

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The **Hospital Management System (HMS)** is a database project developed as part of the **DBMS Laboratory** course to simplify and organize essential hospital-related operations. Its primary goal is to store and manage important information such as patient records, doctor details, and appointment schedules in a structured and efficient manner.

The project includes three major components—**Patients, Doctors, and Appointments**—which are linked through relational keys. With this setup, the system can handle various tasks like viewing appointment history, identifying patients who visit frequently, updating appointment statuses, and more. It also supports advanced operations such as finding which doctors have the most consultations, checking appointments for the upcoming week, and identifying patients with serious medical conditions.

Key database principles such as **data normalization, entity relationships, SQL queries, stored procedures, and triggers** have been applied throughout the project. The design allows for future improvements, including additional modules for billing, emergency tracking, or inventory systems, making it scalable and practical for real-life use.

Overall, the HMS project showcases how databases can be used to support hospital management by improving record-keeping and enabling quick access to critical information.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Develop a database for a Hospital Management System.

Description: The system should track patient details, doctors, and appointments.

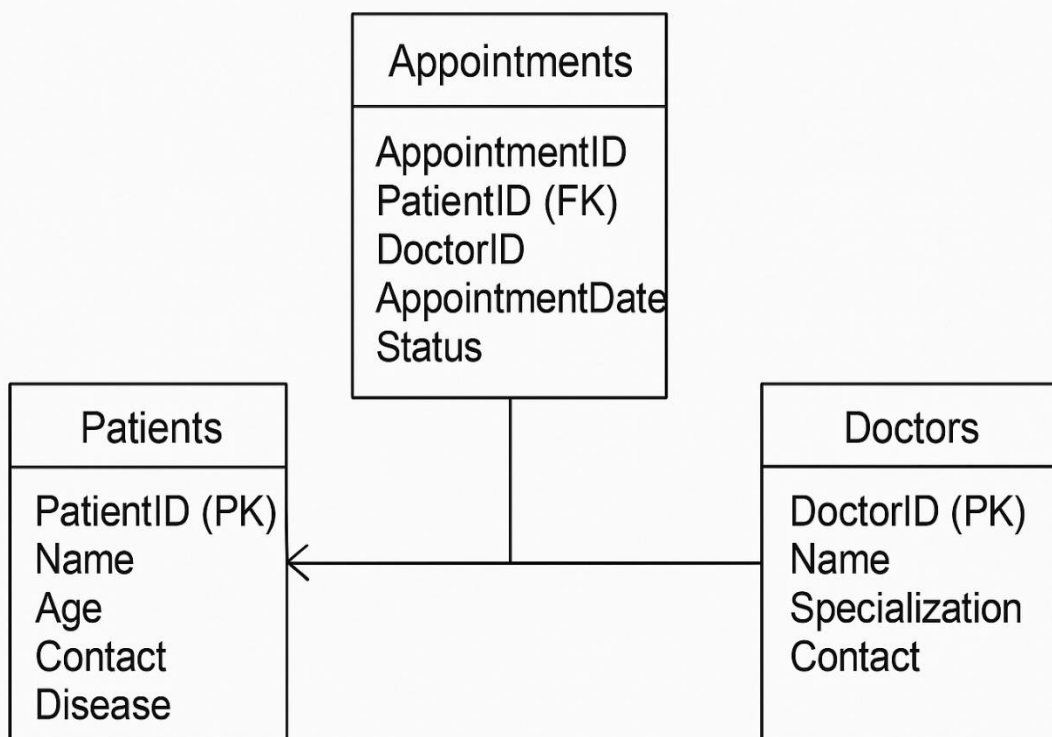
Tables:

- Patients (PatientID, Name, Age, Contact, Disease)
- Doctors (DoctorID, Name, Specialization, Contact)
- Appointments (AppointmentID, PatientID, DoctorID, AppointmentDate, Status)

Queries:

- Retrieve all appointments for a specific doctor.
- Find patients who have visited multiple times.
- Update appointment status after completion.
- Get a list of doctors with the most appointments.
- Identify patients with critical conditions.
- Retrieve appointments scheduled for the next week.
- Delete old patient records after five years.
- Calculate the total number of patients treated in a month.
- Find doctors available for emergency cases.
- Retrieve patients with the same disease.

