

DBMS PROJECT

Team Members :

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Project Description :

Objective: We plan to develop a database management system for the pharmacies. Pharmacies have a large number of different medicines which makes it difficult for the chemist/seller to quickly retrieve the medicine. What we plan to do is implement a database management system which help the pharmacists by digitalizing all the manual work such as creating invoice, storing records etc. It will also help the pharmacist store the history of purchases of a person as it may be needed in the future.

Feature: We will present different view to the user in order to answer the queries which we have mentioned below.

1. We have created spend_n_price view to monitoring spend and earning.
2. Staffs view will help to display total staffs working here.

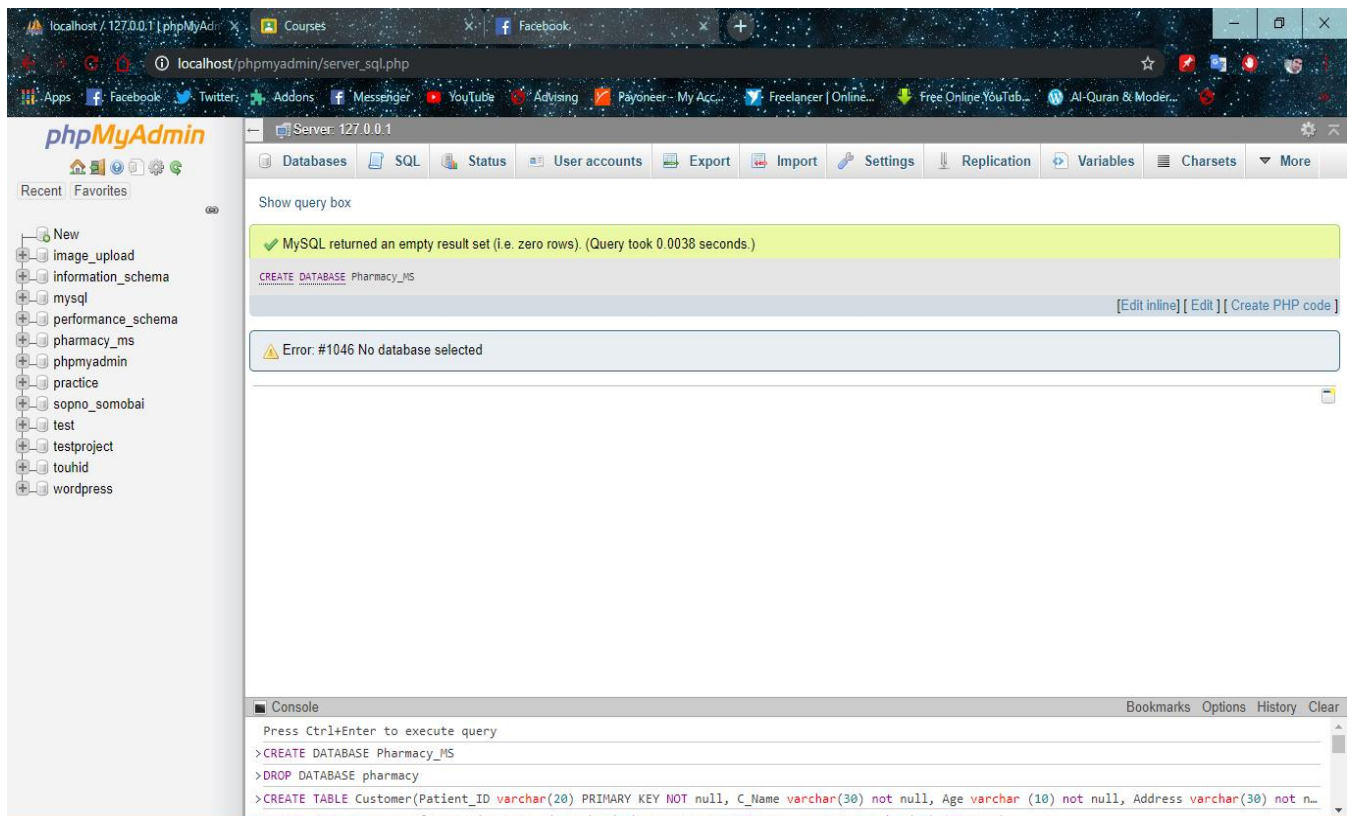
Constraints and the Relational Schema:

1. **CUSTOMER**(Patient_ID,C_Name,Age,Address,Contact_No,Gender)
 - a. Patient_ID is primary key
2. **DRUG_MANUFACTURER**(Company_ID,Name)
 - a. Company_ID is primary key
3. **DOCTOR**(Doctor_ID,Contact_No,Name,Specialization)
 - a. Doctor_ID is primary key
4. **SELL_TRANSCATION**(Sell_ID,Date,Employee_ID)
 - a. Sell_ID is the primary key
 - b. Employee_ID are foreign keys
5. **PURCHASE**(Date,Purchase_ID)
 - a. Purchase_ID is primary key
6. **SELLS**(Sell_ID,Drug_ID,Patient_ID,Quantity)
 - a. Sell_ID,Drug_ID and Patient_ID are foreign keys
7. **PRESCRIBES**(Patient_ID,Doctor_ID,Drug_ID,Description)
 - a. Drug_ID,Doctor_ID and Patient_ID are foreign keys
8. **DRUG**(Cost_Price,Stock,Drug_ID,Name,Discount,MRP,Company_ID,Expiry Date,Power,Type)
 - a. Drug_ID is the primary key
 - b. Company_ID is foreign key
9. **SUPPLIES**(Quantity,Purchase_ID,Distributor_ID,Drug_ID)
 - a. Distributor_ID,Drug_ID and Purchase_ID are also foreign keys
10. **DISTRIBUTOR**(Distributor_ID,Name,Contact_No)
 - a. Distributor_ID is the primary key
11. **EMPLOYEE**(Employee_ID,Name,Contact_No)
 - a. Employee_ID is the primary key

