PROJECT MANUAL "Database Management system" CC-215

Database for a Dental Clinic



Submitted to:

Prof. Sehrish khan

Submitted by:

Neelam (110852)

Shanzay(110828)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DATABASE
- 2. ENTITIES ALONG WITH THEIR ATTRIBUTES
- 3. ERD OF DENTAL CLINIC DATABASE
- 4. SCHEMA DESIGN
- 5. NORMALIZATION OF DENTAL CLINIC DATABASE
- 6. SQL QUERIES
- 7. PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF QUERIES

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT DATABASE

Treatments like root canals span several appointments. Each visit logs performed procedures, tools used, medications prescribed, and pain level reported. Equipment usage is tracked to ensure sterilization logs are complete. Follow-up visits are auto-scheduled, and patients receive reminders. Equipment nearing end-of-life is flagged for replacement.

Entities along with their attributes:

• Treatment:

- 1. Treatment id (PK)
- 2. Name
- 3. Description
- 4. Patient id (FK)
- 5.Dentist id(FK)

• Patient:

- 1. Patient id (PK)
- 2. DOB
- 3. Phone_no (multivalue attribute)
- 4. Name (composite attribute)
- 5. Reminder id (FK)

- 6. Visit_id (FK)
- 7. Dentist_id (FK)
- 8. Treatment_id (FK)

• Dentist:

- 1. Dentist_id (PK)
- 2. Name (composite)
- 3. Specialization (multivalue attribute)
- 4. Patient_id (FK)
- 5. Visit_id(FK)

• Reminder:

- 1. Reminder_id (PK)
- 2. Date
- 3. Message
- 4. Visit_id(FK)
- 5. Patient_id(FK)

• Tool:

- 1. Serial_no(PK)
- 2. End_of_life
- 3. Name
- 4. Sterilisation_id(FK)
- Visit_id(FK)

• Medication:

- 1. M_ID(PK)
- 2. Name
- 3. Dosage
- 4. Visit_id(FK)

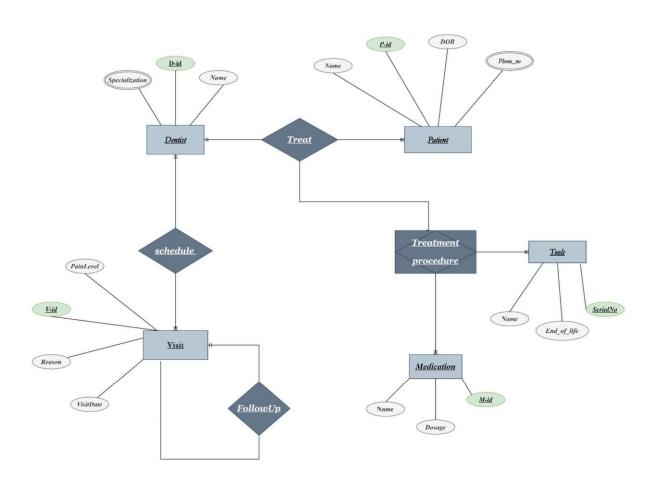
• Procedure:

- 1. P_id (PK)
- 2. Name
- 3. Description
- 4. Visit_id(FK)

• Visit:

- Visit_id(PK)
- 2. P_id (FK)
- 3. Tool_id (FK)
- 4. M_id (FK)
- 5. Reminder_id(FK)
- 6. Patient_id(FK)
- 7. Dentist_id(FK)
- 8. VisitDate
- 9. Pain_level
- 10.Reason

