

Scenario:

You have been tasked with designing a database for a **Hospital Management System**. The hospital needs to track information about its **people**, **staff roles**, **departments**, **patient treatments**, and **appointments**. Below are the detailed requirements:

1. People & Roles

- **Person** is a superclass representing anyone associated with the hospital (staff or patient).
- **Staff** is a subclass of Person, with attributes common to all employees (e.g., EmployeeID, HireDate).
 - **Doctor** and **Nurse** are specializations of Staff.
 - **Doctor** has additional attributes (Specialty, LicenseNumber).
 - **Nurse** has additional attributes (CertificationLevel).
 - **AdministrativeStaff** is another subclass of Staff (e.g., Receptionist, BillingClerk).
- **Patient** is another subclass of Person, with attributes (PatientID, AdmissionDate).
- A Person **can be both** a Patient and a Staff member (overlapping specialization), since a staff member might be admitted as a patient.

2. Departments

- The hospital is organized into **Departments** (Cardiology, Pediatrics, Radiology, etc.).
- Each **Department** has one **HeadOfDepartment**, who is always a Doctor (partial participation: not every Doctor is a head).
- Staff (Doctors and Nurses) **work in** exactly one Department (total participation for Staff).

3. Appointments

- A **Patient** may have zero or more **Appointments**.
- Each **Appointment** is scheduled with exactly one **Doctor** and occurs on a specific Date/Time.
- A Doctor may have multiple Appointments (1:N relationship between Doctor and Appointment).

4. Wards & Inpatients/Outpatients

- **Patient** is further specialized into **Inpatient** and **Outpatient** (disjoint specialization).
 - **Inpatient** has additional attributes (WardNumber, BedNumber).
 - **Outpatient** has additional attributes (VisitReason, NextAppointmentDate).
- Every Patient **must be** either an Inpatient or an Outpatient (total participation).

5. Treatments & Medical Records

- Each **Inpatient** has one or more **MedicalRecords** while admitted.
- Each **MedicalRecord** details the Date, Diagnosis, TreatmentPlan, and is associated with exactly one Inpatient.
- **Outpatients** may also have MedicalRecords (optional), but those records are linked to a specific Outpatient Visit.

Tasks:

1. **Draw an EER Diagram** representing the above scenario, including:
 - **Superclass/Subclass hierarchies** for Person → Staff → {Doctor, Nurse, AdministrativeStaff} and Person → Patient → {Inpatient, Outpatient}.
 - **Overlapping constraint** between Staff and Patient (a Person can be both).
 - **Disjoint constraint** between Inpatient and Outpatient.
 - **Total participation** of Staff in Department, and Patient in {Inpatient, Outpatient}.
 - **Partial participation** of Doctor in HeadOfDepartment role.
2. **Identify & Label** in your diagram:
 - **Primary keys** for each entity (e.g., PersonID, EmployeeID, PatientID).
 - **Foreign key relationships** (e.g., Appointment → Doctor, MedicalRecord → Inpatient).
 - **Participation constraints** (double vs. single lines).
 - **Disjoint vs. overlapping** specialization symbols.
3. **Convert the EER Diagram into a Relational Schema** using an appropriate mapping strategy:

- Specify tables for each **superclass** and **subclass**.
 - Show how you handle **overlapping specialization** (Staff/Patient).
 - Include **foreign keys** for relationships (e.g., DepartmentID in Staff, DoctorID in Appointment, PatientID in MedicalRecord).
 - Provide CREATE TABLE statements for all relations, clearly marking primary keys, foreign keys, and additional constraints (e.g., NOT NULL for total participation).
4. **Explain how you would enforce** the following in your relational schema:
- **Disjointness** between Inpatient and Outpatient (e.g., via a discriminator column or separate tables).
 - **Total participation** of Patient in exactly one of Inpatient/Outpatient.
 - **Partial participation** of Doctor as HeadOfDepartment.
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This question assesses your ability to model complex hierarchies, specialization/generalization, and participation constraints in an EER context—and to implement them as a relational schema.