12. Quantity can never be 0
13. No attributes can be NULL in general

Queries

1. We created Database, name
Pharmacy_ms



2. We created 11 tables

a. Customer

b. Doctor

c. Employee

d. Drug

e. Drug_manufacturer

f. Sells

g. Sell_transaction

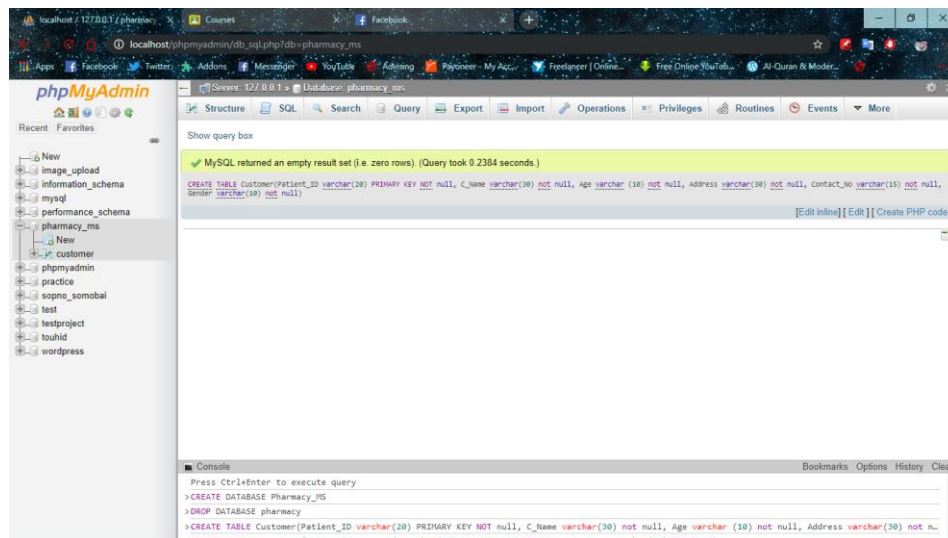
h. Purchase

i. Supplies

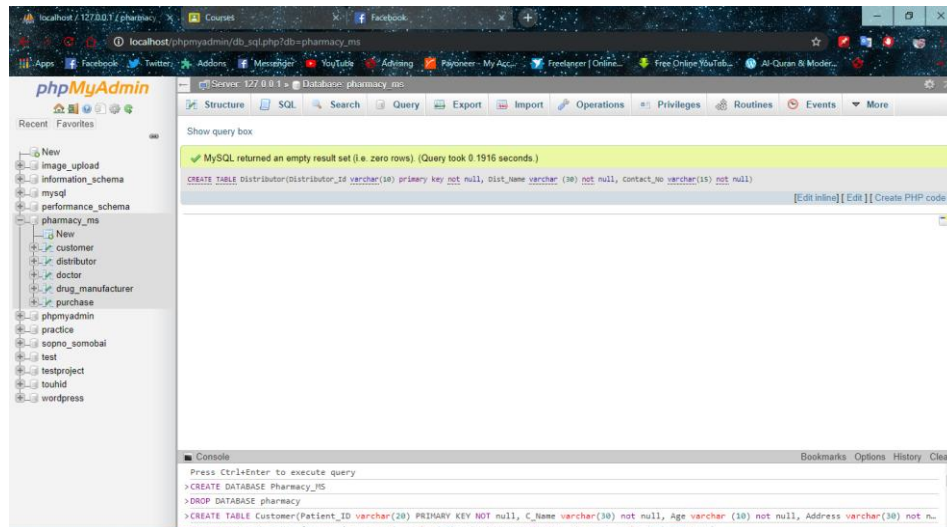
j. Distributor

k. Prescribes

