"Smart Appointment Booking System"

A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING, MYSURU

(An Autonomous Institution)



In partial fulfillment of the requirements for Database Laboratory, fifth semester

Bachelor of Engineering

in

Computer Science & Engineering

Submitted by

Abhinav Gyan (4NI15CS003)

Aditya Sinha (4NI15CS006)

Ajeeta Asthana (4NICS008)

Akanksha Agrawal (4NI15CS009)

Under the Guidance of

Mr. G. Ramesh

Smt. P. Nandini

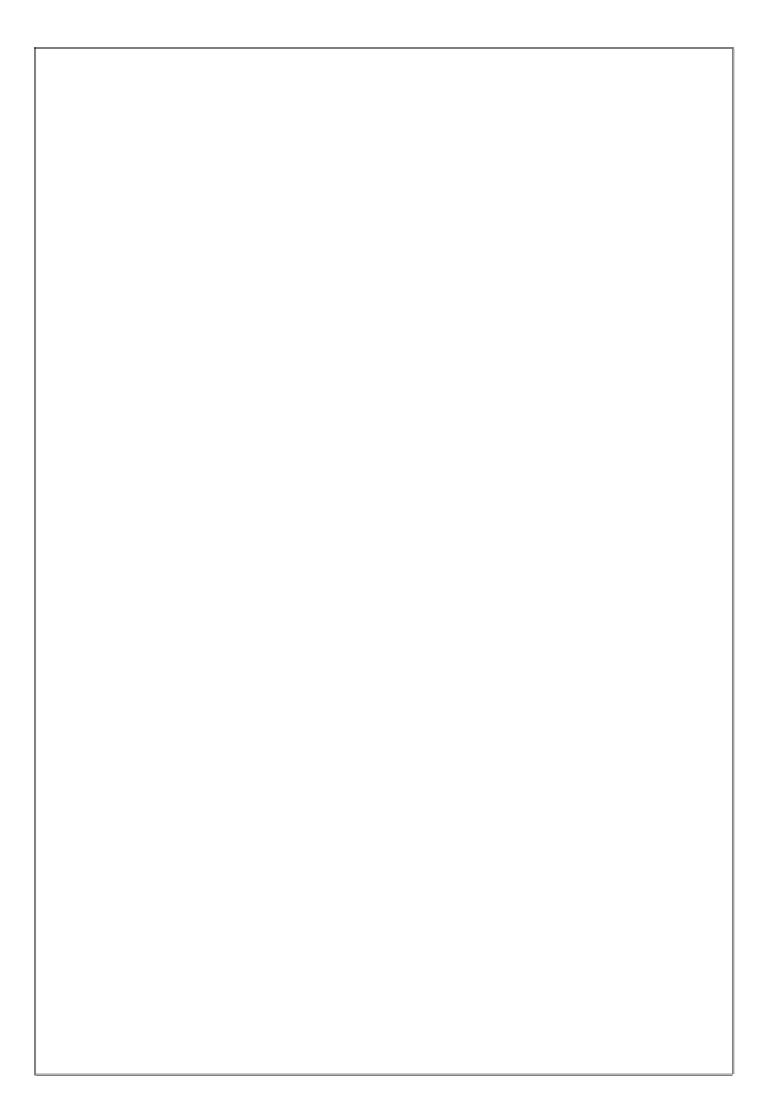
Assistant Professor

Assistant Professor

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING

Mysore-570 008

2017-2018



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "Smart Appointment Booking System" is a work carried out by Abhinav Gyan (4NI15CS003), Aditya Sinha (4NI15CS006), Ajeeta Asthana (4NI15CS008) and Akanksha Agrawal (4NI15CS009) in partial fulfillment for the Database Laboratory project work, fifth semester, Computer Science & Engineering, The National Institute of Engineering (Autonomous Institution under Vishveshwaraya Technological University, Belagavi) during the academic year 2017-2018. It is certified that all corrections and suggestions indicated for the Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the department library. The project report has been approved in partial fulfillment as per academic regulations of The National Institute of Engineering, Mysuru.

