B.TECH. (CSE) VI SEMESTER

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

UE20CS352 – Object Oriented Analysis and Design with Java Mini-Project Report

on

E-HealthCare Management System

SUBMITTED BY

NAME SRN

- 1) Tanish P PES1UG20CS458
- 2) Tanvi Rajesh PES1UG20CS461
- 3) Utkarsh Bagaria PES1UG20CS477
- 4) Varun Satheesh PES1UG20CS489

Section H

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING BENGALURU – 560100, KARNATAKA, INDIA



Problem Statement and Synopsis

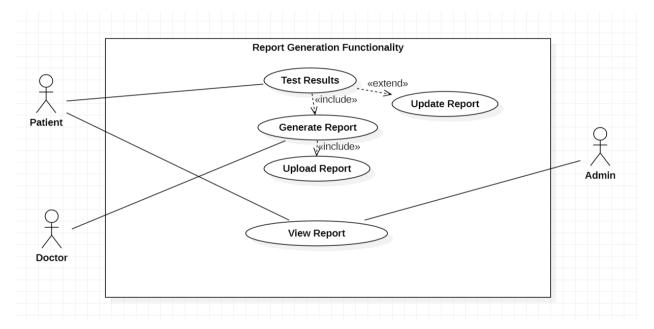
- Health is a very important aspect of life. With the onset of digital systems, the efficiency of hospital systems, staff and doctors can be improved considerably. This reduces wait times for customers and increases workflow for the hospital stakeholders.
- This project is an E-Health-Care Management System. It is an application which is developed using Java. The frontend for this project is hosted using Java Servlets on Apache Tomcat. The backend consists of a MySQL database.
- It aims at aiding both medical staff as well the public. This application can be used by patients as well as doctors in an user-friendly way. It will be maintained by an admin user who will administer over all the features of the software.
- Using this Application, patients can quickly login, book a room if required, make an appointment with the respective doctor at their preferred time, the appointment is successful if the doctor doesn't have a previous appointment at the same time, access their reports, give feedback, make the payment online and logout.
- The admin can add new doctors when they join, view the doctor list, view the appointments, verify the payments made, see feedback given by patients, view reports and logout.
- Doctors can login, view their appointments, and create patient reports and logout.