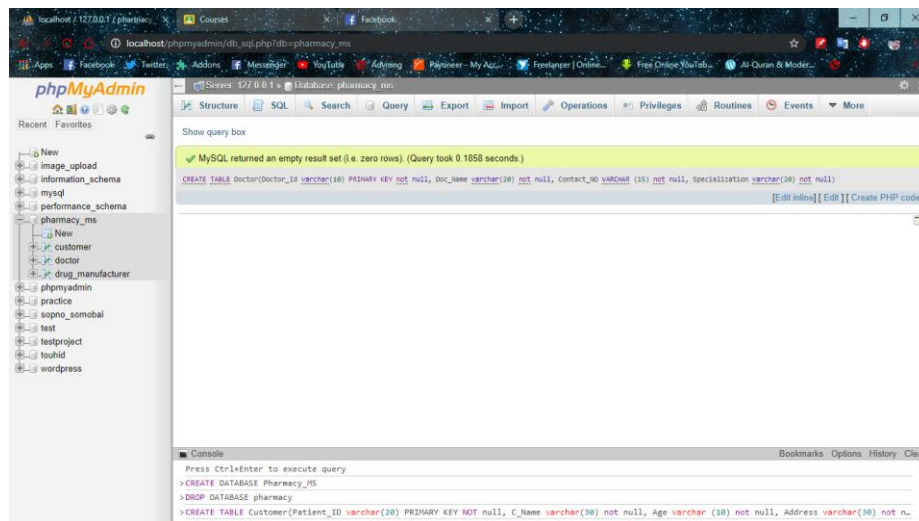
1. Customer Table



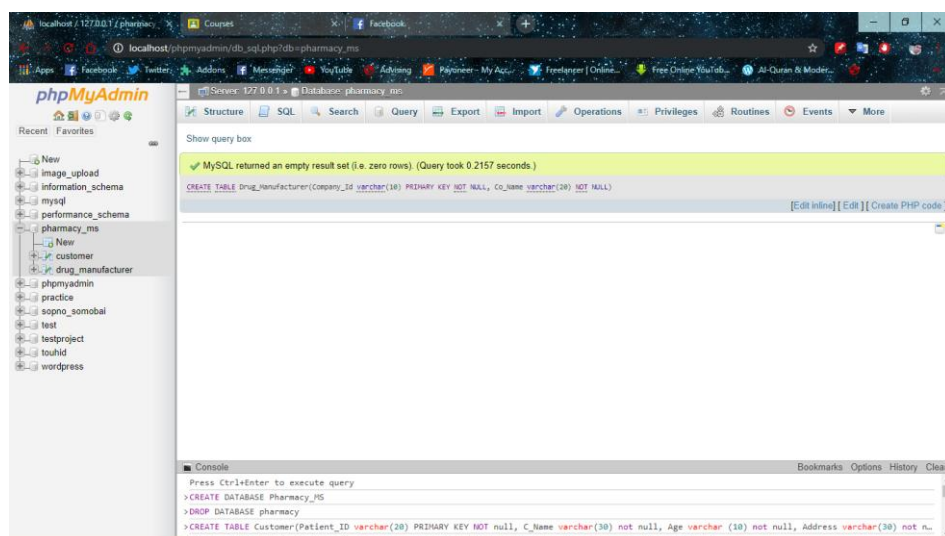
2. Distributor Table



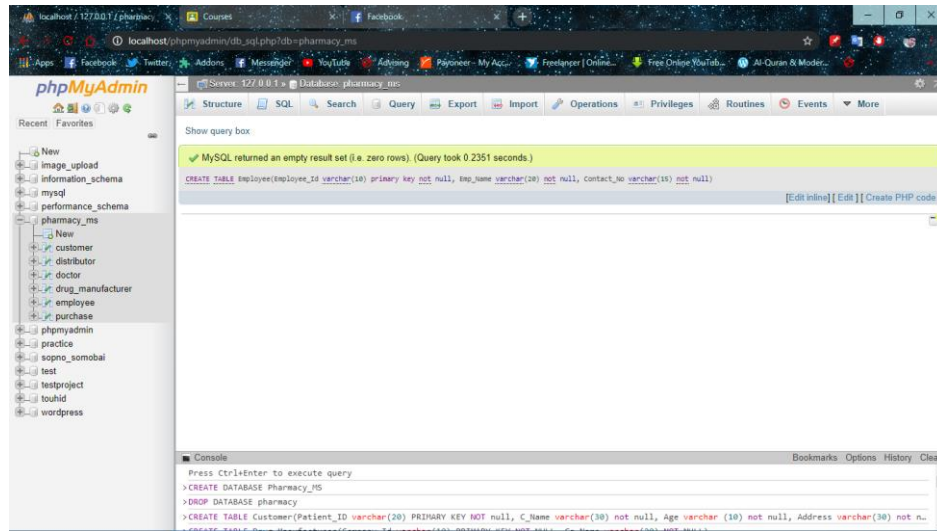
3. Doctor Table



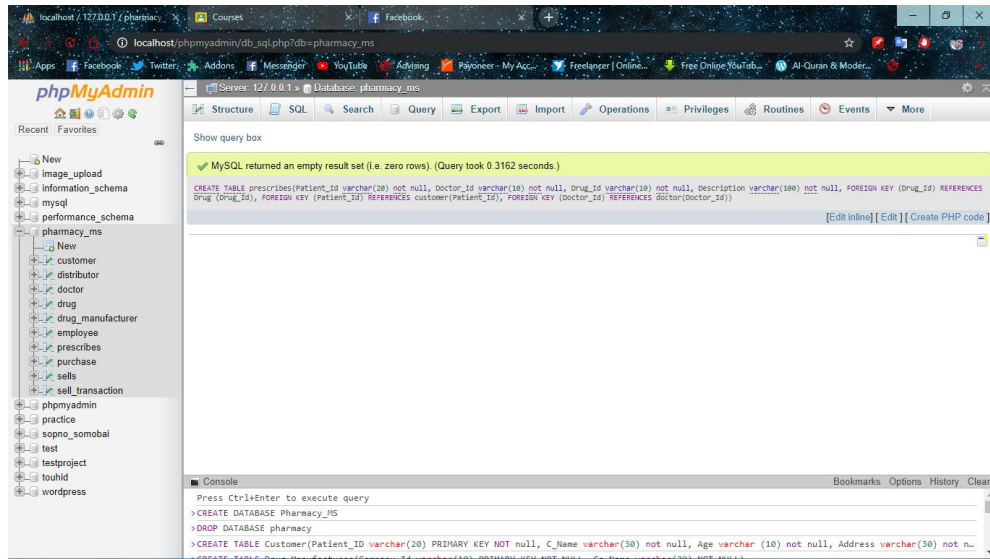
4. Drug Table



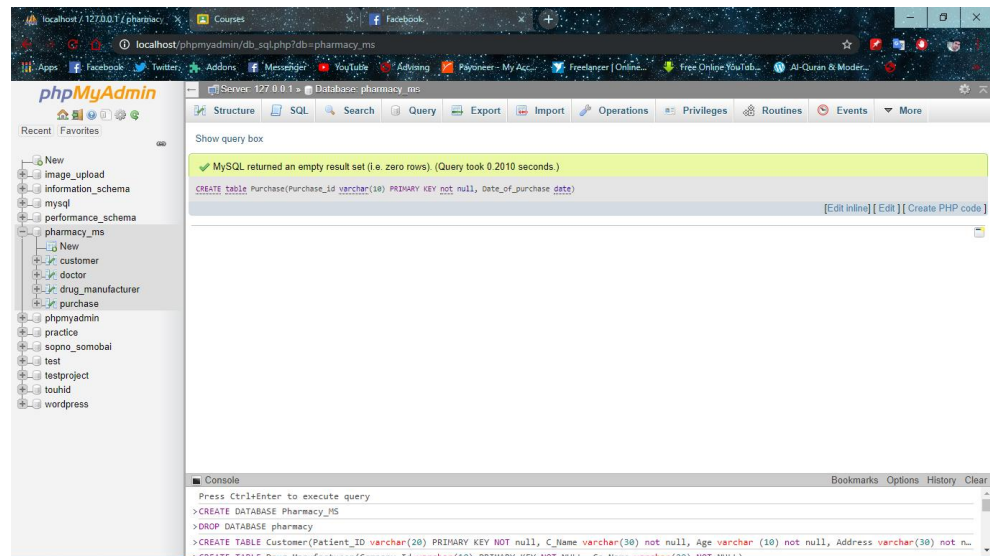
6. Employee Table



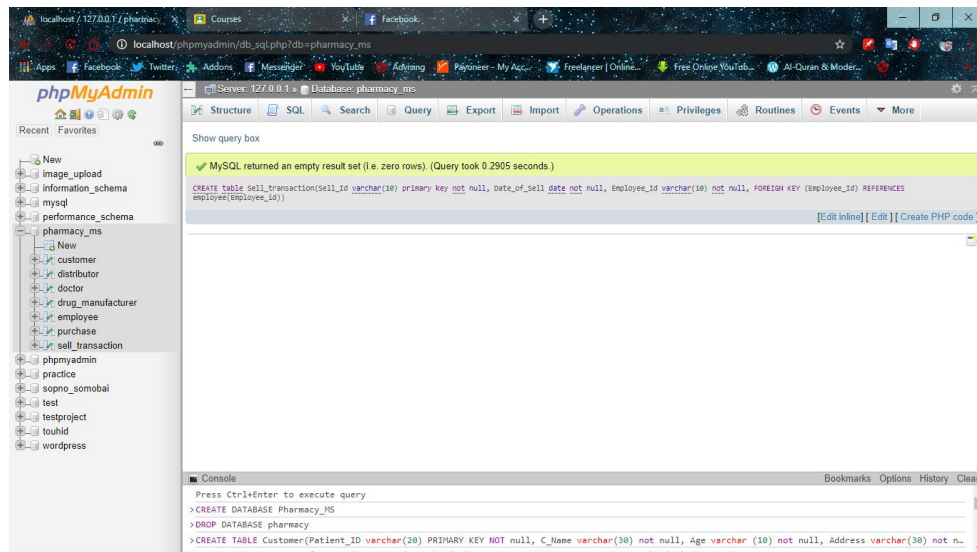
7. Prescribes Table



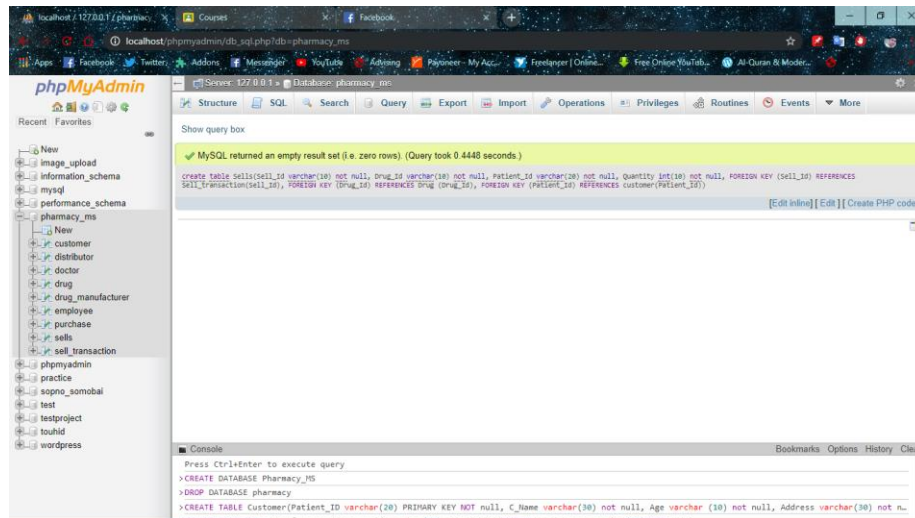
8. Purchase Table



