

# Project 2

# HEALTH CARE SYSTEM DATABASE

CSE 581

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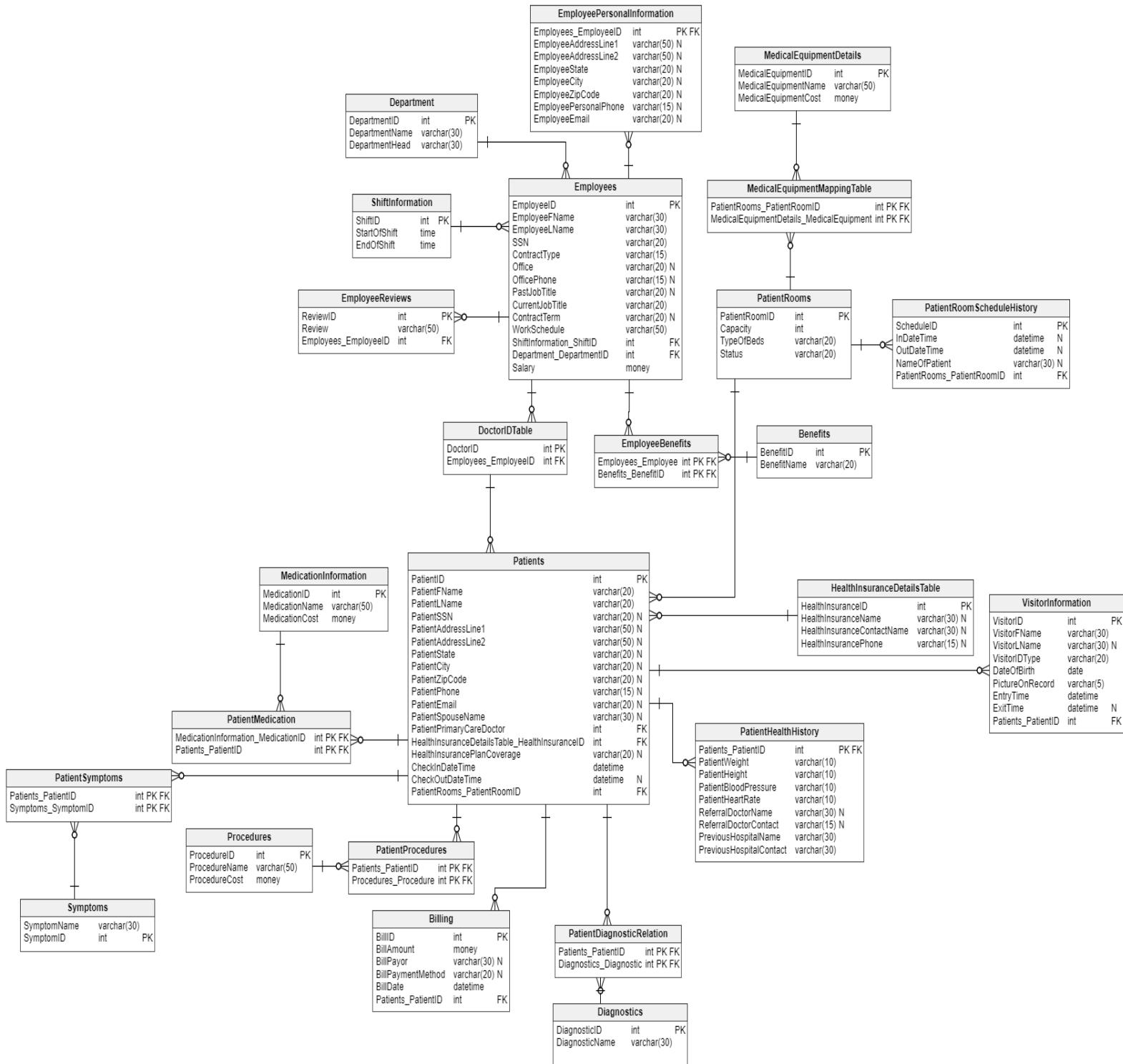
## ABSTRACT