ER DIAGRAM



SCHEMA DESIGN AND JUSTIFICATION

To build a reliable and manageable **Hospital Management System**, we designed a database schema that ensures efficient data handling and prevents inconsistency. The three main tables used are Patients, Doctors, and Appointments. Each of them is structured to support the system's objectives clearly and cleanly.

A. Normalization

We ensured that all tables follow **Third Normal Form (3NF)** principles:

- All fields contain simple, indivisible values.
- There's no repetition or duplication of data.
- Every non-key column depends only on the primary key of its table.

This setup helps avoid problems during data updates and keeps the database clean and consistent.

B. Separate Entities with Clear Primary Keys

Each table is focused on one main concept:

- Patients and Doctors are independent tables, each having its own unique identifier (PatientID, DoctorID).
- The Appointments table acts as a connection between patients and doctors. It logs each appointment using a unique AppointmentID and includes foreign keys to both the patient and the doctor involved.

C. Use of Foreign Keys for Data Integrity

The Appointments table includes:

- A PatientID that refers to a valid patient.
- A DoctorID that refers to a valid doctor.

This helps the database make sure that appointments are only created for real people and registered doctors, ensuring that no invalid data slips through.

D. Tracking and Management

We added fields like:

- Status in the Appointments table to show if the appointment is upcoming, completed, or canceled.
- AppointmentDate to help with time-based tracking and queries.

This allows the hospital to stay on top of daily operations and patient flow.

E. Room for Future Enhancements

The current schema is simple but powerful. It's easy to scale by adding:

- More information to patients (like address, gender, or insurance).
- New tables such as Billing, Rooms, or Departments.

Any future addition can be smoothly integrated without needing a full redesign.

F. Support for Useful Queries

Thanks to this structure, the system can quickly answer questions like:

- Which patients are visiting again?
- Which doctor has the most appointments?
- What appointments are scheduled for the coming week?
- Who are the critical condition patients?

This supports hospital staff in making better decisions quickly.

Final Thoughts

The schema we designed is solid and practical. It balances simplicity and functionality, making it ideal for hospital operations. With strong foundations like data normalization and foreign key constraints, this design ensures long-term reliability and easy maintenance.

SQL SCRIPTS

CREATE_TABLES.SQL

```
CREATE TABLE Patients (  
  PatientID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  Name VARCHAR(100),  
  Age INT,  
  Contact VARCHAR(15),  
  Disease VARCHAR(100)  
);
```

```

CREATE TABLE Doctors (
    DoctorID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    Name VARCHAR(100),
    Specialization VARCHAR(100),
    Contact VARCHAR(15)
);

CREATE TABLE Appointments (
    AppointmentID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    PatientID INT,
    DoctorID INT,
    AppointmentDate DATE,
    Status VARCHAR(20),
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID) REFERENCES Patients(PatientID),
    FOREIGN KEY (DoctorID) REFERENCES Doctors(DoctorID)
);

```

INSERT_DATA.SQL

```

INSERT INTO Patients (PatientID, Name, Age, Contact, Disease) VALUES
(1, 'Virat Kohli', 35, '9876543210', 'Flu'),
(2, 'Rohit Sharma', 36, '8765432109', 'Diabetes'),
(3, 'MS Dhoni', 42, '7654321098', 'Migraine'),
(4, 'KL Rahul', 31, '6543210987', 'Arthritis'),
(5, 'Hardik Pandya', 30, '5432109876', 'Asthma'),
(6, 'Shubman Gill', 25, '9321478065', 'Hypertension'),
(7, 'Ruturaj Gaikwad', 27, '9214578032', 'Allergy'),
(8, 'Sanju Samson', 30, '9891234567', 'Fever'),
(9, 'Ravindra Jadeja', 36, '9890011223', 'Thyroid'),
(10, 'Jasprit Bumrah', 31, '9765432101', 'Back Pain'),
(11, 'Yuzvendra Chahal', 33, '9123456789', 'Sinusitis'),
(12, 'Kuldeep Yadav', 29, '9012345678', 'Blood Pressure'),
(13, 'Suryakumar Yadav', 33, '9988776655', 'Flu'),
(14, 'Ishan Kishan', 26, '9876501234', 'Cold'),
(15, 'Md. Shami', 39, '9564937999', 'Blood Pressure');

INSERT INTO Doctors (DoctorID, Name, Specialization, Contact) VALUES
(101, 'Dr. Sharma', 'General Physician', '9998877665'),
(102, 'Dr. Verma', 'Cardiologist', '8887766554'),
(103, 'Dr. Rao', 'Neurologist', '7776655443'),
(104, 'Dr. Kapoor', 'Orthopedic', '6665544332'),
(105, 'Dr. Iyer', 'Pulmonologist', '9556677889'),
(106, 'Dr. Sen', 'Dermatologist', '9445566778'),
(107, 'Dr. Gupta', 'ENT Specialist', '9334455667'),
(108, 'Dr. Mehta', 'Gastroenterologist', '9223344556'),
(109, 'Dr. Das', 'Endocrinologist', '9112233445'),
(110, 'Dr. Abraham', 'Oncologist', '9001122334');