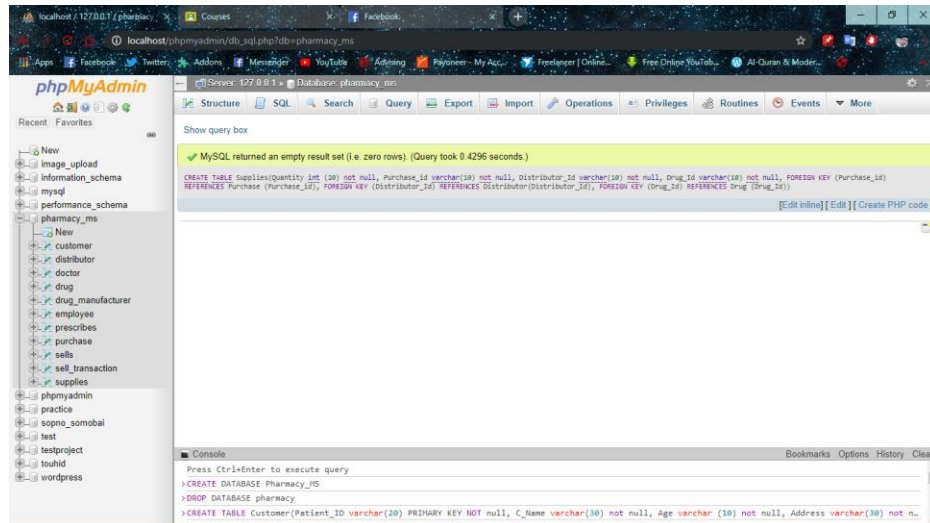
9. Sell_transaction Table



10. Sell Table

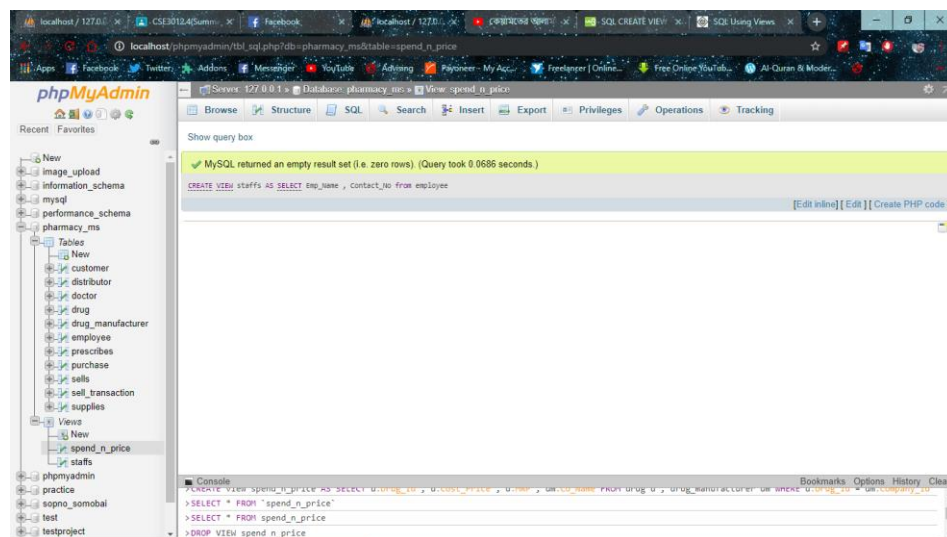


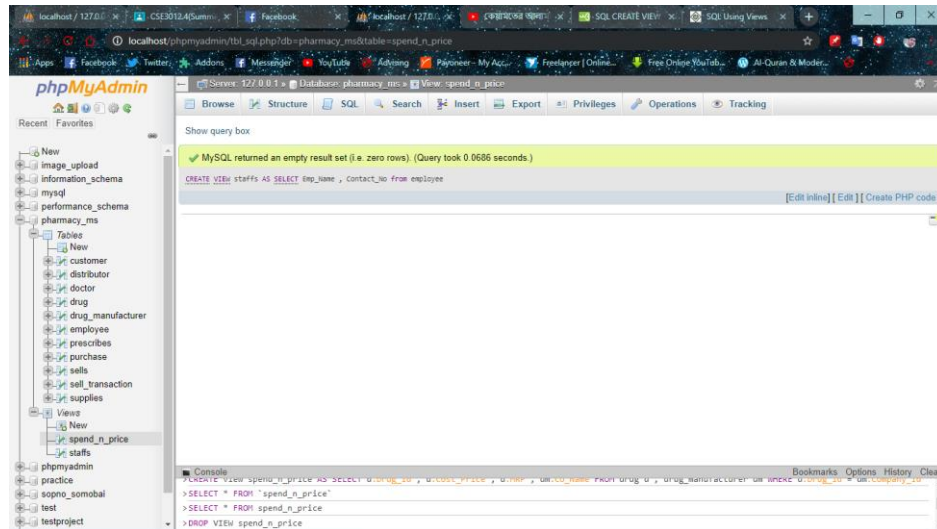
11. Supplies Table



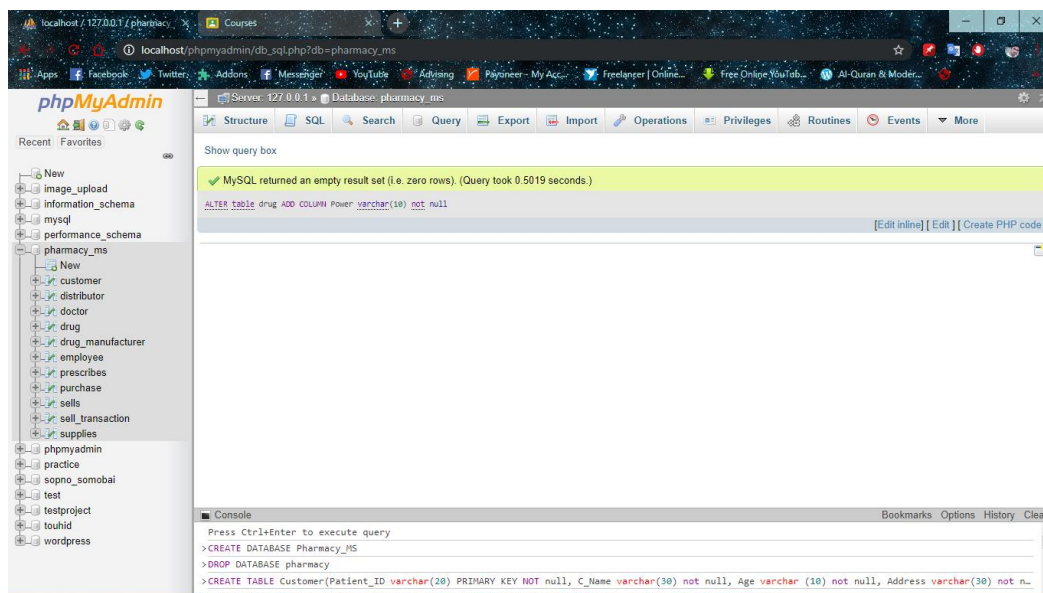
Operations

1. Creating views

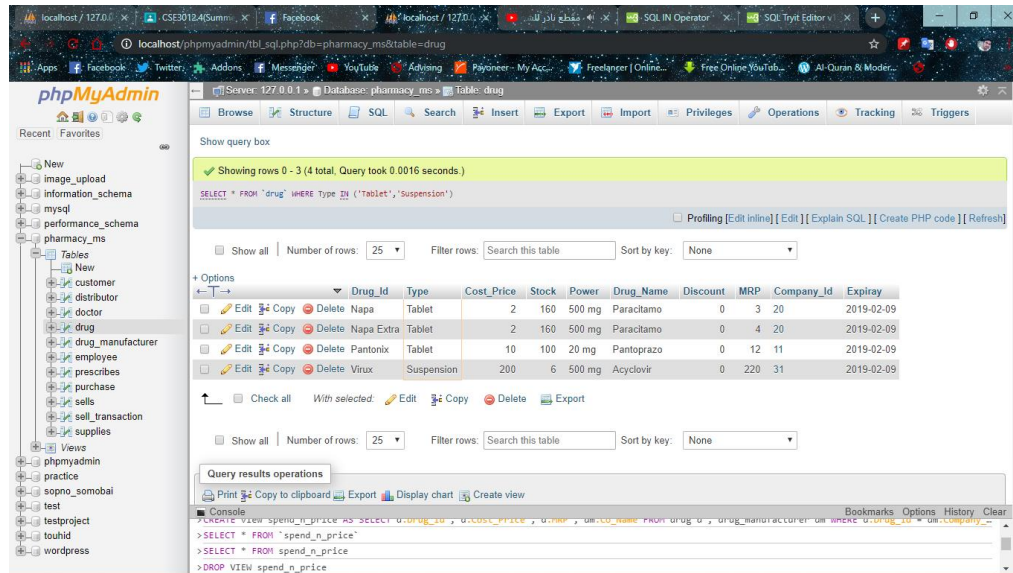




2. Alter

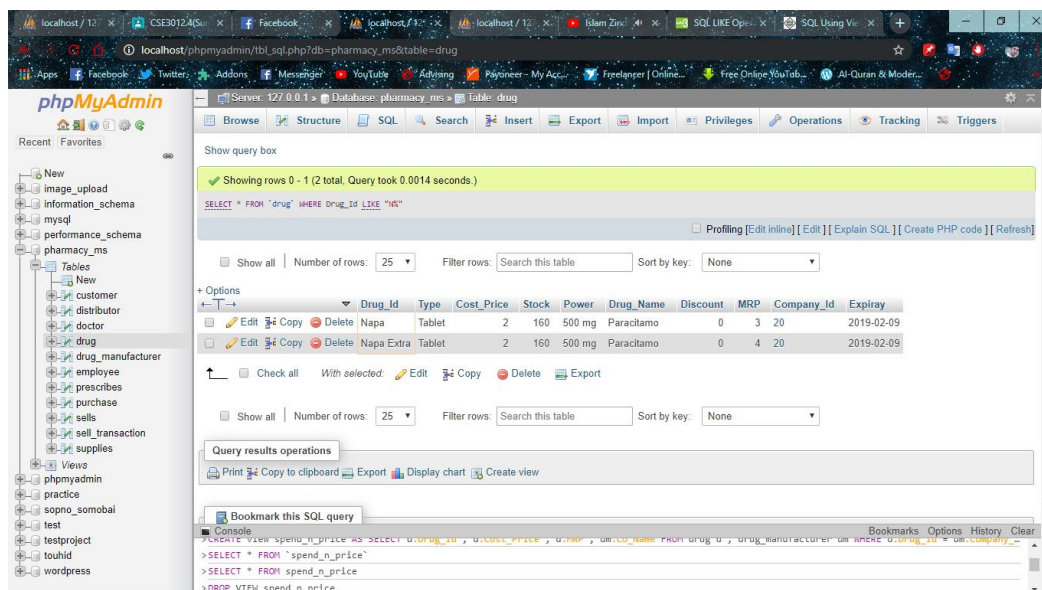


3. LIKE IN BETWEEN AND operations