Mr. G. Ramesh	Smt. P. Nandini	Dr. H. D. Phaneendra
Assistant Professor	Assistant Professor	Professor & Head
Department of CS&E	Department of CS&E	Department of CS&E
NIE, Mysuru – 570 008	NIE, Mysuru – 570 008	NIE, Mysuru – 570 008

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On completion of our project, we experienced many things that will help us in the coming years. We are extremely grateful to all of them who encouraged us to successfully complete the project and give us a lifetime opportunity to showcase our hard work and skill.

We would like to extend our sincere gratitude to Dr. H.D. Phaneendra, our HOD for giving us an opportunity to work on a challenging project and complete it successfully.

We are extremely happy to say that we have successfully completed our project and we credit our success to our project guides Mr. G. Ramesh and Smt. P. Nandini. They have encouraged us every time we felt discouraged, their guidance, knowledge and experience was way beyond our expectation.

Thank you.

Abhinav Gyan Aditya Sinha Ajeeta Asthana Akanksha Agrawal

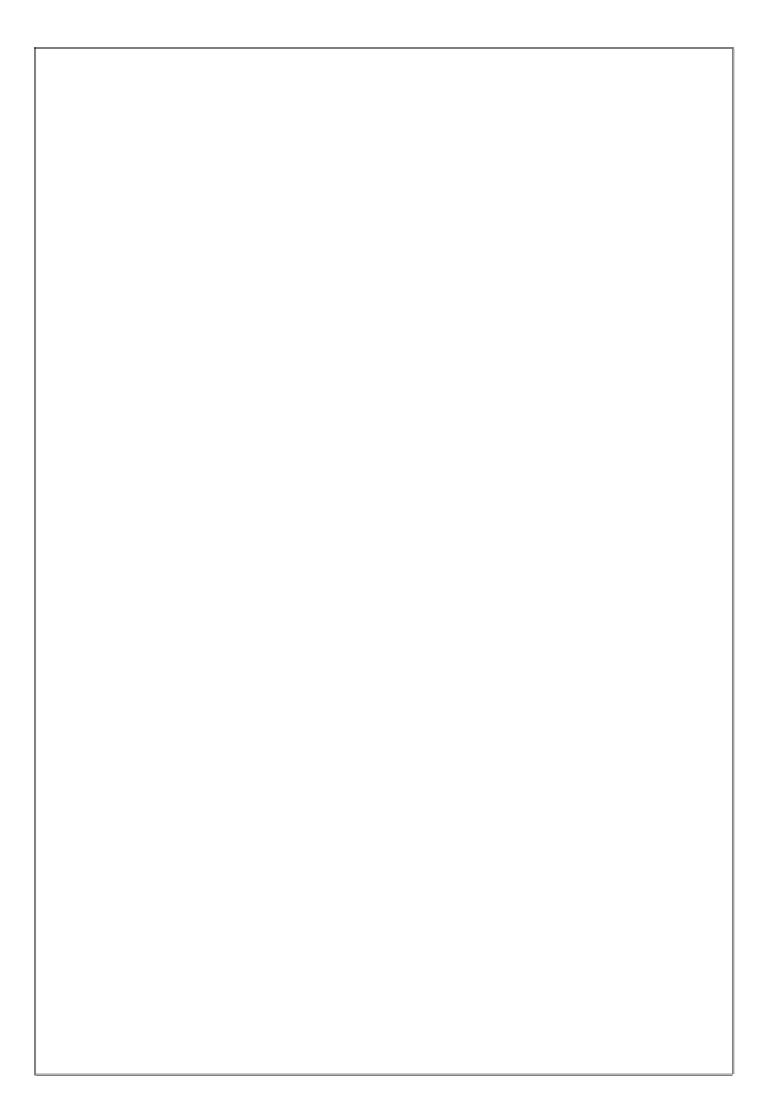


TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Back end	1
	1.2 Database Management System	1
2.	SYSTEM ANALYSIS	3
	2.1 Existing system	3
	2.2 Proposed system	4
3.	SYSTEM DESIGN	5
	3.1 Entity description and attribute details	5
	3.2 ER Diagram	9
	3.3 Screen shots of description tables	10
4.	HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	13
	4.1 Software Requirements	13
	4.2 Hardware Requirements	13
5.	SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION	14
6.	CODE SNIPPET	15
7.	TESTING	20
8.	SCREEN SHOTS	22
9.	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS	28
10	. REFERENCES	30

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACK END

A Back-End Database is a database that is accessed by users indirectly through an external application rather than by application programming stored within the database itself or by low level manipulation of the data (example through MySQL commands).

