

MIS 204 DATABASE MANAGEMENT PHARMACY DATABASE PROJECT

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Business Introduction

Functions of Pharmacy:

The quality of medicines supplied to patients, advising patients about medicines (including how to take them) and what reactions may occur and answering patients' questions etc.

Purpose of creating this database:

- Quick process ending
- Backup pharmacy's data probability of any threats or problem
- Prevent to illegal purchase and sale
- Keeping input-output records systematically
- Record keeping sales- purchases and stores account

Gathering Business Requirements and Data Items

We used "interview" and "study of existing reports" methods for gathering datas. As first step, we interviewed with a pharmacist. She explained their existing database system. She said that "The biggest deficiency is lack of branch offices informations. Database is not include Firm's branh offices' informations." After, we thought that "Which functions we can add to existing database?" and "How can we develop this?" As last step, we discussed with our group members, and we get decided to create this database.

Basically pharmacy requirements:

Atc codes, atc names, medinices, expiration dates of medicines, barcodes, firms and their informations, branch offices and their informations.

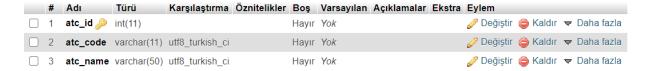
Entities, Attributes and Keys

1 - ATC:

What is ATC?

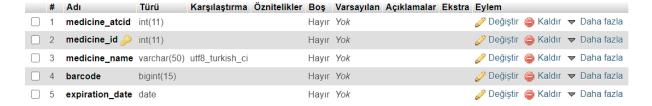
The Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification System is a drug classification system that classifies the active ingredients of drugs according to the organ or system on which they act and their therapeutic, pharmacological and chemical properties. This pharmaceutical coding system divides drugs into different groups according to the organ or system on which they act, their therapeutic intent or nature, and the drug's chemical characteristics. Different brands share the same code if they have the same active substance and indications.

In our database, atc entity is directly related with medicine. We used atc entity for classification and group for the medicines. ATC entity includes atc_id, atc_code and atc_name attributes. atc_id is primary key.



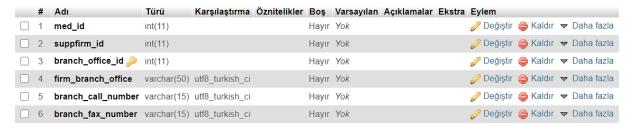
2 – Medicine:

Medicine is basic entity for our database. Medicine entity include medicine_name, medicine_id, barcode, expiration_date attributes. medicine_id is primary key.



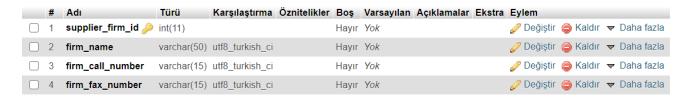
3 – Branch Offices:

Pharmacy purchases medicines through branch offices. Branch offices' attributes are firm_branch_office, branch_office_id, branch_call_number, branch_fax_number. branch_office_id is primary key.



4 – Firm:

Firm is the last part of our database. Firms' attributes are supplier_firm_id, firm_name, firm_call_number, firm_fax_number.



Attributes:

Some attributes need numerical values. That's why we determine them as "int" or "bigint". Some attributes need alphabetical values. That's why we determine them as "varchar". Also, we determined one of them as "date" because that needs a particular date data. Restrictions may differ. For example atc_code is varchar, and atc_name is varchar as well, but data sizes are different. Because of this reason, restriction of atc_code is 11, but restriction of atc_name is 50. To sum up, constraints are all about size(range) of the data in our database.

Relationships

1) ATC – Medicine Relationship:

We explained "what is atc" in previous pages and now we explain how we used atc in database. We classified to medicines based on atc codes and atc names. Pharmacists can see clearly to types of medicines with using this classification. This classification is our basic classification and after this, we created other steps.

One atc code and one atc name can taken by more than one medicines.

ATC – Medicine relationship has one-to-many (1:M) relationship.

2) Medicine – Branch Office Relationship:

In here, we supplies medicines from branch offices as pharmacy.

One medicine can be supplied by pharmacy from just one brach office.

Medicine – branch office relationship has one-to-one (1:1) relationship.