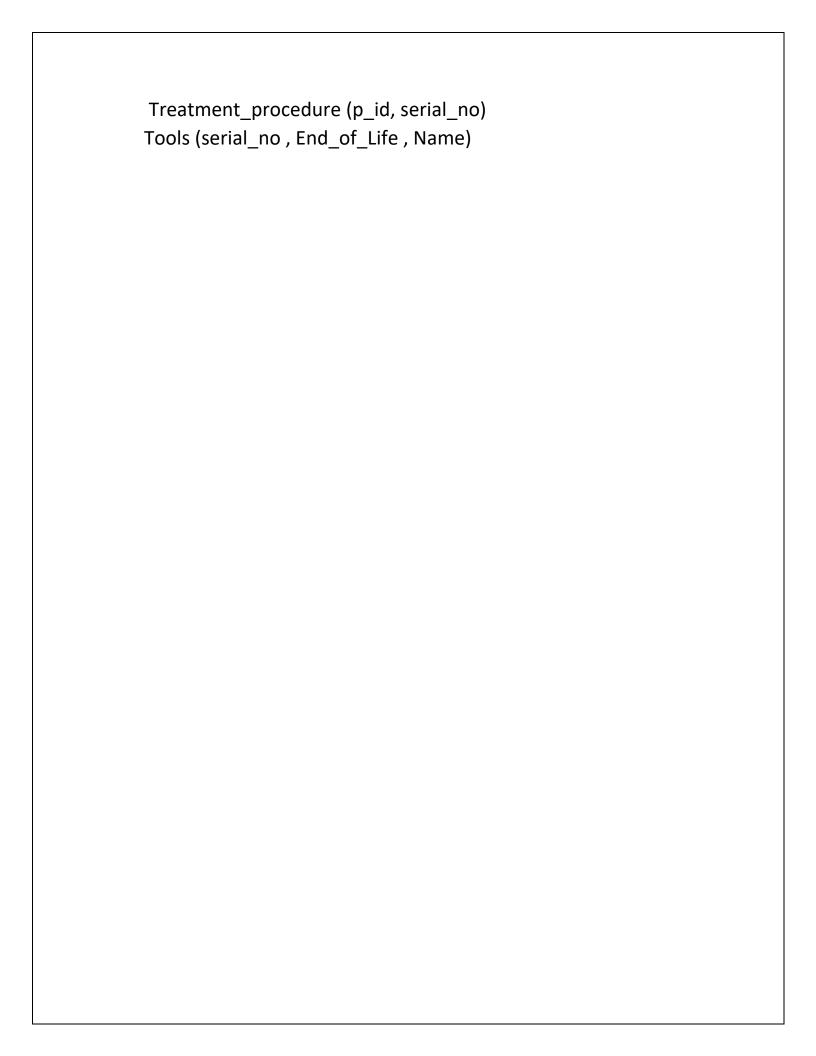
ERD OF DENTAL CLINIC DATABASE



Dental Clinic DB

SCHEMA DESIGN

- Dentist (d_id, Name)
 Specialisation (d_id, name)
 Patient (p_id, name, DOB,d_id)
 Phone (phone_no, p_id)
- Dentist (d_id, Name)
 Specialization (d_id, name)
 Visit (v_id, Pain_level, Reason, VisitDate, d_id)
- Dentist (d_id, Name)
 Specialization (d_id, name)
 Treatment_procedure (d_id, serial_no)
 Tools (serial_no, End_of_Life, Name)
- Dentist (d_id, Name)
 Specialization (d_id, name)
 Treatment_procedure (d_id, M_id)
 Medication (M_id, Dosage, name)
- 5. Patient (p_id, name, DOB)
 Phone (phone_no, p_id)
 Treatment_procedure (p_id, M_id)
 Medication (M_id, Dosage, name)
- Patient (p_id, name, DOB)Phone (phone_no, p_id)



NORMALIZATION OF DENTAL CLINIC DATABASE

- The database schema was carefully reviewed and found to already following the principles of normalization up to the Third Normal Form (3NF).
- Each table contains atomic values, ensuring that all attributes store indivisible data.
- No partial dependencies exist, as all non-key attributes are fully functionally dependent on the primary key.
- Moreover, there are no transitive dependencies between non-key attributes.
- As a result, the database design eliminates data redundancy and ensures data integrity.
- The relationships between tables, such as one-to-many and many-to-one associations, have been established to maintain consistency and prevent anomalies during data operations.