A back-end database stores data but does not include end-user application elements such as stored queries, forms,macros or reports.

The term back-end database is not widely used among developers using larger or enterprise database systems. This is because enterprise database systems enforce the use of the client—server model and do not have the option to include the application programming within their databases.

The end used here is MySQL on PHP. MySQL is the world's most widely used open source relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs a server providing a multi-user access to a number of databases. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language.

1.2 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that enables users to create and maintain a database. The DBMS is a general purpose software system that facilitates the processes of defining, constructing, manipulating, and sharing databases among various users and applications.

The database is the process of storing the data on some storage medium that is controlled by the DBMS. Manipulating a database includes functions such as querying the database to retrieve specific data, updating the database to reflect changes in the mini world and generating reports from the data.

A database is not generally portable across different DBMS, but different DBMS can inter operate by using standards such as MySQL and JDBC to allow a single application to work with more than one DBMS.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system, which is usually managed manually, faces many problems, such as difficulty in data storage and retrieval, data inconsistency, data insecurity, risk of data loss, wastage of time in maintaining paper work and many more. All the information about a disease or a doctor must be looked up first, and then the hospital or clinic providing the service must be contacted in order to gain further knowledge. Another drawback is that most of the bookings cannot be done over the phone due to identity issues. Also, whenever a patient goes to the traditional appointment booking system, most of the things take a lot of time, and sometimes the appointments are also delayed. Hence, the traditional appointment booking systems are not efficient. The requirement analysis discovered the need of having automation and computerization of the entire working of the system.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

This software automatizes and manages the working of appointment booking management systems. The database keeps track of the various data required. The whole project is divided into the following modules:

- **1. Doctor Details:** This module keeps track of the details of the doctors enlisted, their work experience, qualification, fee structure, phone number and the amount of slots available to get their appointments.
- **2. Hospital details:** This module keeps track of the hospitals availability and the specialist doctors available in each of the hospitals and clinics.
- **3. Bookings:** This module keeps a record of the details of the patients and doctors who have registered for the booking system. The details usually consists of the personal details of the registered user.
- **4. Login:** This module deals with user logins, authentication and validates to prevent MySQL injection. Proper authorization will be done to take care of who is accessing the user.

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1. ENTITY DESCRIPTION AND ATTRIBUTE DETAILS

person:

It includes the person details like person id which is a primary key, person name, gender, date of birth, phone number and register date.

- personID
- firstName
- lastName
- gender
- dob
- phoneNumber
- registerDate

personLogin:

It includes patient login details like person id (foreign key), email (primary key), password, question, answer and last login. The password and the security answer are encrypted.

- personID
- email
- password
- question
- answer
- lastLogin

doctor:

It is a table similar to the person table along with some attributes added for the doctor profile like qualification, experience, fee, department and hospital or clinic. departmentID and buildingID are the foreign keys.

- doctorID
- firstName
- lastName
- gender
- dob
- phoneNumber
- registerDate
- qualification
- experience
- fee
- departmentID
- buildingID

doctorLogin:

It is a table which contains the login details for the user doctor. It is again similar to the table personLogin. doctorID is the foreign key.

- doctorID
- email
- password
- question
- answer

• lastLogin

department:

It consists of the details of the respective departments to which a registered doctor may belong to. It has a primary key departmentID.

- name
- departmentID

building:

It includes details of all the hospitals and clinics that may come under the patients interest of visit. buildingID is the primary key.

- buildingID
- name
- addressLine 1, 2, 3
- city
- pin
- longitude
- latitude

booking:

This includes booking details of a person who wants to book an appointment. bookingID is the primary key. personID and doctorID are the foreign key.

- bookingID
- bookingDate
- appointmentDate
- personID

- doctorID
- slot
- bookingStatus

history:

This table consists of the details of past bookings that the patient or the doctor might have had. bookingID is the primary key. personID and doctorID are the foreign key.