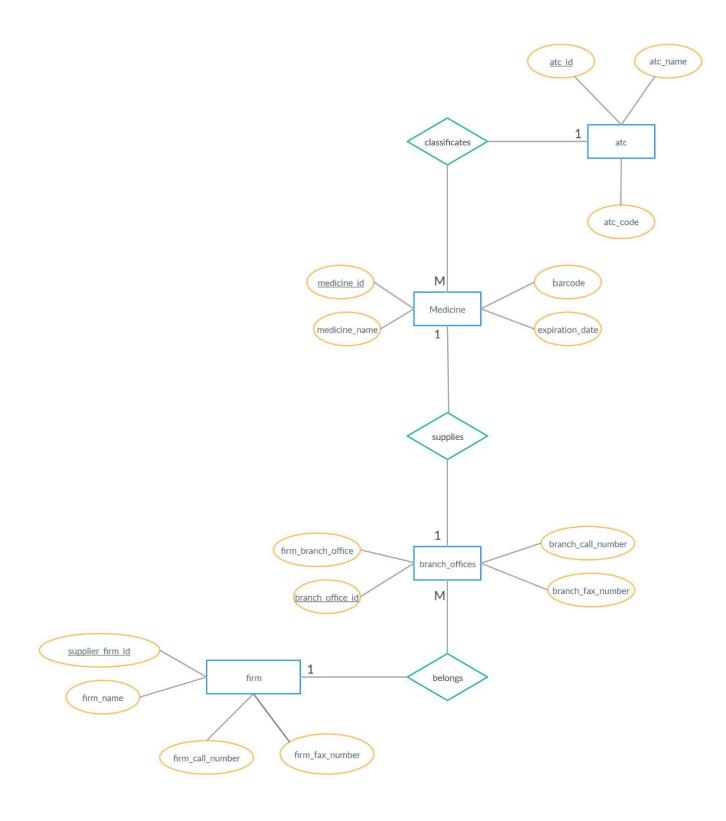
3) Branch Office – Firm Relationship:

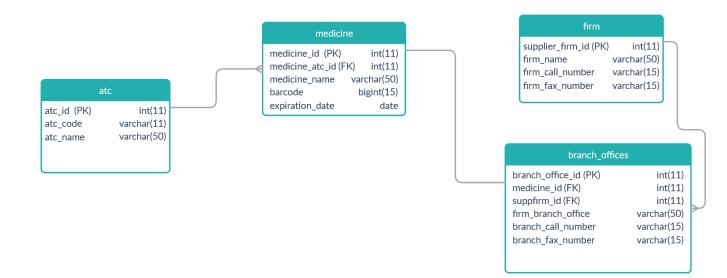
Firms opens branch offices in different points and these branch offices supplies medicines from firms. Firms distributes medicines with their own branch offices. Firms using branch offices because prevent more stock and prevent unnecessary produce because all pharmacies not need same type of medicines.

Many branch offices belong to only one firm.

Branch office – firm relationship has many-to-one (M:1) relationship.

ER Diagram and Tables





Tables:

atc_id	atc_code	atc_name
1	R05X	dapagliflozin
		metamizole sodium
3	N02BB02	ramipril and diuretics
4	A10BK01	propranolol
5	C07AG02	carvedilol sodium

medicine at	medicine	medicine_name	barcode	expiration d
cid _	id	_		ate
1	1	A-FERIN 300 MG 30 KAPSUL	8699570150011	2022-05-22
1	2	AMOKLAVIN BID 1000 MG 14 FILM TABLET	8699525093189	2022-12-15
4	3	APIREKS COLD&FLU 200 MG/30 MG 24 FILM KAPLI TABLET	8699569091868	2022-11-08
3	4	APRANAX 275 MG 20 FILM KAPLI TABLET	8699514091516	2022-11-13
5	5	ARLEC 25 MG 28 TABLET	8699543010656	2022-06-15
4	6	ATOR 20 MG 30 FILM TABLET	8699536090160	2021-03-18
5	7	AUGMENTIN BID 1000 MG 10 FILMTABLET	8699522095711	2022-09-04
4	8	BELOC ZOK 100 MG 20 TABLET	8699786030374	2022-05-07
5	9	CALPOL 500 MG 15 TABLET	8699809015501	2023-05-20
3	10	DELIX PLUS 10 MG/25 MG 28 TABLET	8699809018303	2022-07-07
4	11	DIDERAL 40 MG 50 TABLET	8699809018082	2021-01-20
2	12	FORZIGA 10 MG 28 FILM KAPLI TABLET	8699786092730	2022-05-25
3	13	GLUKOFEN 1000 MG 100 FILM TABLET	8699516097851	2022-11-10
1	14	KLAMOKS BID 1000 MG 14 FILM TABLET	8699569090694	2022-11-30
5	15	LASIX 40 MG 12 TABLET	8699809014008	2021-09-27
2	16	MICARDIS 80 MG 28 TABLET	8699693010087	2021-12-17
1	17	NOVALGIN 500 MG 20 TABLET	8699809015012	2021-02-17
2	18	NUROFEN COLD FLU 24 TABLET	8690570010008	2022-03-10
2	19	PAROL 500 MG 30 TABLET	8699717010093	2022-01-15
3	20	TYLOL 500 MG 20 TABLET	8699540013704	2021-02-19