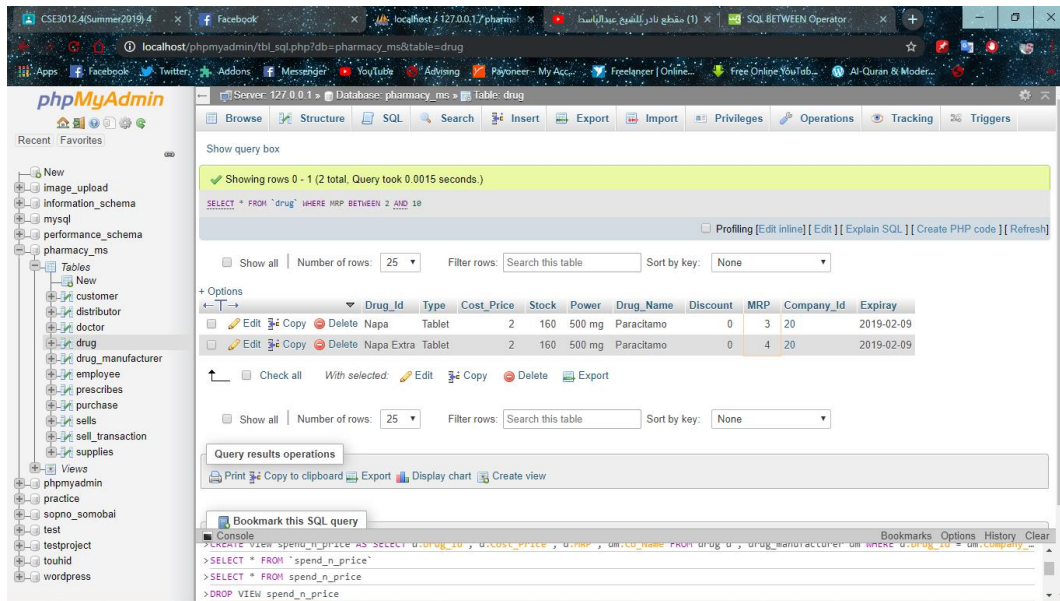
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with a database named 'pharmacy_ms' and a table named 'drug'. The SQL query entered is: `SELECT * FROM 'drug' WHERE Type IN ('Tablet', 'Suspension')`. The results show 4 rows.

Drug_Id	Type	Cost_Price	Stock	Power	Drug_Name	Discount	MRP	Company_Id	Expiry
Napa	Tablet	2	160	500 mg	Paracetamol	0	3	20	2019-02-09