- bookingID
- bookingDate
- appointmentDate
- personID
- doctorID
- slot
- bookingStatus

CHAPTER 3 3.2. ER DIAGRAM personID password history email

longitude

buildingID

building

·III

3.3 SCREEN SHOTS OF DESCRIPTION TABLES

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
personID	int(11)	NO	PRI		auto_increment
firstName lastName	varchar(50) varchar(50)	NO YES		NULL NULL	
gender	varchar(6)	NO NO		NULL	
dob	date	NO		NULL	
phoneNumber	bigint(10)	NO		NULL	
registerDate	date	NO		NULL	

Field			Default	
	NO NO NO NO NO NO	MUL PRI	NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL NULL	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
doctorID	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
firstName	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
lastName	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
gender	varchar(6)	NO		NULL	
dob	date	NO		NULL	
phoneNumber	bigint(10)	NO		NULL	
registerDate	date	NO		NULL	
qualification	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
departmentID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
buildingID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
experience	int(2)	YES		NULL	
fee	int(4)	NO		NULL	

```
mysql> desc doctorLogin;
           | Type
                          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
 Field
 doctorID
           int(11)
                            NO
                                   MUL
                                        NULL
            varchar(100)
 email
                           NO
                                   PRI
                                         NULL
 password
             varchar(100)
                                         NULL
                            NO
             varchar(100)
                                         NULL
 question
                            NO
 answer
             varchar(100)
                            NO
                                         NULL
 lastLogin | datetime
                          NO
                                        NULL
 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
departmentID name	int(11) varchar(100)	NO NO	PRI 	NULL NULL	auto_increment

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
buildingID	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
name	varchar(100)	NO	ļ	NULL	<u> </u>
type	varchar(8)	NO		NULL	
addressLine1	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
addressLine2	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
addressLine3	varchar(100)	NO		NULL	
city	varchar(50)	NO		NULL	
pin	int(6)	NO		NULL	
latitude	double	NO		NULL	
longitude	double	NO		NULL	

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
bookingID	int(11)	NO NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
bookingDate	date	NO		NULL	
appointmentDate	date	NO		NULL	
personID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
doctorID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
slot	time	NO		NULL	
bookingStatus	varchar(9)	NO		NULL	

Field	Туре	Null	Key	Default	Extra
bookingID	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	
bookingDate	date	NO	ĺ	NULL	
appointmentDate	date	NO		NULL	
personID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
doctorID	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
slot	time	NO		NULL	
bookingStatus	varchar(9)	NO		NULL	

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

4.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Front end: HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, JavaScript

Back end: MySQL

Scripting Language: PHP

Environment: XamppServer, Nginx

4.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

OS: Any desktop version

Processor: 1.2 GHz CPU

Memory: 1 GB RAM

Disk: 2 GB HDD Space

Display: 1024 x 768 or higher

Network: 512 Kbps or faster

A web browser with cookies and JavaScript enabled.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The database software used here is MySQL.

Doctor, doctorLogin, person, personLogin, booking, history, department, building are used as the tables in our project.

Doctor and doctorLogin tables are used store information of doctors. Person and personLogin are used to store information of patients. Booking and History tables are used to store information of the future bookings and past bookings respectively. Department table stores department name of a particular doctor and building table stores the name of the hospital/clinic in which a particular doctor is working.

All the records are maintained/edited by writing queries in MySQL through PHP.

Patient should first sign up and login to book a doctor's slot. All booking information will be present in the profile of the patient.

Doctor should login to see all the bookings and cancel it if necessary from their profile page.

Algorithm:

MySQL uses a B+ tree data structure for primary and secondary indexes in MyISAM and InnoDB storage engines.