med_i	suppfirm	branch_offic	firm_branch_offi	branch_call_nu	branch_fax_nu
d	_id	e_id	ce	mber	mber
17	7	1	Şişli/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-72-72	0(212)950-72-72
5	2	2	Şirinevler/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-73-73	0(212)950-73-73
9	7	3	Sariyer/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-76-76	0(212)950-76-76
8	6	4	Fatih/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-80-80	0(212)950-80-80
11	1	5	Esenyurt/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-81-81	0(212)950-81-81
6	1	6	Beşiktaş/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-86-86	0(212)950-86-86
1	2	7	Bakırköy/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-88-88	0(212)950-88-88
13	7	8	Avcılar/İSTANBUL	0(212)850-89-89	0(212)950-89-89
18	6	9	Şile/İSTANBUL	0(216)850-74-74	0(216)950-74-74
2	1	10	Kadıköy/İSTANBUL	0(216)850-78-78	0(216)950-78-78
19	2	11	Beykoz/İSTANBUL	0(216)850-85-85	0(216)950-85-85
3	4	12	Konak/İZMİR	0(232)850-77-77	0(232)950-77-77
4	8	13	Foça/İZMİR	0(232)850-79-79	0(232)950-79-79
7	8	14	Bornova/IZMIR	0(232)850-84-84	0(232)950-84-84
12	4	15	Balçova/İZMİR	0(232)850-87-87	0(232)950-87-87
15	5	16	Yenimahalle/ANKARA	0(312)850-71-71	0(312)950-71-71
10	3	17	Sincan/ANKARA	0(312)850-75-75	0(312)950-75-75
14	5	18	Çubuk/ANKARA	0(312)850-82-82	0(312)950-82-82
20	3	19	Çankaya/ANKARA	0(312)850-83-83	0(312)950-83-83
16	5	20	Altındağ/ANKARA	0(312)850-90-90	0(312)950-90-90

supplier_fir	firm_name	firm_call_num	firm_fax_num
m_id		ber	ber
1	ABDI IBRAHIM	0(216)214-45-69	0(216)213-40-70
2	DEVA HOLDING	0(212)214-78-96	0(212)217-08-15
3	TAKEDA	0(312)147-52-63	0(312)145-50-60
4	POLIFARMA	0(232)521-54-87	0(232)141-45-40
5	NOBEL ILAC SANAYI	0(312)245-08-55	0(312)244-09-54
6	ALI RAIF	0(216)850-45-65	0(216)851-46-66
7	BILIM	0(212)236-54-78	
8	SANOFI AVENTIS	0(232)462-63-52	0(232)460-60-50

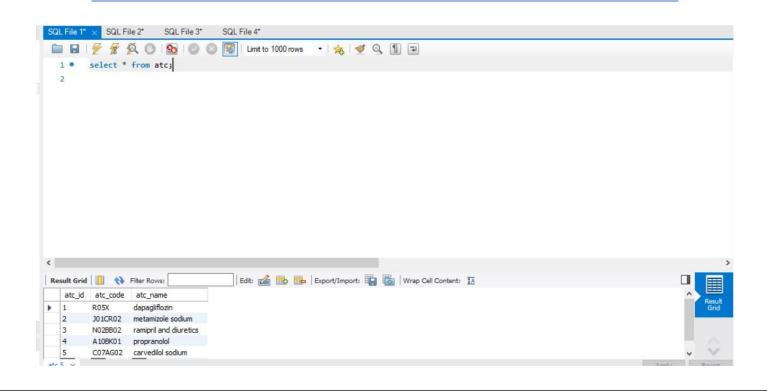
Normalization

Initially, we had only one table. We saw that our database is already in 1st normal form because there is no any atomic values in our columns. Each attributes has only one single value.

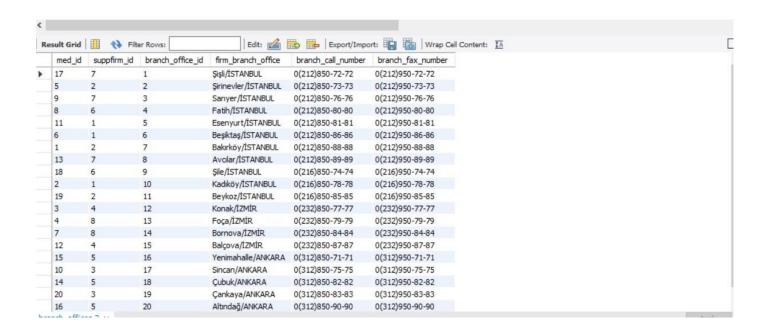
To be in 2nd normal form, although all non-key attributes must be fully functional dependent on the primary keys, it wasn't, and we realized that our table has many data repitition. This causes normalization problems. Due to this reason, we divided our table into four tables, and we obtained four connected tables. These are "atc", "branch_offices", "firm", and "medicine". In this way, datas that repeat were divided. we assigned foreign keys in two tables to connect all tables each other. These foreign keys are med_id, suppfirm_id, medicine_atcid. Also we assigned some uniquely identified primary keys for all tables. These are atc_id, branch_office_id, supplier_firm_id, medicine_id. We saw that all non-key attributes are fully functional dependent on the primary keys. This means we are in 2nd normal form now.

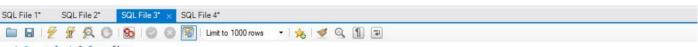
After all this operations, in our database, there is no any atomic values, partial dependency, data repitition, and there is no any transitive dependency because all non-key attributes depend on only primary keys. This means non-key attributes can not define each other without primary keys. So, primary key defines all non-key columns on its own. Due to this reason, we believe that our database is in 3rd normal form.

Queries









1 • select * from firm;