The following entities and tables demonstrate normalization principles in a dental clinic database:

- 1. Patient: p_id, patient_name
- 2. Patient Phone: p id, phone no (multiple phones per patient)
- **3. Dentist:** dentist_id, dentist_name
- **4. Dentist Specialization:** dentist_id, specialization (multiple specializations)
- 5. DentalProcedure: pd id, procedure name, description
- **6. Medication:** m id, medication name, dosage
- 7. Tool: serial no (varchar), tool name, end of life
- **8. Visit:** v_id, visit_date, r_id (reminder reference)
- **9. Reminder:** r_id, name, description
- 10.Appointment: ap id, v id, pd id, m id, serial no
- **11. VisitProcedure**: v_id, pd_id (link visit to procedure)

Multivalue Attributes Normalization:

Separate tables for multivalued attributes.

Patient Phone: Stores multiple phone numbers for each patient

Dentist Specialization: Stores multiple specializations per dentist

SQL Queries

- > CREATE
- > SHOW
- > DESCRIBE
- > INSERT INTO
- > UPDATE
- \triangleright AS
- > DISTINCT
- > ORDER BY
- > WHERE clause
- > SELECT COMMAND
- > ARITHMETIC OPERATORS
- > RELATIONAL OPERATORS
- > LOGICAL OPERATORS
- > AND
- > BETWEEN
- > IN
- > LIKE
- > NULL and NOT NULL
- > AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS
- > GROUP BY
- > HAVING
- > DELETE
- > DROP
- > TRUNCATE
- > JOINS
- > GRANT PRIVILIGES

Show DATABASES:

Show all databases and tables placed in a database MySQL use the following command:

```
show databases; show tables;
```

CREATE:

It's used for the creation of tables or databases.

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
  column1 datatype,
  column2 datatype,
  ...);
```

DESCRIBE:

Shows the structure of a table.

DESCRIBE table_name;

INSERT:

```
Insert new records into a table.
```

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, ...);
```

UPDATE:

Modifies existing data.

UPDATE table_name

SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...

WHERE condition;

AS

Gives a column or table an alias (temporary name).

SELECT column_name AS alias_name

FROM table_name;

DISTINCT

Removes duplicate records.

SELECT DISTINCT column_name

FROM table_name;

ORDER BY

Sorts results by one or more columns.

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table_name

ORDER BY column1 [ASC|DESC];

WHERE clause

Filters records.

SELECT column1, column2

FROM table_name

WHERE condition;

SELECT COMMAND

Retrieves data from one or more tables.

SELECT column1 + column2

FROM table_name;

RELATIONAL OPERATORS

Compare values (=, >, <, >=, <=, <>).

SELECT column1

FROM table_name

WHERE column2 [=|<>|>|<|>=|<=] value;

ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

Used in calculations (+, -, *, /, %).

SELECT column1 + column2

FROM table_name;

LOGICAL OPERATORS

Combine multiple conditions (AND, OR, NOT).

SELECT * FROM table_name

WHERE condition1 [AND | OR | NOT] condition2;

AND

Returns records that satisfy both conditions.

SELECT *

FROM table_name

WHERE condition1 AND condition2;

BETWEEN

Filters values within a specific range.

SELECT *

FROM table name

WHERE column_name BETWEEN value1 AND value2;

<u>IN</u>

Matches any value in a given list.

SELECT *

FROM table_name

```
WHERE column_name IN (value1, value2, ...);
```

LIKE

Searches for a pattern in a column (e.g., starts with 'A').

SELECT *

FROM table name

WHERE column_name LIKE 'pattern';

NULL and NOT NULL

Checks for empty (NULL) or non-empty values.

SELECT *

FROM table_name

WHERE column name IS NULL;

SELECT *

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name IS NOT NULL;

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

Performs calculations like:

SELECT AGGREGATE_FUNCTION(column_name)

FROM table_name;

- ✓ COUNT(): total records
- ✓ SUM(): total value
- ✓ AVG(): average
- ✓ MIN(): minimum
- ✓ MAX(): maximum

GROUP BY

Groups rows based on column values for aggregation.

