TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC SỬ PHẠM KỸ THUẬT TPHCM

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MÔN HỌC: OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING

FROM REQUIREMENTS TO OOP MODELS: SMALL CLINIC MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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1. Object-Oriented Analysis (OOA)

Step 1: Identify Objects

The main objects in the system are:

- 1. **Person** Base class for any human in the clinic.
- 2. **Patient** Represents general patients.
- 3. **ChronicPatient** Specialized patient with an ongoing medical condition.
- 4. **Doctor** Represents doctors in the clinic.
- 5. **Appointment** Represents a scheduled visit between a patient and a doctor.

Step 2: Attributes for Each Object

Object	Attributes			
Person	name, ID, age, gender			
Patient	address, healthInsuranceID, nextAppointment, appointment history			
ChronicPatient	conditionType, lastCheckup (inherits Patient)			
Doctor	address, healthInsuranceID, medicalSpecialty, list of appointments			
Appointment	doctorName, patientName, date, time, reason, status			

Step 3: Methods

Object	Methods
Person	displayInfo()
Patient	schedule Appointment(), add Appointment(), displayInfo()
ChronicPatient	scheduleAppointment() (override), displayInfo() (override)
Doctor	addAppointment(), displayInfo()
Appointment	display(), cancel(), complete(), getters for date, time, status

Step 4: Inheritance Relationships

- Person is the base class.
- Patient inherits from Person.
- ChronicPatient inherits from Patient and overrides specific methods.
- Doctor inherits from Person.

2. Class Design Explanation

- **Person**: Base class for common attributes (name, ID, age, gender) and displayInfo().
- Patient: Adds clinic-specific attributes (address, insurance, next appointment).
 Manages a list of appointments.
- ChronicPatient: Inherits from Patient. Adds conditionType and lastCheckup. Overrides scheduleAppointment() to handle more frequent appointments.
- **Doctor**: Inherits from Person. Tracks assigned appointments. Can display all upcoming appointments.
- Appointment: Encapsulates all information about a visit: doctor, patient, date, time,
 reason, and status. Uses getters to enforce encapsulation.

Key OOP Principles Used:

- Encapsulation: Attributes are protected or private; getters and setters used where needed.
- 2. Inheritance: ChronicPatient extends Patient, Person as the base.
- 3. **Polymorphism**: displayInfo() is virtual, allowing derived classes to override behavior.
- 4. **Composition**: Patients and Doctors maintain Appointment objects.

3. Code Walkthrough

a) Person Class

```
class Person {
protected:
    string name, id, gender;
    int age;
public:
    virtual void displayInfo();
};
```

- Base class for both patients and doctors.
- displayInfo() is virtual for polymorphic behavior.

b) Patient & ChronicPatient

```
class Patient : public Person {
   string address, healthInsuranceID, nextAppointment;
   vector<Appointment> appHistory;
   virtual void scheduleAppointment(...);
```

```
};
class ChronicPatient: public Patient {
   string conditionType, lastCheckup;
   void scheduleAppointment(...) override;
};
```

- Patients can schedule appointments and store history.
- ChronicPatient overrides scheduleAppointment() to ensure more frequent follow-ups.

c) Doctor

```
class Doctor: public Person {
   string address, healthInsuranceID, medicalSpecialty;
   vector<Appointment> appointments;
};
```

- Manages a list of assigned appointments.
- displayInfo() shows upcoming appointments.

d) Appointment

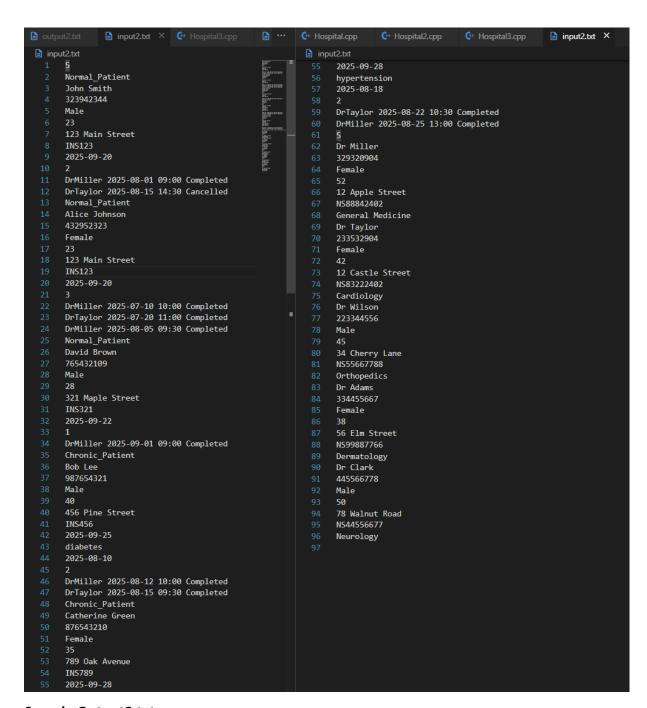
```
class Appointment {
protected:
    string doctorName, patientName, date, time, reason, status;
public:
    void display();
    void cancel();
    void complete();
    string getDate(), getTime(), getStatus();
};
```

- Encapsulates visit details.
- Provides getters to allow access without exposing internal state.

e) Main Function

- Reads input2.txt: 5 patients (3 normal, 2 chronic) and 5 doctors.
- Adds appointments for patients and doctors.
- Displays all patients and doctors to output2.txt.

Sample Input2.txt



Sample Output2.txt

```
| Couput2but | Cou
```

- Output shows patient details, appointment history, doctor details, and doctorassigned appointments.
- Confirms **inheritance**, **polymorphism**, **and encapsulation** are functioning.

4. LLM Usage

Tool Used: ChatGPT

Purpose:

- Brainstorm class design and attributes for the clinic system.
- Suggest method names and inheritance patterns.

Example Prompts:

- 1. "Suggest classes and methods for a small clinic management system in C++"
- 2. "How to model chronic patients using inheritance in C++"

Appendix: ChatGPT Responses

- Advised using inheritance for chronic patients.
- Recommended virtual methods for polymorphic behavior (displayInfo()).
- Suggested encapsulating appointment attributes and using getters.
- Suggested the test cases and output

5. Conclusion

- Successfully implemented a Small Clinic Management System in C++.
- Demonstrated OOP concepts: classes, inheritance, polymorphism, encapsulation.
- Included test cases and sample input/output.
- Ethical use of an LLM to assist in conceptual design only.