```
//heshing the password and (Spassword);

//heshing the answer add (Spassword);

//start transaction

Sconn-autocommit(fALSE);

//sizert data into doctor (firstName, lastName, gender, dob, phoneNumber, registerDate, qualification, departmentID, buildingID, experience, fee)

values ('Sfars,', 'Slast', 'Sgender', '$dob', 'Sphone', cundate(), 'Squalification', 'Sdepartment', 'Sbuilding', 'Sexperience', 'Sfee');";

if (Sconn-query(Ssql) |== TRUE) {

//echo "Error: " . Sconn-Perror;
Sconn-rollback();
header('Clocation: ../doctor/signup.php?signup=error");
exit();

//sinsert data into doctorlogin table

sql "insert into doctorlogin (doctorID, email, password, question, answer, lastlogin) values (last_insert_id(), 'Semail', 'ShashedPassword', 'Squestion', 'ShashedAnswer', now());";

if (Sconn-rollback();
header('Clocation: ../doctor/signup.php?signup=error");
exit();

//echo "Error: " . Sconn-Perror;

Sconn-rollback();
header('Clocation: ../doctor/signup.php?signup=error");
exit();

//smalle autocommit();

//smalle autocommit();

//smalle autocommit(PLE);
```

```
//hashing the password

//hashing the password

//hashing the answer

//hashing the password;

//insert data into person (firstName, lastName, gender, dob, phoneNumber, registerDate) values ('$first', '$last', '$gender', '$dob', '$phone',

curdate()';

//econ '*foron' *, '$conn->error';

//aswert data into personlogin table

//aswert data into personlogin (personl), email, password, question, answer, lastlogin) values (last_insert_id(), '$email', '$hashedPassword', '$

//aswert data into personlogin (personl), email, password, question, answer, lastlogin) values (last_insert_id(), '$email', '$hashedPassword', '$

//aswert data into personlogin (personlogin (personlo
```

```
** punkaph**

** cyphp

** cyphp

** session_start();

** require_once "./includes/connect.php";

** f (isset(s_SESION['doctorID'])) {

** header('Location: ../doctor.php");

** out();

** sail = "select " from doctor where doctorID = 'Saql_doctor';";

** from is Sensult=" sconn-your(sayl);

** from is Sensult=" sconn-your(sayl);

** silest = "srow['instalkame'];

** spince = from['firstName'];

** spince
```

```
| *** promotion**
| *** ciphing**
| *** session_start();
| *** require_once *../includes/connect.php";
| *** require_once *../includes/connect.php";
| *** require_once *../includes.php");
| *** require_once *../index.php");
| *** require_start ** from person where personID = '$sql_person';";
| *** seq.* = 's_start ** from person where personID = '$sql_person';";
| *** sfrew_index.php.* require_index.php.* require
```

```
// Joseph Francestion

from -bautocommit(FALSE);