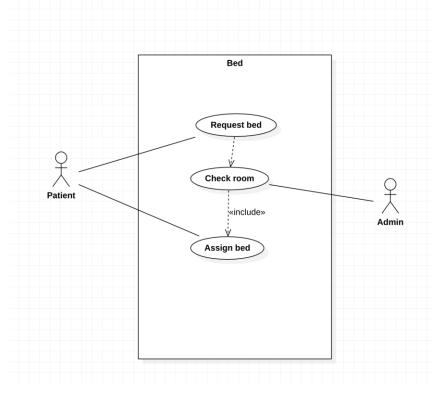


Models

Use Case Model

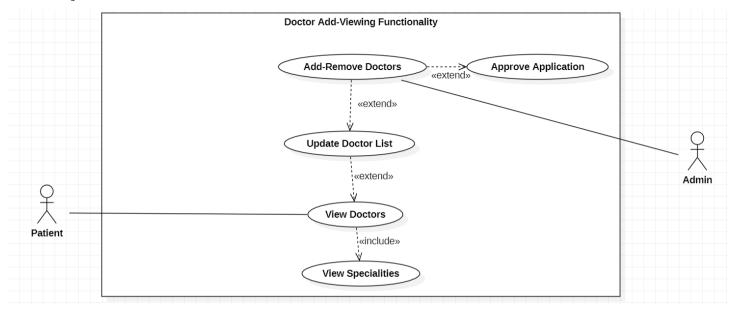
Tanish P - PES1UG20CS458

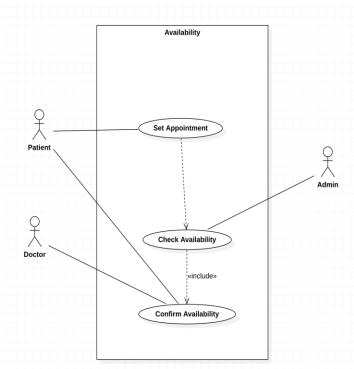






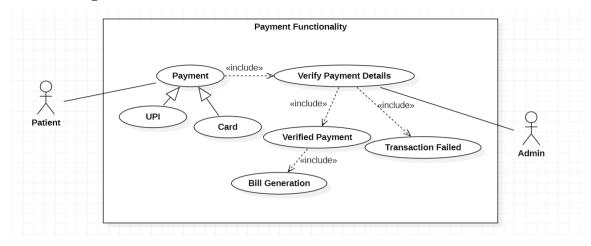
Tanvi Rajesh - PES1UG20CS461

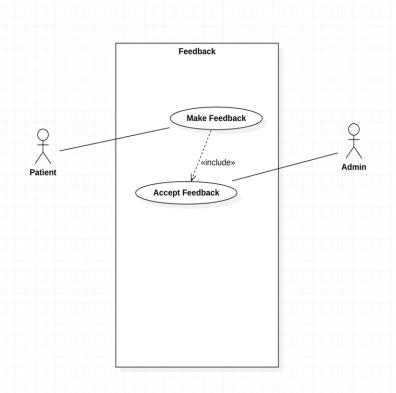






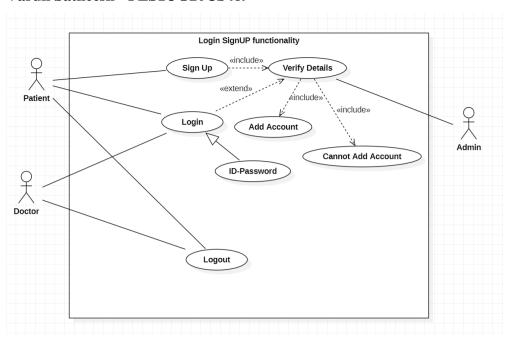
Utkarsh Bagaria - PES1UG20CS477

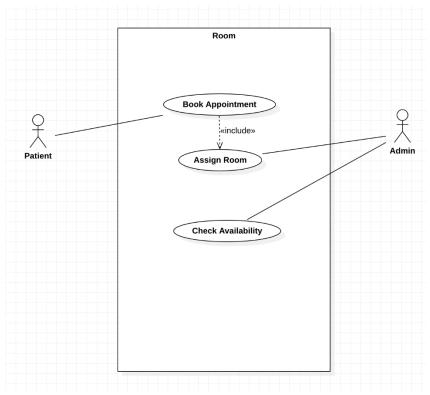






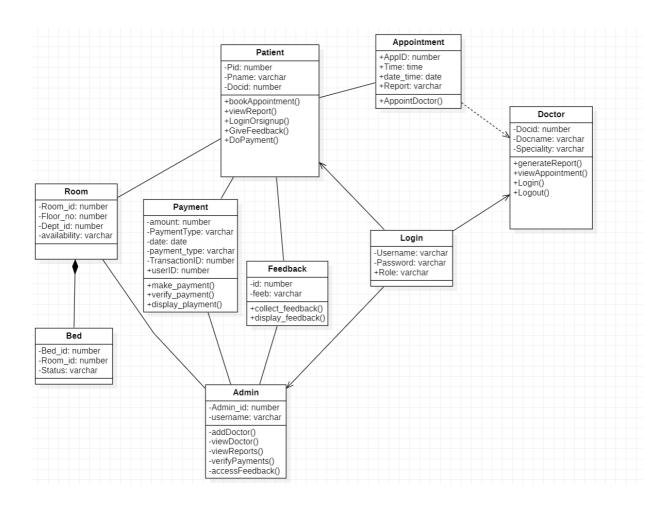
Varun Satheesh - PES1UG20CS489







Class Model





Architectural Pattern

Model-View-Controller

MVC (Model-View-Controller) is a software architectural pattern commonly used in developing user interfaces for web applications. The pattern separates an application into three interconnected components: the model, the view, and the controller.

The Model component represents the data and the business logic of the application. It is responsible for managing the data and performing operations on it.

The View component represents the user interface of the application. It is responsible for presenting the data to the user in a way that is understandable and meaningful.

The Controller component acts as an intermediary between the Model and the View. It receives input from the user and manipulates the Model to perform the requested operation. It also updates the View with the changes made to the Model.