```



```

INSERT INTO Appointments (AppointmentID, PatientID, DoctorID, AppointmentDate,
Status) VALUES
(1001, 1, 101, '2025-04-05', 'Completed'),
(1002, 2, 102, '2025-11-06', 'Scheduled'),
(1003, 3, 103, '2025-10-06', 'Cancelled'),
(1004, 4, 104, '2025-03-07', 'Scheduled'),
(1005, 5, 105, '2025-04-08', 'Critical'),
(1006, 6, 102, '2025-06-09', 'Scheduled'),
(1007, 7, 101, '2025-04-10', 'Emergency'),
(1008, 8, 105, '2025-10-11', 'Scheduled'),
(1009, 9, 106, '2025-11-12', 'Completed'),
(1010, 10, 107, '2025-10-12', 'Cancelled'),
(1011, 11, 108, '2025-04-13', 'Scheduled'),
(1012, 12, 109, '2025-11-14', 'Emergency'),
(1013, 13, 110, '2025-01-15', 'Scheduled'),
(1014, 14, 106, '2025-03-15', 'Critical'),
(1015, 15, 104, '2025-03-16', 'Completed'),
(1016, 3, 101, '2025-04-17', 'Scheduled'),
(1017, 5, 102, '2025-01-17', 'Critical'),
(1018, 7, 103, '2025-07-18', 'Emergency');

```

DELETE_REDUNDANT.SQL

```

DELETE FROM Appointments
WHERE Status='Cancelled';

```

```

DELETE FROM Patients
WHERE PatientID NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT PatientID FROM Appointments);

```

STORED_PROCEDURE.SQL

#1. Get appointments by doctor name

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE GetAppointmentsByDoctor(IN docName VARCHAR(100))
BEGIN
    SELECT docName AS Doctor, AppointmentID, PatientID, AppointmentDate, Status
    FROM Appointments
    WHERE DoctorID IN (
        SELECT DoctorID FROM Doctors WHERE Name = docName
    );
END$$
DELIMITER ;

```

#2. Find patients who have visited multiple times

```

DELIMITER $$

```

```

CREATE PROCEDURE GetFrequentPatients()
BEGIN
    SELECT PatientID, COUNT(*) AS no_of_visits
    FROM Appointments
    GROUP BY PatientID
    HAVING no_of_visits > 1;
END$$
DELIMITER ;

```

#3. Update appointment status after completion.

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE UpdateAppointmentStatus(
    IN p_appointment_id INT,
    IN p_new_status VARCHAR(20)
)
BEGIN
    UPDATE Appointments
    SET Status = p_new_status
    WHERE AppointmentID = p_appointment_id;
END $$
DELIMITER ;

```

#4. Get a list of doctors with the most appointments.

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE GetDoctorsWithMaxAppointments()
BEGIN
    WITH T AS (
        SELECT DoctorID, COUNT(*) AS no_of_appointments
        FROM Appointments
        GROUP BY DoctorID
    )
    SELECT * FROM T
    WHERE no_of_appointments = (SELECT MAX(no_of_appointments) FROM T);
END$$
DELIMITER ;

```

#5. Identify patients with critical conditions.