Napa Extra	Tablet	2	160	500 mg	Paracetamol	0	4	20	2019-02-09
Pantoprazo	Tablet	10	100	20 mg	Pantoprazo	0	12	11	2019-02-09
Virus	Suspension	200	6	500 mg	Acyclovir	0	220	31	2019-02-09

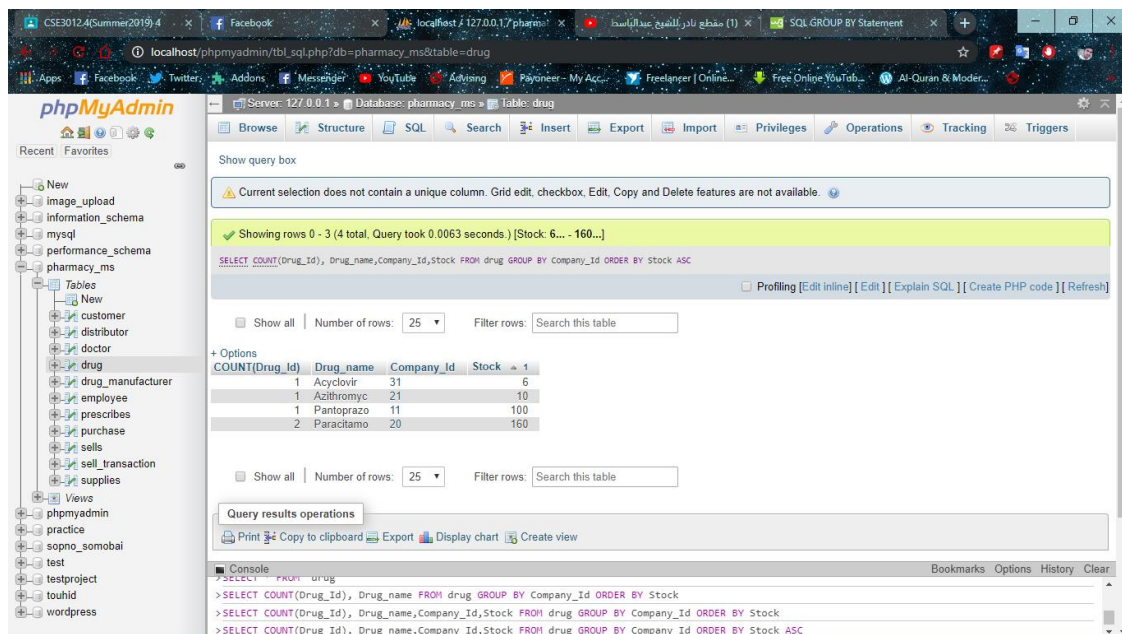


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the same database and table. The SQL query entered is: `SELECT * FROM 'drug' WHERE Drug_Id LIKE 'N%'`. The results show 2 rows.