SELECT column name, AGGREGATE FUNCTION(column name)

FROM table_name

GROUP BY column_name;

HAVING

Filters grouped data (used with GROUP BY).

SELECT column name, AGGREGATE FUNCTION(column name)

FROM table_name

GROUP BY column_name

HAVING condition;

Count & Count(*)

Used to count the number of rows in a table. This function counts all rows regardless of whether they contain NULL values.

```
select count (*) attribute_name from table;
select count (attribute_name) from table;
```

VIEWS

A MySQL view is a predefined select query that operates on existing data without duplicating it. A view acts as a virtual table.

DELETE

DELETE statement is used to delete rows in a table. It deletes a specific row using where clause.

DELETE from table where column_name= 'value';

DROP

DROP statement is used to delete the whole table along with table structure, attribute and indexes.

DROP table table_name;

TRUNCATE

TRUNCATE statement is used to delete all data in the table not the whole table.

TRUNCATE table name;

JOINS

A JOIN is used to combine rows from two or more tables based on a related column between them.

TYPES OF JOINS:

1. INNER JOIN

Returns only the matching rows from both tables.

Syntax:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2

FROM table1

INNER JOIN table2

ON table1.common_column = table2.common_column;

2. LEFT JOIN

Returns all rows from the left table and matching rows from the right table. If no match, NULLs are returned for right table columns.

Syntax:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2

FROM table1

LEFT JOIN table 2

ON table1.common_column = table2.common_column;

3. RIGHT JOIN

Returns all rows from the right table and matching rows from the left table. If no match, NULLs are returned for left table columns.

Syntax:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2

FROM table1

RIGHT JOIN table2

ON table1.common column = table2.common column;

4. Equi Join

An Equi Join is a type of INNER JOIN that uses the equality operator (=) to match rows from two or more tables based on a common column.

It is the most common form of join and retrieves rows with equal values

Syntax:

SELECT table1.column1, table2.column2

FROM table1, table2

WHERE table1.common_column = table2.common_column;

• **GRANT PRIVILEGES**

To grant privileges in MySQL, you use the GRANT statement. This allows a user to perform specific actions (like SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, etc.) on a database or table.

Syntax:

GRANT privileges ON database.table TO 'username'@'host';

SUBQUERIES ON MySQL:

A subquery (or inner query) is a query nested within another SQL query. It is used to retrieve data that will be used in the main query (the outer query). Subqueries can be used in various clauses such as SELECT, FROM, WHERE, and HAVING. They allow for more complex queries by enabling the use of the result of one query as a condition for another.

Syntaxes:

Subquery in the SELECT Statement:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name IN

(SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE condition);

Subquery in the FROM Clause:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM

(SELECT column1, column2 FROM table_name WHERE condition)

AS alias name;

Subquery in the WHERE Clause:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

WHERE column_name = (SELECT column_name

FROM table_name WHERE condition);

Single and multiple RoW:

- Single row returns the single value of the query.
- While on other hand the multiple row returns the more then the single row.

Practical implementation of queries

• CREATE:

```
mysql> CREATE database dental_clinic;
```

• <u>USE:</u>

```
mysql> use dental_clinic;
Database changed
```

• DESCRIBE:

```
mysql> desc visit;
                                                    | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
                               | Type
  visitDate
                                 date
                                                       NO
                                                                            NULL
                                                       YES
YES
YES
NO
NO
  reason
Pain_level
FollowUp_visit_id
                                                                           NULL
NULL
                                  varchar(60)
                                 int
int
                                                                  MUL
MUL
MUL
MUL
MUL
                                                                           NULL
NULL
NULL
NULL
NULL
                                 int
int
  p_id
d_id
  rows in set (0.03 sec)
```