```

DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE GetCriticalPatients()
BEGIN
    WITH T AS (
        SELECT PatientID
        FROM Appointments
        WHERE Status = 'Critical'
    )
    SELECT DISTINCT P.PatientID, P.Name, P.Age, P.Contact, P.Disease
    FROM Patients P

```

```
INNER JOIN T ON P.PatientID = T.PatientID;
END$$
DELIMITER ;
```

#6. Retrieve appointments scheduled for the next week.

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE GetNextWeekAppointments()
BEGIN
    SELECT A.AppointmentID, A.PatientID, P.Name AS PatientName,
           A.DoctorID, D.Name AS DoctorName, A.AppointmentDate, A.Status
    FROM Appointments A
    JOIN Patients P ON A.PatientID = P.PatientID
    JOIN Doctors D ON A.DoctorID = D.DoctorID
    WHERE A.AppointmentDate BETWEEN CURDATE() AND DATE_ADD(CURDATE(), INTERVAL
    7 DAY)
           AND A.Status = 'Scheduled';
END $$
DELIMITER ;
```

#7. Delete old patient records after five years.

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE DeleteOldPatients()
BEGIN
    DELETE FROM Appointments
    WHERE PatientID IN (
        SELECT pid FROM (
            SELECT P.PatientID AS pid
            FROM Patients P
            LEFT JOIN Appointments A ON P.PatientID = A.PatientID
            GROUP BY P.PatientID
            HAVING MAX(IFNULL(A.AppointmentDate, '1900-01-01')) < DATE_SUB(CURDATE(),
INTERVAL 5 YEAR)
        ) AS temp
    );
    DELETE FROM Patients
    WHERE PatientID NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT PatientID FROM Appointments);
END $$
DELIMITER ;
```

#8. Calculate the total number of patients treated in a month.