Using the MVC pattern, developers can create software that is modular, reusable, and easy to maintain. It also allows for easier testing and debugging, as each component can be tested separately.

MVC is widely used in developing web applications, but it can also be used in other software development projects where there is a need to separate the presentation layer from the business logic and data.

Model View Controller in our project was done using the DAO (Data Access Object) file, the Controller file, the main Model file and the JSP frontend.

The DAO file basically provides the code for querying the database and to pull, update, add information to the database.

The below snapshot gives a glimpse into the directory structure of our project which gives a clear demarcation of MVC models.



∨ Room	
J Room.java	
J RoomController.java	
J RoomDao.java	
> Users	
∨ WEB-INF	
> classes	
> lib	
∨ views	
<>→ login.jsp	
main.html	
room.jsp	
⇔ users.jsp	

Design Principle and Patterns

I. SOLID

- **1. ISP Interface Segregation Principle:** The interfaces for user login and sign-up are segregated so that the classes only implement the required functionalities.
- 2. SRP Single Responsibility Principle: Every single functionality for different types of users has its own controller and views segregated from other users, i.e. The view and controller of a specific function of a user only handles that functionality's jobs.

II. GRASP

- 1. Information expert Admin: The admin has all information regarding doctors through which their profiles can be modified. All the information related to various aspects of the project is contained in the admin.
- 2. Low coupling Admin Appointment Payment: Although the admin verifies the payment, this does not affect or make changes to the actual payment/ payment class which is created from the Appointment class. Hence, this helps us in achieving low coupling between the admin class and the Payment class.
- 3. Controller Login: The login page controls the flow of data. The login takes in the input from the user and based on the role (patient, admin, doctor) entered it redirects the flow of data to the respective views.
- **4. Polymorphism View:** Polymorphism means "multiple forms", and it occurs when we have many classes that are related to each other by inheritance. Here, we notice that view is used multiple times in all the different classes to essentially display the output.

III. Design Patterns

- 1. Factory Method: Whenever any user tries to add details of any kind to the database, a completely new object is made of that type in the DAO class files for that specific type of data. Thus, the DAO files follow the factory method by making objects of another class.
- 2. Adapter: According to the role provided by the user they are redirected to the view required by them. Thus, the view adapts to the role provided by the user. The feedback page according to the role, that is user or admin changes the view accordingly. Admin can view feedback only while the patient can give feedback only.
- **3. Façade:** The main html page acts as the high-level UI. This leads to the login page which according to the role entered leads to the respective dashboards like doctor, patient, and admin. Which are higher level interfaces with buttons to lead the user to the respective functionality pages required by them.
- **4. Iterator:** All the display functions display the database content when called by iterating through the resultant set that is collected from the database by the Data Access Object.
- **5. Command:** The user based on their role on their dashboard can click on whichever button they want, choosing the command for the functionality they want. This will automatically make the webpage redirect itself to the functionality command requested by the user.

GitHub link to Code Repository - tanvi0904/E-HealthCare (github.com)

Individual Contribution

- Tanish P Report and Bed usecase
- Tanvi Rajesh Doctor and Appointment usecase
- Utkarsh Bagaria Payment and Feedback usecase
- Varun Satheesh Login and Room usecase

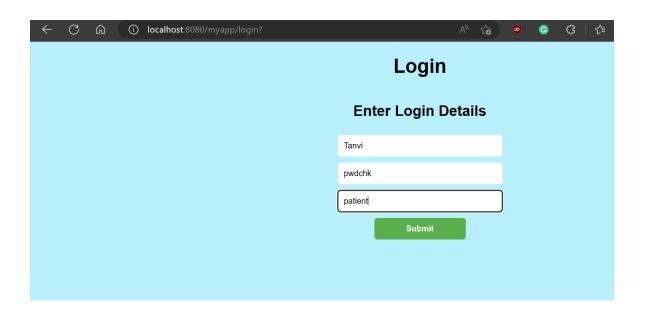
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Screenshots