Drug_Id	Type	Cost_Price	Stock	Power	Drug_Name	Discount	MRP	Company_Id	Expiry
Napa	Tablet	2	160	500 mg	Paracetamol	0	3	20	2019-02-09
Napa Extra	Tablet	2	160	500 mg	Paracetamol	0	4	20	2019-02-09



4. Group by order by



5. Max Min Sum Count

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'supplies' table selected. The SQL query is:

```
SELECT MAX(s.Quantity) as max_purchase, SUM(s.Quantity) as total_purchase, MAX(d.Dist_Name) as max_supplier, MIN(d.Dist_Name) as min_supplier FROM supplies s, distributor d WHERE d.DIST_ID=distributor_id = s.distributor_id
```

The query results show one row:

max_purchase	total_purchase	max_supplier	min_supplier
250	700	John	Doe

The console shows the following commands:

```
>CREATE VIEW spend_n_price AS SELECT d.DIST_ID, d.COST_PRICE, d.PRP, d.DIST_NAME FROM drug d, drug_manufacturer dm WHERE d.DIST_ID = dm.DIST_ID;  
>SELECT * FROM "spend_n_price"  
>SELECT * FROM spend_n_price  
>DROP VIEW spend_n_price
```

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'customer' table selected. The SQL query is:

```
SELECT count(Patient_ID) as total_customer FROM "customer"
```

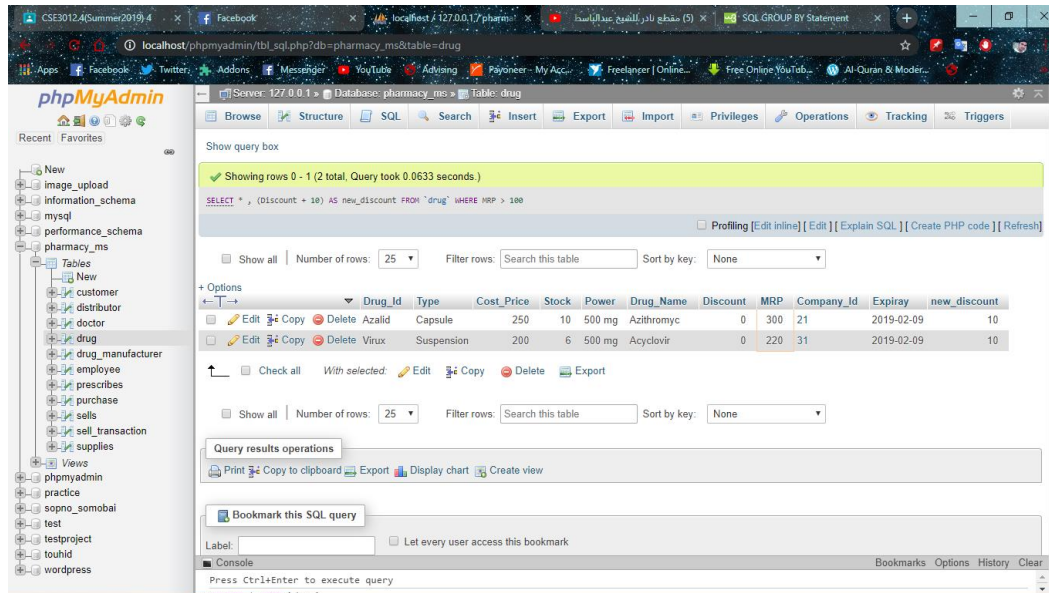
The query results show one row:

total_customer
5

The console shows the following commands:

```
>CREATE VIEW spend_n_price AS SELECT d.DIST_ID, d.COST_PRICE, d.PRP, d.DIST_NAME FROM drug d, drug_manufacturer dm WHERE d.DIST_ID = dm.DIST_ID;  
>SELECT * FROM "spend_n_price"  
>SELECT * FROM spend_n_price  
>DROP VIEW spend_n_price
```

6. Mathematic operation



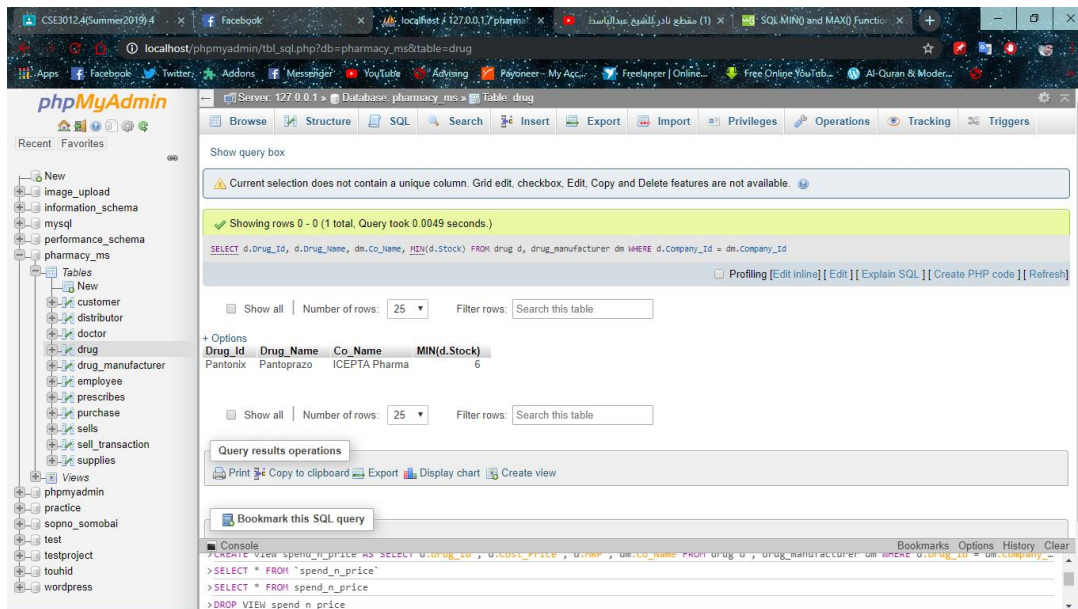
The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'drug' table selected. A SQL query is entered in the 'Show query box':

```
SELECT *, (Discount + 10) AS new_discount FROM `drug` WHERE MRP > 100
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Drug_Id, Type, Cost_Price, Stock, Power, Drug_Name, Discount, MRP, Company_Id, Expiray, and new_discount. The results show two rows of data.

Drug_Id	Type	Cost_Price	Stock	Power	Drug_Name	Discount	MRP	Company_Id	Expiray	new_discount
10	Capsule	250	10	500 mg	Azithromyc	0	300	21	2019-02-09	10
200	Suspension	200	6	500 mg	Acyclovir	0	220	31	2019-02-09	10

7. Joining operation



The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'drug' table selected. A SQL query is entered in the 'Show query box':