```
DELIMITER $$
CREATE PROCEDURE GetMonthlyAppointments(IN monthNum INT)
BEGIN
    SELECT monthNum AS Month, COUNT(*) AS no_of_patients
    FROM Appointments
    WHERE MONTH(AppointmentDate) = monthNum;
```

END\$\$

DELIMITER ;

#9. Find doctors available for emergency cases.

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE PROCEDURE GetEmergencyDoctors()

BEGIN

WITH T AS (

SELECT DISTINCT DoctorID

FROM Appointments

WHERE Status = 'Emergency'

)

SELECT T.DoctorID, D.Name, D.Specialization, D.Contact

FROM T

INNER JOIN Doctors D ON T.DoctorID = D.DoctorID;

END\$\$

DELIMITER ;

#10. Retrieve patients with the same disease.

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE PROCEDURE GetPatientsGroupedByDisease()

BEGIN

SELECT Disease,

GROUP_CONCAT(PatientID) AS PatientIDs

FROM Patients

GROUP BY Disease;

END\$\$

DELIMITER ;

QUERY.SQL

CALL GetAppointmentsByDoctor('Dr. Iyer');

CALL GetFrequentPatients();

CALL UpdateAppointmentStatus(1002, 'Completed');

CALL GetDoctorsWithMaxAppointments();

CALL GetCriticalPatients();

CALL GetNextWeekAppointments();

CALL DeleteOldPatients();

CALL GetMonthlyAppointments(4); # April

CALL GetEmergencyDoctors();

CALL GetPatientsGroupedByDisease();

OUTPUTS

a) DATABASE SCHEMA:

Patients:

PatientID	Name	Age	Contact	Disease
1	Virat Kohli	35	9876543210	Flu
2	Rohit Sharma	36	8765432109	Diabetes
3	MS Dhoni	42	7654321098	Migraine
4	KL Rahul	31	6543210987	Arthritis
5	Hardik Pandya	30	5432109876	Asthma
6	Shubman Gill	25	9321478065	Hypertension
7	Ruturaj Gaikwad	27	9214578032	Allergy
8	Sanju Samson	30	9891234567	Fever
9	Ravindra Jadeja	36	9890011223	Thyroid
10	Jasprit Bumrah	31	9765432101	Back Pain
11	Yuzvendra Chahal	33	9123456789	Sinusitis
12	Kuldeep Yadav	29	9012345678	Blood Pressure
13	Suryakumar Yadav	33	9988776655	Flu
14	Ishan Kishan	26	9876501234	Cold
15	Md. Shami	39	9564937999	Blood Pressure

Doctors:

DoctorID	Name	Specialization	Contact
101	Dr. Sharma	General Physician	9998877665
102	Dr. Verma	Cardiologist	8887766554
103	Dr. Rao	Neurologist	7776655443
104	Dr. Kapoor	Orthopedic	6665544332
105	Dr. Iyer	Pulmonologist	9556677889
106	Dr. Sen	Dermatologist	9445566778
107	Dr. Gupta	ENT Specialist	9334455667
108	Dr. Mehta	Gastroenterologist	9223344556
109	Dr. Das	Endocrinologist	9112233445
110	Dr. Abraham	Oncologist	9001122334

Appointments:

AppointmentID	PatientID	DoctorID	AppointmentDate	Status
1001	1	101	2025-04-05	Completed
1002	2	102	2025-11-06	Scheduled
1003	3	103	2025-10-06	Cancelled
1004	4	104	2025-03-07	Scheduled
1005	5	105	2025-04-08	Critical
1006	6	102	2025-06-09	Scheduled
1007	7	101	2025-04-10	Emergency
1008	8	105	2025-10-11	Scheduled
1009	9	106	2025-11-12	Completed
1010	10	107	2025-10-12	Cancelled
1011	11	108	2025-04-13	Scheduled
1012	12	109	2025-11-14	Emergency
1013	13	110	2025-01-15	Scheduled
1014	14	106	2025-03-15	Critical
1015	15	104	2025-03-16	Completed
1016	3	101	2025-04-17	Scheduled
1017	5	102	2025-01-17	Critical
1018	7	103	2025-07-18	Emergency

b) AFTER REMOVING REDUNDANT DATA:

Patients:

PatientID	Name	Age	Contact	Disease
1	Virat Kohli	35	9876543210	Flu
2	Rohit Sharma	36	8765432109	Diabetes
3	MS Dhoni	42	7654321098	Migraine
4	KL Rahul	31	6543210987	Arthritis
5	Hardik Pandya	30	5432109876	Asthma
6	Shubman Gill	25	9321478065	Hypertension
7	Ruturaj Gaikwad	27	9214578032	Allergy
8	Sanju Samson	30	9891234567	Fever
9	Ravindra Jadeja	36	9890011223	Thyroid
11	Yuzvendra Chahal	33	9123456789	Sinusitis
12	Kuldeep Yadav	29	9012345678	Blood Pressure
13	Suryakumar Yadav	33	9988776655	Flu
14	Ishan Kishan	26	9876501234	Cold
15	Md. Shami	39	9564937999	Blood Pressure

Appointments:

AppointmentID	PatientID	DoctorID	AppointmentDate	Status
1001	1	101	2025-04-05	Completed
1002	2	102	2025-11-06	Scheduled
1004	4	104	2025-03-07	Scheduled
1005	5	105	2025-04-08	Critical
1006	6	102	2025-06-09	Scheduled
1007	7	101	2025-04-10	Emergency
1008	8	105	2025-10-11	Scheduled
1009	9	106	2025-11-12	Completed
1011	11	108	2025-04-13	Scheduled
1012	12	109	2025-11-14	Emergency
1013	13	110	2025-01-15	Scheduled
1014	14	106	2025-03-15	Critical
1015	15	104	2025-03-16	Completed
1016	3	101	2025-04-17	Scheduled
1017	5	102	2025-01-17	Critical
1018	7	103	2025-07-18	Emergency

Get appointments by doctor name:

CALL GetAppointmentsByDoctor('Dr. Iyer');

Doctor	AppointmentID	PatientID	AppointmentDate	Status
Dr. Iyer	1005	5	2025-04-08	Critical
Dr. Iyer	1008	8	2025-10-11	Scheduled