Views



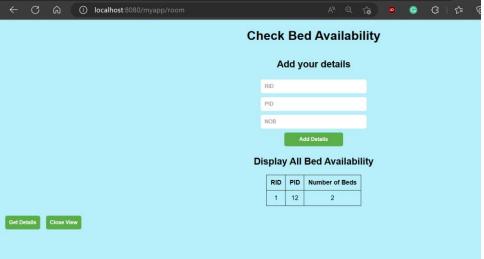
Patient

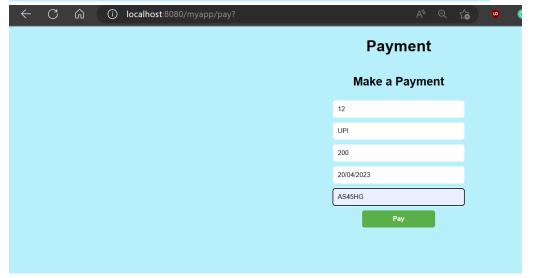




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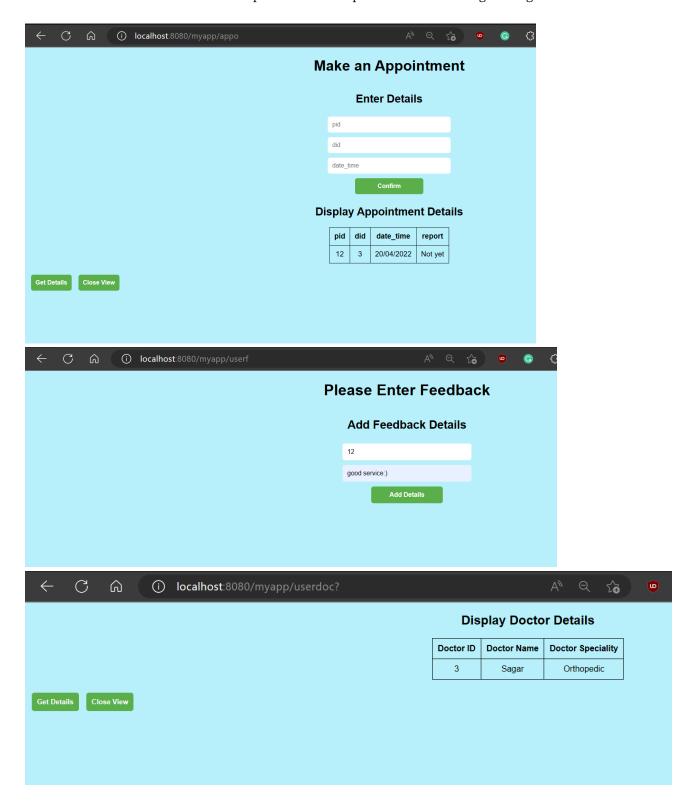








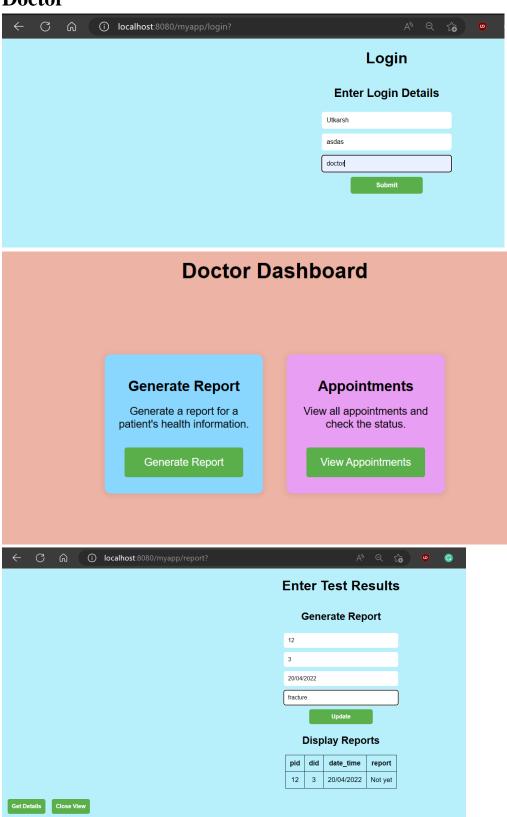
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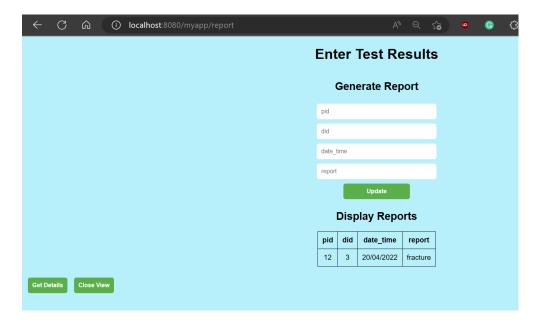
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Doctor