from -bautocommit(FALSE);
```

Testing

Testing is the set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted systematically.

There are many strategies that can be used to test conventional software. Testing can be done once the entire software is complete. However, the results in buggy software are simply not effective.

Another approach would be to test the software on a daily basis, whenever any part of the software is constructed. The approach is effective as bugs are eliminated as the software is constructed and leads to more efficient software once all the modules are integrated. A testing strategy chosen falls between two extremes. It takes an incremental view of testing, starting with the testing of individual program units, moving to tests designed to facilitate the integration of the units, and ending with tests that cover the entire software. This project focuses on 'Unit testing'. This testing mainly considers the above mentioned factors for each and every module implemented in the project.

Unit testing focuses on the smallest unit of the software design. Smallest unit include the module which are integrated to produce the final project. The unit testing focuses on the internal logic and data structures within the boundaries of the component. Test considerations can be the data structures, boundary conditions, independent paths, error handling paths, etc. Unit testing was done on verifying the email and password for accessing the database. The following results were obtained:

Unit testing of each modules:

7.1 Test case for Login:

Test Cases	E-Mail Id	Password	Test Result
TC1	Correct Email Id	Correct password	Successful login, Main page is displayed
TC2	Correct Email Id	Incorrect password	Prompt saying that "Wrong Password!!!".
TC3	Incorrect Email Id	Correct password	Prompt saying that "Email id not yet registered".
TC4	Incorrect Email Id	Incorrect password	Prompt saying that "Email not yet registered".

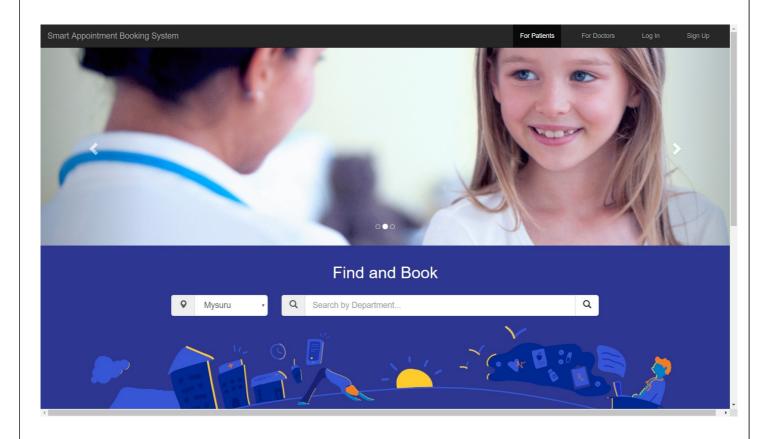
Fig 1: Test results for successful and unsuccessful login.

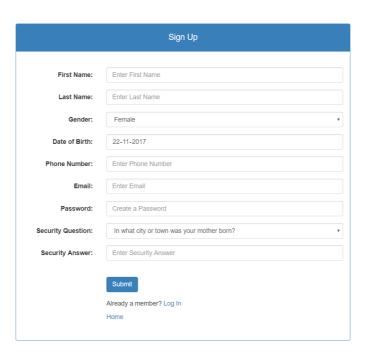
<u>7.2 Test Cases for Registration</u>:

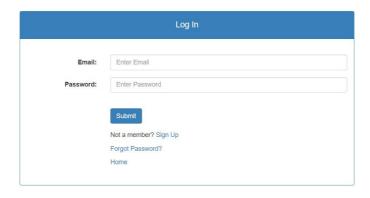
Test Cases	E-Mail Id	Test Result