UPDATE

• <u>AS</u>

```
mysql> SELECT p_id AS Patient FROM patient;
+-----+
| Patient |
+------+
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
+------+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

• **DISTINCT**

```
mysql> select DISTINCT dep_no from employee;
+-----+
| dep_no |
+-----+
| 11 |
| 12 |
| 13 |
```

• ORDER BY

```
mysql> select JOB ,e_name from employee;
 JOB
           e_name
 SI
            Arhum
 CONSTBLE
            Murat
 COMMANDO
            Faiza
 SI
            Fazan
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> select e_name from employee ORDER BY salary DESC;
 e_name
 Faiza
 Murat
 Fazan
 Arhum
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

• WHERE clause

```
mysql> UPDATE visit SET r_id = 33 where v_id =93;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
```

• SELECT COMMAND

```
mysql> select dep_no from department where (dep_no!=12);

+-----+
| dep_no |

+-----+
| 11 |
| 13 |
| 14 |

+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> _
```

ARITHMETIC OPERATORS

RELATIONAL OPERATORS

LOGICAL OPERATORS

AND & BETWEEN

```
mysql> select * from dentist WHERE (d_id=2 AND salary BETWEEN 1000 AND 30000);
+----+
| d_id | FirstName | LastName | salary |
+----+
| 2 | Farukh | Awais | 17837 |
+----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

• <u>IN</u>

LIKE

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM patient where FirstName IN("Arhum", "Murat");

| p_id | FirstName | LastName | DOB |

| 1 | Arhum | Rana | 2001-05-19 |
| 3 | Murat | Ansari | 2003-12-05 |

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select FirstName | LastName |
| FirstName | LastName |
| Arhum | Rana |
| 1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select FirstName , LastName FROM patient WHERE FirstName LIKE 'A%';

| FirstName | LastName |
| Arhum | Rana |
| 1 row in set (0.01 sec)

mysql> select FirstName , LastName FROM patient WHERE FirstName LIKE '_U%';

| FirstName | LastName |
| Murat | Ansari |
| 1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> SELECT LastName FROM patient WHERE FirstName LIKE '_%_i%';

| LastName |
| Rahim |
| Rahim |
| row in set (0.00 sec)
```

IS NULL and IS NOT NULL

```
        mysql> SELECT * FROM visit WHERE FollowUp_visit_id IS NULL;

        | v_id | visitDate | reason | Pain_level | FollowUp_visit_id | p_id | d_id | t_id | r_id |

        | 91 | 2004-09-29 | Routine dental checkUp | 4 | NULL | 1 | 2 | 101 | 31 |

        | 92 | 2001-12-29 | ROOT CANAL | 7 | NULL | 3 | 3 | 201 | 32 |

        2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

        mysql> SELECT v_id , visitDate, Pain_level FROM visit WHERE p_id IS NOT NULL;

        | v_id | visitDate | Pain_level |

        | 91 | 2004-09-29 | 4 |

        | 92 | 2001-12-29 | 7 |

        | 93 | 2002-01-19 | 4 |

        3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

```
mysql> select MIN(salary) FROM dentist;
+-----+
| MIN(salary) |
+-----+
| 16385 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select SUM (salary) FROM dentist;
ERROR 1630 (42000): FUNCTION dental_clinic.SUM does not eximysql> select SUM(salary) FROM dentist;
+------+
| SUM(salary) |
+-------+
| 52059 |
+------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

GROUP BY

HAVING

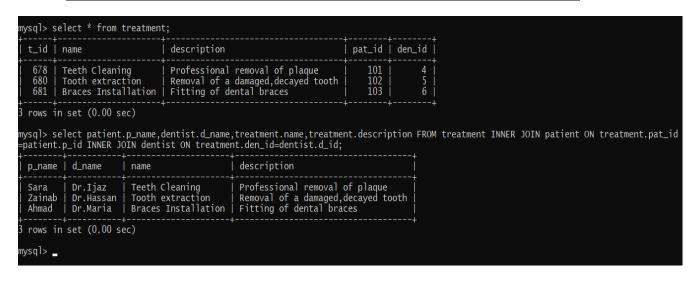
• INNER:

/sql> :	select * f	rom patient	INNER JO	OIN treatment ON patier	nt.p_id=treatment.pat_id;	
p_id	p_name	dob	t_id	name	description	pat_id
102	Zainab	2002-11-10 2005-01-04 2006-09-14	680	Teeth Cleaning Tooth extraction Braces Installation	Professional removal of plaque Removal of a damaged,decayed tooth Fitting of dental braces	101 102 103

RIGHT & LEFT JOIN:

p_id	p_name	dob	t_id	name	description	pat_id
101 102 103	Sara Zainab Ahmad	2002-11-10 2005-01-04 2006-09-14	678 680 681	Teeth Cleaning Tooth extraction Braces Installation	Professional removal of plaque Removal of a damaged,decayed tooth Fitting of dental braces	101 102 103
	in set (0					
ysql>		from patient +	LEFT JOI + t_id	+··	t.p_id=treatment.pat_id; +	+ pat_id

Combining THREE tables together using JOINS:



GRANT USER:

SHOW ALL PRIVILEGES;

Privilege	Context	Comment
Alter	Tables	To alter the table
Alter routine	Functions, Procedures	To alter or drop stored functions/procedures
Create	Databases, Tables, Indexes	To create new databases and tables
Create routine	Databases	To use CREATE FUNCTION/PROCEDURE
Create role	Server Admin	To create new roles
Create temporary tables	Databases	To use CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE
Create view	Tables	To create new views
Create user	Server Admin	To create new users
Delete	Tables	To delete existing rows
Drop	Databases, Tables	To drop databases, tables, and views
Drop role	Server Admin	To drop roles
Event	Server Admin	To create, alter, drop and execute events
Execute	Functions, Procedures	To execute stored routines
File	File access on server	To read and write files on the server
Grant option	Databases, Tables, Functions, Procedures	To give to other users those privileges you possess
Index	Tables	To create or drop indexes
Insert	Tables	To insert data into tables
Lock tables	Databases	To use LOCK TABLES (together with SELECT privilege)
Process	Server Admin	To view the plain text of currently executing queries
Proxy	Server Admin	To make proxy user possible
References	Databases, Tables	To have references on tables
Reload	Server Admin	To reload or refresh tables, logs and privileges
Replication client	Server Admin	To ask where the slave or master servers are
Replication slave	Server Admin	To read binary log events from the master
Select	Tables	To retrieve rows from table
Show databases	Server Admin	To see all databases with SHOW DATABASES
Show view	Tables	To see views with SHOW CREATE VIEW
Shutdown	Server Admin	To shut down the server
Super	Server Admin	To use KILL thread, SET GLOBAL, CHANGE MASTER, etc.
Trigger	Tables	To use triggers
Create tablespace	Server Admin	To create/alter/drop tablespaces
Update	Tables	To update existing rows
Usage	Server Admin	No privileges - allow connect only
ENCRYPTION_KEY_ADMIN	Server Admin	

Single ROW and Multi ROW SUBQueries

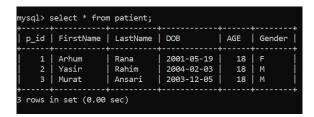
DEFAULT CONSTAINTS:

```
sql> ALTER table patient ADD AGE INT(255) DEFAULT 18;
Query OK, 0 rows affected, 1 warning (0.42 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 1
mysql> select * from patient;
 p_id | FirstName | LastName | DOB
                                            AGE
                   Rana
    1 | Arhum
                                               18
                              2001-05-19
                               2004-02-03
        Yasir
                   Rahim
                                                18
                             2003-12-05
     3 | Murat
                   Ansari
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Check CONSTRAINTS:

mysql> ALTER TABLE patient ADD Gender CHAR(1) CHECK (Gender IN ('M', 'F'));

Select * from patient;



View: