CSE 4020/5231 - Database Systems Project

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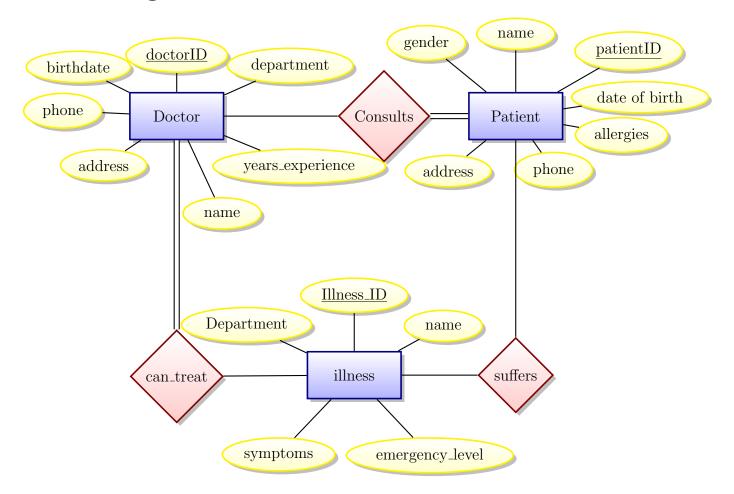
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Problem Statement

Design a database for storing information about medical doctors, their patients, and ilnesses (using sqlite3):

- 1. Draw its E-R diagram.
- 2. Give a relational representation of the E-R diagram that allows for 2 functional preserving and lossless join decompositions. Describe its functional dependencies.
- 3. Give the two decompositions and prove that they are lossless join and functional preserving.
- 4. Give the SQL DDLs for creating the three versions of the database.
- 5. Fill the first database with data (at least 100 rows in each table).
- 6. Give the SQL queries to copy the data from the first version into its 2 decompositions.
- 7. Propose in english 3 queries that require at least 2 table joins each and such that all tables are involved in at least 2 queries.
- 8. Propose SQL implementations of the 3 queries on all three versions of the database.
- 9. Test the time in ns for exeuting the 3 queries on each database, by running each of them 1000 times.

1 ER-Diagram



2 Relational Representation and Functional Dependencies

2.1 Relations

 $Doctor(\underline{Doctor_ID}, Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Experiences Years, Department) \\ Patient(\underline{Patient_ID}, Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, \\ Gender, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID) \\ Illness(\underline{Illness_ID}, Illness_Name, Department, Symptoms, Emergency Level) \\$

2.2 Functional Dependencies

2.2.1 **Doctor**

 $Doctor_Name, Phone \rightarrow Doctor_ID, Department, Experience Years Doctor_ID \rightarrow Doctor_Name, Address, Phone, Birthday$

2.2.2 Patient

 $Patient_Name, Phone \rightarrow Patient_ID, Address, Birthday, AllergiesHistory Patient_ID \rightarrow Patient_Name, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID, Phone, Gender$

2.2.3 Illness

 $Illness_Name \rightarrow Illness_ID, Department, Symptoms$ $Illness_ID \rightarrow Illness_Name, EmergencyLevel$

3 Decompositions

3.1 Decomposition 1

3.1.1 Decomposing Doctor

R1: Doctor Contact Info (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department)

R2: Doctor Personal Info (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)

All other relations remain the same as the original schema

3.1.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving

First condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cup Att(R2)$

- = (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) \cup (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)
- = (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Experiences Years, Department)
- = Att(R).

Second condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

- = (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) \cap (Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday)
- = (Doctor_Name, Phone)

 $\neq \phi$

Third condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2) = (Doctor_Name, Phone, Department)$ is a key of R1 (Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department) because of the FD's given

Furthermore, all dependencies of R either can be a part of R1 or R2 or must be derivable from combination of FDs of R1 and R2.

3.2 Decomposition 2

3.2.1 Decomposing Patient

R1: Patient Contact Info (Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Gender)
R2: Patient Personal Info (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID,
Birthday, AllergiesHistory, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)

All other relations remain the same as the original schema

3.2.2 Proof: Lossless Join and Functional Preserving

```
First condition holds true as
```

 $Att(R1) \cup Att(R2)$

= (Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Gender) \cup (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID, Birthday, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)

= (Patient_ID, Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Birthday, Gender, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID)

= Att(R).

Second condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

= (Patient_Name, Phone, Address,Gender) \cap (Patient_Name, Phone, Patient_ID, Birthday, Allergies History, Doctor_ID, Illness_ID) $\neq \phi$.

Third condition holds true as

 $Att(R1) \cap Att(R2)$

= (Patient_Name, Phone) is a key of

R1(Patient_Name, Phone, Address, Patient_ID) because of the given FD's

Furthermore, all dependencies of R either can be a part of R1 or R2 or must be derivable from combination of FDs of R1 and R2.

4 SQL DDLs

4.1 Version 1

This version is the original database as defined in section 2.1.

Filename: create_d.ddl

```
CREATE TABLE 'Patient' (
'Patient_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL,
'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
'Phone' NUMERIC,
'Address' TEXT,
'Birthday' NUMERIC,
```

```
'Gender' TEXT,
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL,
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC,
    PRIMARY KEY('Patient_ID')
12
  CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor" (
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
14
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
15
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
16
    'Address' TEXT,
17
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
    'Experiences_Year' INTEGER,
19
    'Department' TEXT,
20
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
21
22
  );
  CREATE TABLE 'Illness' (
23
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Department' TEXT,
26
    'Symptom' TEXT,
27
    'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
    PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
30 );
```

4.2 Version 2

This version was created using Decomposition 1 (Section 3.1) Filename: create_d2.ddl

```
1 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor Personal Info" (
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
3
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Department' TEXT,
    'Birthday' INTEGER,
   PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Doctor Contact Info" (
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Address' TEXT,
12
    'Department' TEXT
13
14);
15 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Illness" (
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
16
    'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
17
    'Department' TEXT,
18
    'Symptom' TEXT,
19
    'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
20
   PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
21
22 );
23 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient" (
```

```
'Patient_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
25
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
26
    'Address' TEXT,
27
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
28
    'Gender' TEXT,
29
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
30
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC,
31
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Patient_ID ')
```

4.3 Version 3

This version was created using Decomposition 2 (Section 3.2) Filename: create_d3.ddl

```
CREATE TABLE 'Doctor' (
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    'Doctor_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
    'Address' TEXT,
5
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
    'Experiences_Years 'INTEGER,
    'Department' TEXT,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Doctor_ID ')
9
11 CREATE TABLE 'Illness' (
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC NOT NULL UNIQUE, 'Illness_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
    'Department' TEXT,
14
    'Symptom' TEXT,
    'Emergency_Level' INTEGER,
16
    PRIMARY KEY('Illness_ID')
17
18);
  CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient Personal Info" (
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
20
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
21
    'Gender' TEXT,
22
    'Birthday' NUMERIC,
    'Allergies_History' TEXT,
24
    'Doctor_ID' NUMERIC,
    'Illness_ID' NUMERIC
26
27
 CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS "Patient Contact Info" (
    'Patient_Name' TEXT NOT NULL,
29
    'Phone' NUMERIC,
30
    'Address' TEXT,
31
    'Patient_ID' INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    PRIMARY KEY( 'Patient_ID ')
33
34 );
```

5 The database with data

Filename: d.db

6 Copy the data from the first version

6.1 Copy data to Version 2

This queries was using to copy data from version 1. Filename: copy_d_to_d2.sql

```
1 .open d.db
2 ATTACH 'd2.db' as d2;
3
4 INSERT INTO d2.'Doctor Personal Info'
5 SELECT Doctor_ID, Doctor_Name, Phone, Department, Birthday FROM Doctor;
6
7 INSERT INTO d2.'Doctor Contact Info'
8 SELECT Doctor_Name, Phone, Address, Department FROM Doctor;
9
10 INSERT INTO d2.Illness
11 SELECT * FROM Illness;
12
13 INSERT INTO d2.Patient
14 SELECT * FROM Patient;
```

6.2 Copy data to Version 3

This queries was using to copy data from version 1. Filename: copy_d_to_d3.sql

7 English Queries

7.1 First English Query

Give Doctor_Name = 'Taren Batarse', find all his patients Patient_ID and Patient_Name. (Relate to Doctor, Patient table)

7.2 Second English Query

Give Patient_Name is 'Erika Heuberger' and Phone is '2449717107', find Doctor_Name, and her symptom. (Relate to Doctor, Illness, Patient table)

7.3 Third English Query

Give Illness_ID = '1', find all patient has this kind of illness Patient_Name and their Doctor_Name. (Relate to Doctor, Illness, Patient table)

8 SQL implementations of the queries

8.1 First English Query

Give Doctor_Name = 'Taren Batarse', find all his patients Patient_ID and Patient_Name. (Relate to Doctor, Patient table)

8.1.1 Version 1

Filename: query_1_db1.sql

```
select p.Patient_ID , p.Patient_Name
from 'Patient' as p
join 'Doctor' as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
where d.Doctor_Name = 'Taren Batarse';
```

8.1.2 Version 2

Filename: query_1_db2.sql

```
select p.Patient_ID , p.Patient_Name
from Patient as p
join 'Doctor Personal Info' as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
where d.Doctor_Name = 'Taren Batarse';
```

8.1.3 Version 3

Filename: query_1_db3.sql

```
select p.Patient_ID, p.Patient_Name
from 'Patient Personal Info' as pp
join Doctor as d on d.Doctor_ID = pp.Doctor_ID
join 'Patient Contact info' as p on pp.Patient_Name = p.Patient_Name
where d.Doctor_Name='Taren Batarse';
```

8.2 Second English Query

Give Patient_Name is 'Erika Heuberger' and Phone is '2449717107', find Doctor_Name, and her symptom. (Relate to Doctor, Illness, Patient table)

8.2.1 Version 1

Filename: query_2_db1.sql

```
select d.Doctor_Name, i.symptom
from Patient as p
join Doctor as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on i.Illness_ID = p.Illness_ID
where p.Patient_Name = 'Erika Heuberger' and p.Phone = '2449717107'
```

8.2.2 Version 2

Filename: query_2_db2.sql

```
select d.Doctor_Name , i.symptom
from Patient as p
join 'Doctor Personal Info ' as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on i.Illness_ID = p.Illness_ID
where p.Patient_Name = 'Erika Heuberger' and p.Phone = '2449717107'
```

8.2.3 Version 3

Filename: query_2_db3.sql

```
select d.Doctor_Name , i.Illness_ID
from 'Patient Contact Info' as p
join 'Patient Personal Info' as pp on p.Phone = pp.Phone
join Doctor as d on pp.Doctor_ID = d.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on pp.Illness_ID = i.Illness_ID
where p.Patient_Name = 'Erika Heuberger' and p.Phone = '2449717107';
```

8.3 Third English Query

Give Illness_ID = '1', find all patient has this kind of illness Patient_Name and their Doctor_Name. (Relate to Doctor, Illness, Patient table)

8.3.1 Version 1

Filename: query_3_db1.sql

```
select p.Patient_Name, d.Doctor_Name
from Patient as p
join Doctor as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on i.Illness_ID = p.Illness_ID
where p.Illness_ID = '1';
```

8.3.2 Version 2

Filename: query_3_db2.sql

```
select p.Patient_Name , d.Doctor_Name
from Patient as p
join 'Doctor Personal Info' as d on d.Doctor_ID = p.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on i.Illness_ID = p.Illness_ID
where i.Illness_ID = '1';
```

8.3.3 Version 3

Filename: query_3_db3.sql

```
select p.Patient_Name , d.Doctor_Name
from 'Patient Personal Info ' as pp
join 'Patient Contact Info ' as p on p.Phone = pp.Phone
join Doctor as d on pp.Doctor_ID = d.Doctor_ID
join Illness as i on i.Illness_ID = pp.Illness_ID
where i.Illness_ID = '1';
```

9 Test the time

Filename: results.csv