TC1	Unregistered Email Id	Successful Registration, Login page is displayed
TC2	Registered Email Id	Prompt saying that "Email already exists!!!".

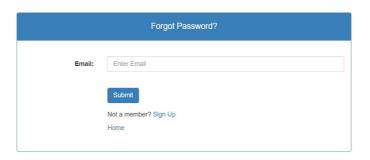
Fig 2: Test results for successful and unsuccessful registration.

SCREEN SHOTS

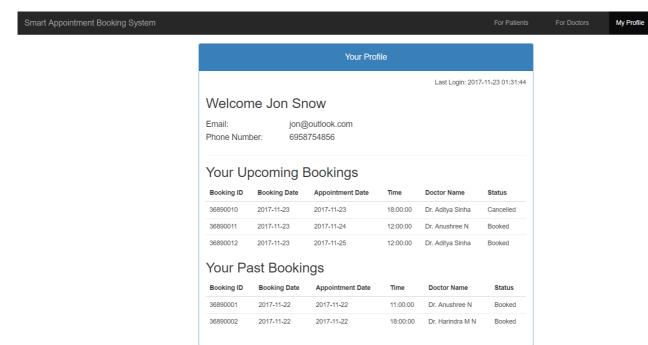


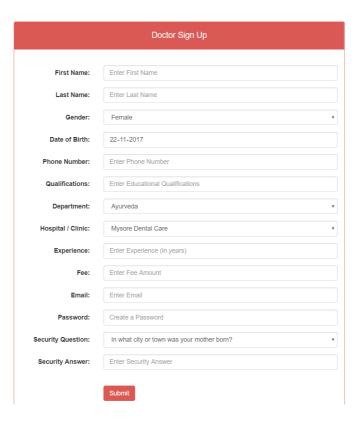


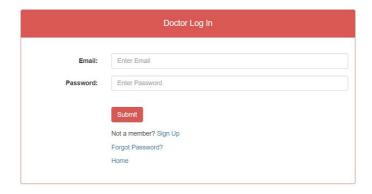


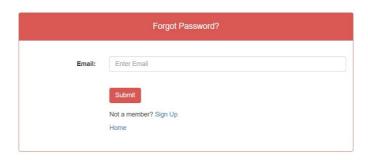




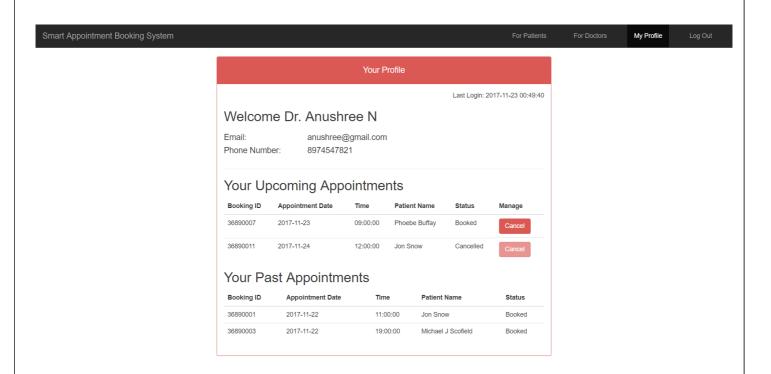


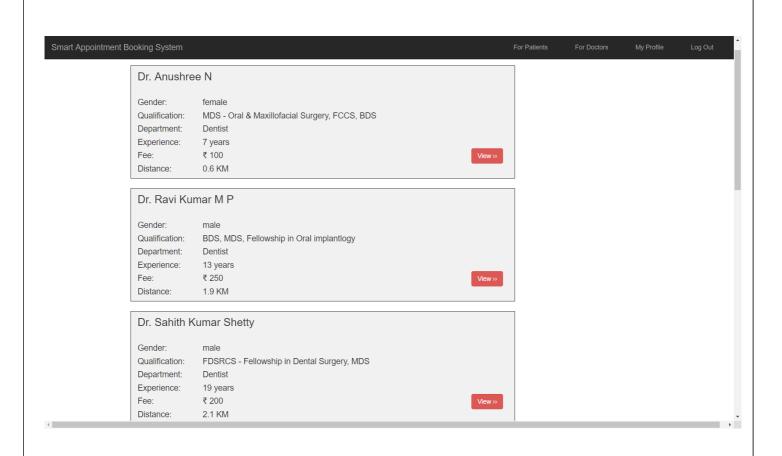


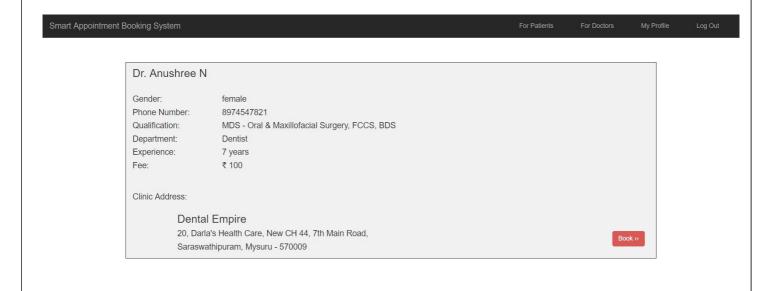














CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

CONCLUSION:

This application reduces the unwanted time taken to manually book appointment to a specific doctor.

Doctor can check their profile to see the timings he has to treat a patient. Moreover, he/she can also cancel the appointment if he/she is too busy to treat at the specific time.

Also, the application cannot make use of the users' private data. The user's password and answer are encrypted by PHP.

The data in the database is backed up frequently to recover the data during system failure using transactions.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:

This application provides only the basic picture of the project which is applicable for a single constituency, the fully developed version can be made with the help of the MySQL and other software required for the further detailed version.

This application can be further extended by making the application available in other cities also.

Moreover, we can add review system such that patient can rate their experience with the doctor. We will make the mobile app version of the project such that it can be used anywhere anytime.

CHAPTER 9
We intend to add emergency button such that in emergency case, an ambulance can be dispatched to the specified location.
20

REFERENCES

WEBSITES:

https://www.mysql.com/

https://stackoverflow.com/

https://www.php.net/

https://www.apachefriends.org/

https://www.w3schools.com/

TEXTBOOKS:

"DATABASE SYSTEMS" – Ramez Elmasri, Shamkant B. Navathe.

"THE DATABASE BOOK – PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE USING MYSQL" – Narain Gehani.