Find patients who have visited multiple times:

CALL GetFrequentPatients();

PatientID	no_of_visits
5	2
7	2

Update appointment status after completion.

CALL UpdateAppointmentStatus(1002, 'Completed');

1002	2	102	2025-11-06	Completed
------	---	-----	------------	-----------

Get a list of doctors with the most appointments.

CALL GetDoctorsWithMaxAppointments();

DoctorID	no_of_appointments
101	3
102	3

Identify patients with critical conditions.

CALL GetCriticalPatients();

PatientID	Name	Age	Contact	Disease
5	Hardik Pandya	30	5432109876	Asthma
14	Ishan Kishan	26	9876501234	Cold

Retrieve appointments scheduled for the next week.

CALL GetNextWeekAppointments(); #Current Date: 2025-04-06

AppointmentID	PatientID	PatientName	DoctorID	DoctorName	AppointmentDate	Status
1011	11	Yuzvendra Chahal	108	Dr. Mehta	2025-04-13	Scheduled

Delete old patient records after five years.

CALL DeleteOldPatients();

Example:(Not the original Schema, only to demonstrate this procedure)

AppointmentID	PatientID	DoctorID	AppointmentDate	Status	PatientID	Name	Age	Contact	Disease
1001	1	101	2025-04-05	Completed	1	Virat Kohli	35	9876543210	Flu
1002	2	102	2025-11-06	Scheduled	2	Rohit Sharma	36	8765432109	Diabetes
1004	4	104	2025-03-07	Scheduled	3	MS Dhoni	42	7654321098	Migraine
1005	5	105	2025-04-08	Critical	4	KL Rahul	31	6543210987	Arthritis
1006	6	102	2025-06-09	Scheduled	5	Hardik Pandya	30	5432109876	Asthma
1007	7	101	2025-04-10	Emergency	6	Shubman Gill	25	9321478065	Hypertension
1008	8	105	2025-10-11	Scheduled	7	Ruturaj Gaikwad	27	9214578032	Allergy
1009	9	106	2025-11-12	Completed	8	Sanju Samson	30	9891234567	Fever
1011	11	108	2025-04-13	Scheduled	9	Ravindra Jadeja	36	9890011223	Thyroid
1012	12	109	2025-11-14	Emergency	11	Yuzvendra Chahal	33	9123456789	Sinusitis
1013	13	110	2020-01-15	Scheduled	12	Kuldeep Yadav	29	9012345678	Blood Pressure
1014	14	106	2025-03-15	Critical	14	Ishan Kishan	26	9876501234	Cold
1015	15	104	2025-03-16	Completed	15	Md. Shami	39	9564937999	Blood Pressure
1016	3	101	2025-04-17	Scheduled					
1017	5	102	2025-01-17	Critical					
1018	7	103	2025-07-18	Emergency					

Note: Patient with PatientID=15 Has Been Dropped(Right)

Calculate the total number of patients treated in a month.

CALL GetMonthlyAppointments(4); # April

Month	no_of_patients
4	5

Find doctors available for emergency cases.

CALL GetEmergencyDoctors();

DoctorID	Name	Specialization	Contact
101	Dr. Sharma	General Physician	9998877665
103	Dr. Rao	Neurologist	7776655443
109	Dr. Das	Endocrinologist	9112233445

Retrieve patients with the same disease.

CALL GetPatientsGroupedByDisease();

Disease	PatientIDs
Allergy	7
Arthritis	4
Asthma	5
Blood Pressure	12,15
Cold	14
Diabetes	2
Fever	8
Flu	1,13
Hypertension	6
Migraine	3
Sinusitis	11
Thyroid	9

CONCLUSION

The Hospital Management System project was developed with the aim of organizing and simplifying the handling of crucial hospital-related data such as patient details, doctor records, and appointment scheduling. Through the use of a structured relational database, this system helps reduce manual errors, improves the speed of data access, and ensures that information remains accurate and consistent.

By applying principles like entity separation, normalization, and referential integrity, the database design ensures that data duplication is minimized while maintaining flexibility for future growth. The use of SQL queries, constraints, and procedures demonstrates a practical approach to real-world problems in hospital administration.

Overall, this project not only showcases our understanding of database concepts taught during the DBMS Laboratory course, but also reflects how digital systems can enhance healthcare efficiency. With further development, this system could incorporate modules for billing, inventory, staff management, and more, offering a complete solution to modern hospital data challenges.

REFERENCES

1. **Korth, H. F., Silberschatz, A., & Sudarshan, S.** (2010). *Database System Concepts* (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
This book provided comprehensive insights into database design principles, normalization, and the fundamentals of relational database management systems.
2. **OpenAI ChatGPT.** (2025). ChatGPT [Large language model]. OpenAI.
Retrieved from <https://openai.com/chatgpt>
ChatGPT was used to generate ideas, provide explanations, and assist in refining the project report and SQL scripts.