```
SELECT d.Drug_Id, d.Drug_Name, dm.Co_Name, MIN(d.Stock) FROM drug d, drug_manufacturer dm WHERE d.Company_Id = dm.Company_Id
```

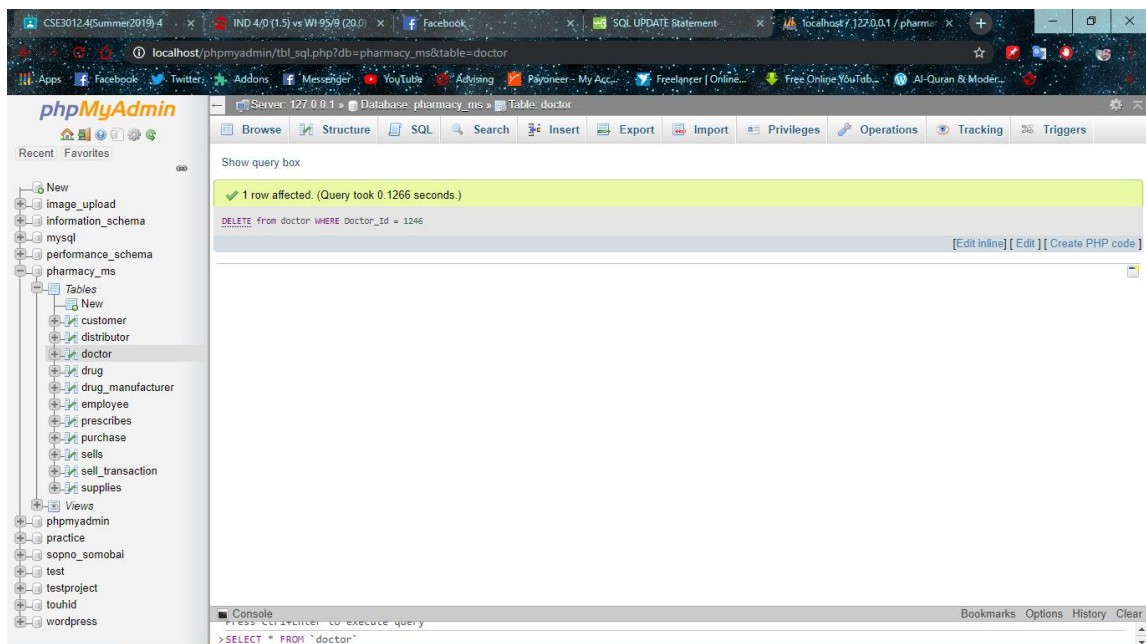
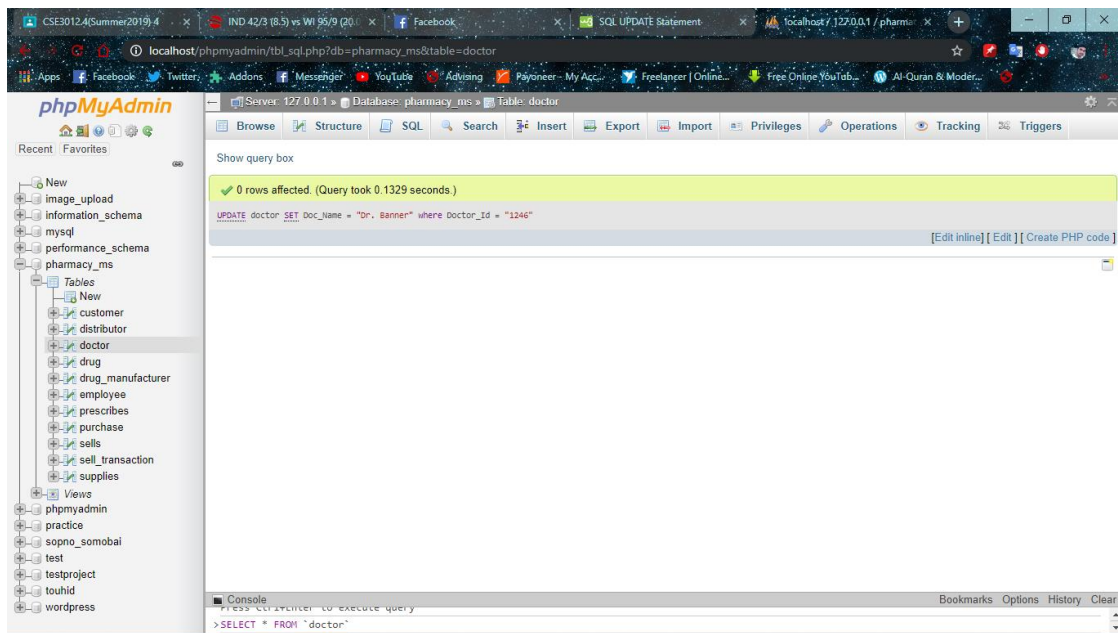
The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: Drug_Id, Drug_Name, Co_Name, and MIN(d.Stock). The results show one row of data.

Drug_Id	Drug_Name	Co_Name	MIN(d.Stock)
Pantorex	Pantoprazo	ICEPTA Pharma	6

Below the results, the console shows the execution of several SQL commands:

```
>CREATE VIEW spend_n_price AS SELECT d.Drug_Id, d.Cost_Price, d.Power, dm.Co_Name FROM drug d, drug_manufacturer dm WHERE d.Drug_Id = dm.Company_Id
>SELECT * FROM `spend_n_price`
>SELECT * FROM spend_n_price
>DROP VIEW spend_n_price
```


8. Update and Delete



9. Sub query

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface with the 'customer' table selected in the 'pharmacy_ms' database. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT MIN(Age) FROM customer WHERE Age > (SELECT MIN(Age) FROM customer)
```

The query results show a single row with the value 21 for the MIN(Age) column. The interface also displays a message indicating that the current selection does not contain a unique column, so grid edit, checkbox, Edit, Copy, and Delete features are not available.

Query results operations:

- Print
- Copy to clipboard
- Export
- Display chart
- Create view

Console output:

```
Press Ctrl+Enter to execute query
> SELECT * FROM `doctor`
> DELETE FROM doctor WHERE Doctor_Id = 1246
> SELECT * FROM `doctor`
> SELECT * FROM `doctor`
```