Declaration of Original Work for CE/CZ2002 Assignment

We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed, and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honoured the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work.

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

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Important notes:

- 1. Name must **EXACTLY MATCH** the one printed on your Matriculation Card.
- 2. Student Code of Academic Conduct includes the latest guidelines on usage of Generative AI and any other guidelines as released by NTU.

Github Repository

https://github.com/fazli1702/SC2002-HMS-Project

1 Design Approach

1.1 Assumptions

The system was developed with the following assumptions to simplify the design and implementation while meeting the core functional requirements:

1.1.1. Monthly Booking Restriction

Patients can only book appointments within the current calendar month. This simplifies the scheduling system and avoids complexities related to long-term bookings or handling rolling time windows for availability

1.1.2. One Appointment per Time slot

A patient can only book one appointment per time slot, and no overlapping appointments are allowed for the same doctor. This ensures clarity in scheduling and avoids conflicts.

1.1.3. No Recurring Appointments

The system assumes that all appointments are one-time events. There is no support for recurring appointments (e.g., weekly or monthly sessions).

1.1.4. Default Availability for doctors

When a new doctor is added to the system, they are assumed to be available for all time slots throughout the month. This eliminates the need to manually define their availability initially, making onboarding faster.

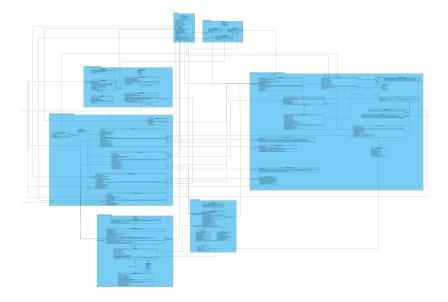
1.1.5. Fixed Roles

The system supports predefined roles: Patient, Doctor, Pharmacists and Administrator. It is assumed to be sufficient for our current operational needs.

1.1.6. Single service provided per appointment

Each appointment outcome will only contain 1 service provided, prescription and consultation note

1.2 Detailed UML Class Diagram



1.3 Considerations

When designing the Hospital Management System (HMS), we considered several factors carefully to ensure the system's functionality and usability.

1.3.1. Ease of use

Each user role (Patient, Pharmacist, Doctor, Administrator) has their own dedicated views tailored to their responsibilities and actions. This simplifies navigation and minimises confusion. The views will prompt users for the data step by step to reduce risk of incorrect information.

1.3.2. Security

User authentication ensures that only authorised individuals can access sensitive operations such as viewing medical records.

1.3.3. Performance

The appointment system should minimise conflicts and overlaps in schedules by checking availability before scheduling or rescheduling.

1.4 SOLID Design Principles

1.4.1 Single Responsibility Principle

The Single Responsibility Principle(SRP) is defined such that each class should not have more than one reason to change. That is to say that each class should have a clear and singular responsibility. This reduces the amount of changes a class requires should its responsibility change, and to avoid creating a 'god' class.

Each package has individual classes built to perform one specific function, each with a manager class to handle calls to the classes. For example, within the DoctorAvailability package, the TimeSlotDate class is used to maintain the availability of doctors, and is managed by the DoctorAvailabilityManager class, which handles all calls to modify the availability of doctors.

1.4.2 Open/Closed Principle

The Open/Closed Principle(OCP) states that classes should be open for extension but closed for modification. That is to say, classes should readily allow for new features or attributes to be added without needing to modify the existing class. OCP helps facilitate inheritance and abstraction, where subclasses can extend the functionality of superclass, but the superclass should be abstracted such that it does not contain features that will not be reflected in the subclass.

In this project, OCP is illustrated by the User class and its subclasses. The subclasses such as the Patient class and Doctor class, among others, have very different functionalities and attributes. The subclasses inherit and extend the User class such that they can perform the roles the class requires.

1.4.3 Liskov Substitution Principle

The Liskov Substitution Principle(LSP) states that a user of a base class should continue to function without error when the base class is replaced by the subclass. This principle is widely practised in the project to ensure that methods are not broken should a subclass call said method. The User class illustrates LSP with the viewUserInfo method, where each subclass implements the method to ensure functionality

1.4.4 Interface Segregation Principle

The Interface Segregation Principle(ISP) states that it is better to have many specific interfaces rather than one general interface. This prevents classes from depending on interfaces they do not use, or having to implement methods that they do not need. This also reduces the level of coupling and reduces the ripple effect should the interfaces change.

Our project considers ISP when creating the manager interfaces. While all the Manager interfaces share a managerial role, they manage very different classes hence require very different functionality. Instead of implementing one singular Manager interface, we create separate interfaces to each specific managerial role, such as the IUserManager interface or the IAppointmentManager.

1.4.5 Dependency Injection Principle

The Dependency Injection Principle states that high level modules should not depend on low level modules, but instead depend on abstraction. This can be seen with the Date class. Instead of depending on individual modules requiring their own fragmented implementation of a date field, the project instead implements or extends the Date class. Thus when needing

to alter or call the date attribute of any class, they instead go through the abstracted Date class.

1.5 Object Oriented Programming Principles

1.5.1 Abstraction

Abstraction simplifies complex systems by focusing only on essential details and hiding the implementation specifics. It allows developers to interact with objects through well-defined interfaces without needing to understand the inner workings.

Abstraction plays a crucial role in defining a base/generalised structure that subclasses can specialise or extend. This can be seen in the TimeSlotDate class that extends Date class. The Date class represents the idea of a date, without imposing specific details about how the date might be used in different scenarios like scheduling and event tracking. The child class TimeSlotDate takes the generalised concept from Date and extends it for a specific purpose which is to represent a date associated with time slots. New attributes like DoctorTimeSlots[] and methods like getTimeSlot(int slotNum) and getDateReadable() are added to handle specialised behaviour. The relationship between these two classes is an "is-a" relationship as TimeSlotDate is a type of Date, allowing a hierarchical structure, where the base Date class abstracts common functionality that all date-related classes share.

1.5.2 Inheritance

Inheritance enables the creation of new classes (subclasses) from existing ones (superclasses). Subclasses inherit attributes and behaviours from their parent class, allowing for code reuse and the establishment of a hierarchical relationship.

The Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator classes all explicitly extend the Staff superclass, inheriting its properties (name, hospitalID, userType, etc.) and methods (getSalary(), viewUserInfo()). The hierarchical relationship shown where Staff as the parent class and others as its children, is the hallmark of inheritance, which is about reusing and specialising behaviour and attributes in child classes.

1.5.3 Encapsulation

Encapsulation restricts direct access to an object's internal state and enforces controlled access through methods. This protects data integrity and promotes modularity by separating an object's interface from its implementation.

The User class demonstrates encapsulation by controlling access to its internal attributes and providing methods to interact with them. The attributes such as name, hospitalID, password, email, phoneNumber, age, and gender, are private or protected. The provided accessor and mutator methods encapsulate the access to the private attributes by providing a controlled interface for reading and updating the values.

1.5.4 Polymorphism

Polymorphism allows objects to take on many forms, enabling a single interface to represent different underlying types. A key aspect is method overriding, where a subclass provides its own implementation of a method defined in its parent class. This ensures that the appropriate behaviour is executed based on the actual object's type at runtime.

The User class has viewUserInfo, which is also implemented in Patient and Staff classes. The User class provides a base implementation of the viewUserInfo() method, which can display general information about a user. However, the Patient and Staff classes override this method to provide specialised implementations that display details specific to their respective roles. Override extends or replaces the base functionality to include patient-specific details like medical record, or staff-specific details like salary.

2. Reflection

We faced many difficulties designing and implementing the Hospital Management System. One of the problems we faced was standardising our design. After drawing out our UML diagram, there were some of us who did not follow the diagram exactly. This lead to many syntax errors. Some examples of the errors include wrong spelling of methods and wrong order of method parameters. To conquer the problem, we had to go through files to edit the error and also through testing of our system to make sure it can run smoothly.

The materials taught throughout the course have greatly helped us in designing and creating the project. Concepts like upcasting have been used extensively throughout our project which allows ease transferring between parent and child classes

3. Test Cases and Results

No	Test Case	Screenshot
1	Patient view personal medical record	Patient Nove. 1 vos Andreis According 1 vos Andreis According 1 vos Andreis According 2 vos Andreis According 2 vos Andreis According 2 vos According of Section 1 vos According to the Control
2	Patient update personal information	Dis Same Genere Gani. Dis Promissive Minority Discovered Singeries. Medications and Alice Brown PROME Alice bromedynapie can 14-00-201 1200121 On these Same Same Same Same Same Same Same Sam
3	Patient view available appointment slots	Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 2. Update Personal Information 3. View Available Appointment Slots 4. Schedule an Appointment 5. Reschedule an Appointment 6. Cancel an Appointment 8. View Past Appointment 8. View Past Appointment Outcome Records 9. Change Password 10. Logout Enter your choice: 3 Date 9990-1990 1990-1190 1190-1200 1300-1400 1400-1500 1500-1600 01-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4	Patient schedule an appointment	Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 2. Ugdate Personal Information 3. View Available Appointment 4. Schedule an Appointment 5. Cancel an Appointment 7. View Schedule Appointment 7. View Schedule Appointment 8. View Past Past Past Past Past Past Past Past

