry is deleted



4. In case we try to delete patient, whose ID is not present in database we get message as in below screenshot



Please find the source code, server.py file in below Github repository

<https://github.com/PoojaDeswal94/NOSQLAssignment>