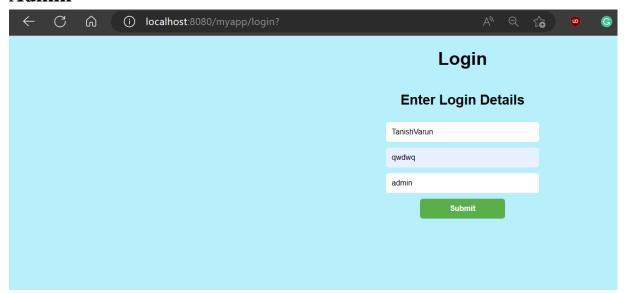




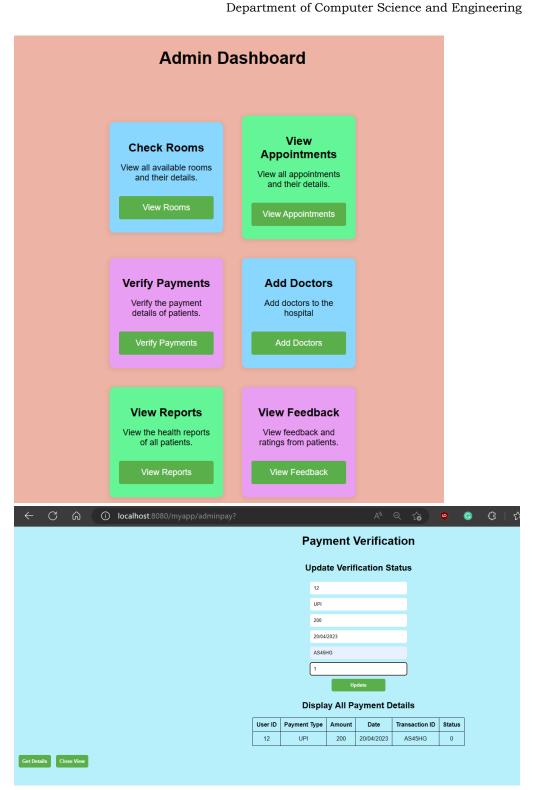
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Admin

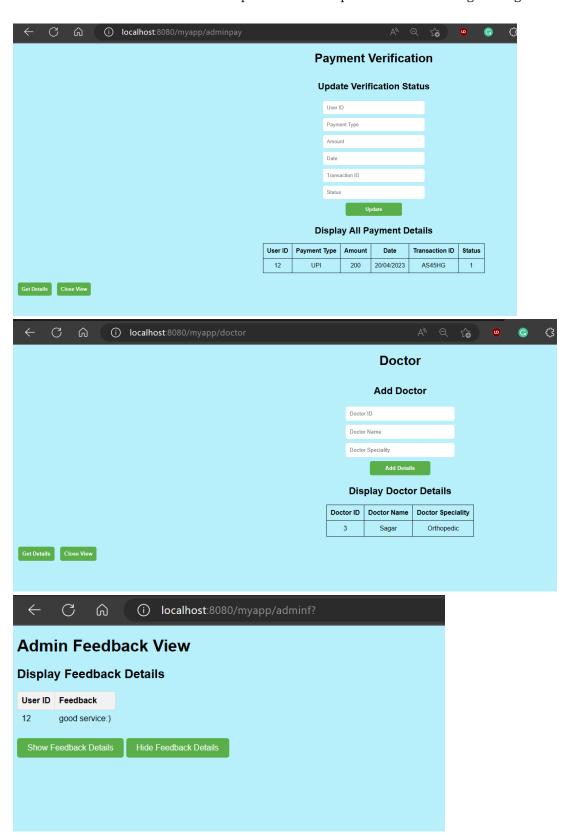








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Database