5	Patient reschedule an appointment.	Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 1. View Available Appointment 3. View Available Appointment 5. Reschedule an Appointment 6. Cancel an Appointment 7. View Past Appointment 7. View Past Appointment 8. View Past Appointment 9. View Past Appointment 10. Logout 10. Logout 11. Logout 11. Doctor of 1D: 1001 1005 PENDING 11. 01-12-2024 11. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 12. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 13. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 14. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 15. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 16. Logout 17. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 18. Doctor of 1D: 1001 added to Stot 1 on 1/12/2024 190-11-2024 190-11-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
6	Patient cancel appointment	Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 2. Update Personal information 3. Update Personal information 4. Schedule an Appointment 5. Reschedule an Appointment 6. Cancel an Appointment 7. View Schedule Appaintment 7. View Schedule Appaintment 8. View Part Appointment Cutcome Records 10. Update Service 10. Logout 10. Enter your choice: 6 10. ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 11. Schedule and Appointment 12. View Medical Record 13. Dector of ID 1. Boll added to Slot 3 on 2/12/2024 14. Appointment Dector of ID 1. Boll added to Slot 3 on 2/12/2024 15. Appointment Penoved 16. Update Personal Information 17. Update Personal Information 18. Schedule an Appointment 18. View Pati Appointment 18. Other Schedule Appointment 19. Other
7	Patient view scheduled appointment	Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 2. Update Personal Information 3. View Available Appointment Slots 4. Schedule an Appointment 5. Reschedule an Appointment 7. View Schedule Appointment 8. View Past Appointment Outcome Records 9. Change Password 10. Logout Enter your choice: 7 ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 1 1001 1005 PENDING 1 01-12-2024
8	Patient view past appointment records	Patient Remain Income 2. Update Personal Information 2. Update Personal Information 3. Vice Available Appointment State 4. Reschedule of Appointment 7. Vice Schedule Appointment 7. Vice Schedule Appointment 8. Company Statement Content Encords 9. Company Statement Content Encord Encords 9. Content Encord Enco
9	Doctor view patient medical records	Control Page 1 August Services - States Particle Service Services - States Particle Service Services - States Administrative for Septembers - States Administrative for Septembers - Comparative Services - Comparative

10	Doctor Update Patient Medical Records	The first finance of the first
11	Doctor View Personal Schedule	Doctor Menu:
12	Doctor Set Availability for Appointments	Doctor Menu: 1. View Patient Medical Records 2. Update Patient Medical Records 3. View Personal Schedule 4. Set Availability for Appointments 5. Accept or Decline Appointments 7. Record Appointment Outcome 8. Change Password 9900-1000 1000-1100 1100-1200 1300-1400 1400-1500 1500-1600 6. Change Password 9900-1000 1000-1100 1100-1200 1300-1400 1400-1500 1500-1600 61-12-2024 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 63-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 63-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 65-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 67-12-2024 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
13	Doctor Accept or Decline Appointment Requests	Doctor Menu: 1. View Patient Medical Records 2. Update Patient Medical Records 3. View Personal Schedule 4. Set Availability for Appointments 5. Accept or Decline Appointment Request 6. View Upcoming Appointment 7. Record Appointment Outcome 8. Change Password 9. Legout Enter your choice: 5 ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 1 1001 1005 PENDING 1 01-12-2024 Enter appointment ID: 1 1. Accept 2. Decline Enter your choice: 1 Doctor of ID: 1001 removed from Slot 1 on 1/12/2024

		HMS LOGIN PAGE Hospital ID: 1005 Password: password Login successful. Welcome Alice Brown Patient Menu: 1. View Medical Record 2. Update Personal Information 3. View Available Appointment 5. Reschedule an Appointment 6. Cancel an Appointment 7. View Schedule Appointment 8. View Past Appointment 8. View Past Appointment 9. Change Password 10. Logout Enter your choice: 7 ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 1 1001 1005 ACCEPTED 1 01-12-2024
14	Doctor View Upcoming Appointments	Doctor Menu: 1. View Patient Medical Records 2. Update Patient Medical Records 3. View Personal Schedule 4. Set Availability for Appointments 5. Accept or Decline Appointment Request 6. View Upcoming Appointments 7. Record Appointment Outcome 8. Change Password 9. Logout Enter your choice: 6 ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 1 1001 1005 ACCEPTED 1 01-12-2024
15	Doctor Record Appointment Outcome	Doctor Menu: 1. View Patient Medical Records 2. Update Patient Medical Records 3. View Personal Schedule 4. Set Availability for Appointments 5. Accept or Decline Appointment Request 6. View Upcoming Appointments 7. Record Appointment Outcome 8. Change Password 9. Logout Enter your choice: 7 ApptID DocID PatID Status SlotNum Date 1 1001 1005 ACCEPTED 1 01-12-2024 Enter Appointment ID: 1 Enter service provided: checkup Enter consultation notes: fever Name Quantity LowStockQty LowStockAlert
16	Pharmacist View Appointment Outcome Record	Pharmacist Remain Uniques 1- Vies Spointering to Status 1- Vies Spointering to Status 1- Vies Parentary 1- Vies Presentary 1- Vies Vies Vies Vies Vies Vies Vies Vies
17	Pharmacist Update Prescription Status	Enter your choices: 275 States States Date States S
18	Pharmacist View Medication Inventory	Main Menu 1. Login 2. Exit Enter choice:1 HMS LOGIN PAGE Hospital ID: 1003 Password: password Login successful. Welcome Mark Lee Pharmacist Menu: 1. View Appointment Outcome 2. Update Prescription Status 3. View Inventory 4. Submit Replenishment Request 5. Update Password 6. Logout Enter your choice: 3 Name Quantity LowStockQty LowStockAlert Paracetamol 100 20 NO Ibuprofen 50 10 NO Amoxicillin 75 15 NO