This project focuses on designing a database model for a Health Care System. The entities are modelled according to real world entities using the online database creation tool Vertabelo. The project uses all the core concepts of database design and development along with test scenarios with SQL code. The test scenarios are mainly used to depict the reliability of the database system that is designed. The design also addresses potential integrity and security issues of the data that would be inserted into the database. The database design is normalized upto 3<sup>rd</sup> normal form and a huge piece of data is split into small corresponding columns so that it would be easier to parse in future. Entity relationships like foreign keys are very well defined that correspond to the real world relationships between two entities that are in consideration. For example a relationship between doctors and patients , patients and medications and so on. Later on, several scenarios are presented that provide possible test cases and the reliability of the system designed is depicted by using several complicated SQL queries. The tools used for the design are:

Vertabelo: An online database design tool available for free at <http://www.vertabelo.com>

Microsoft SQL Management Server: for effective testing and simulation

# ER DIAGRAM



# DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

## ENTITIES

### ⊕ Employees

The employees table provides necessary information of all the employees in the health care system. having a common employees table enables the user to have the records for all the employees in one place. This table gives the general info about the employee like EmployeeID, Name, Work schedule , Job title are that required in almost daily activities.

Primary key : EmployeeID

Every employee is provided a unique EmployeeID hence this column is well suited as a primary key.

Foreign keys: ShiftID, DepartmentID

The employees table references the shifts and the departments table to provide information about the time of work and the department of the employee like cardiology, neurology etc. This establishes a many to one relationship between employees and departments.

Employees		
EmployeeID	int	PK
EmployeeName	varchar(30)	
EmployeeLName	varchar(30)	
SSN	varchar(20)	
ContractType	varchar(15)	
Office	varchar(20)	N
OfficePhone	varchar(15)	N
PastJobTitle	varchar(20)	N
CurrentJobTitle	varchar(20)	
ContractTerm	varchar(20)	N
WorkSchedule	varchar(50)	
ShiftInformation_ShiftID	int	FK
Department_DepartmentID	int	FK
Salary	money	

### ⊕ EmployeePersonalInformation

This table is just an extension of the employees table as it provides additional information about the employee like address, personal phone etc. Since it's an extension, it has a one to one relationship between employees.

PK and FK : EmployeeID

This depicts a one to one relationship between Employees and EmployeePersonalInformation.

EmployeePersonalInformation		
Employees_EmployeeID	int	PK FK
EmployeeAddressLine1	varchar(50)	N
EmployeeAddressLine2	varchar(50)	N
EmployeeState	varchar(20)	N
EmployeeCity	varchar(20)	N
EmployeeZipCode	varchar(20)	N
EmployeePersonalPhone	varchar(15)	N
EmployeeEmail	varchar(20)	N

### ⊕ Department

This table provides information about the department that an employee currently works. The employees and departments table have a one to many relationship between them.

PK : DepartmentID

Each department is identified by a unique ID that can be referenced in Employees table as the foreign key.

Department		
DepartmentID	int	PK
DepartmentName	varchar(30)	
DepartmentHead	varchar(30)	

### ⊕ ShiftInformation

This table provides the time schedule and the shift details about a particular employee.

PK: ShiftID

Every shift is distinguished by a unique ID which is referenced in the Employees table as a foreign key depicting a one to many relationship between them. Every employee can have one shift at a time but every shift can have multiple employees.

ShiftInformation		
ShiftID	int	PK
StartOfShift	time	
EndOfShift	time	

## EmployeeReviews

I decided to keep a separate table for the reviews as one employee can have many reviews by different patients. The patient information is not referenced here by assuming that the reviews would be anonymous to the employees.

PK: ReviewID

Every Review has a unique identifier which is the primary key.

FK: EmployeeID

The review table references the EmployeeID column of the Employees table depicting a one to many relationship between the Employee and reviews.

EmployeeReviews		
ReviewID	int	PK
Review	varchar(50)	
Employees_EmployeeID	int	FK

## Benefits

This table categorizes all the benefits given to the employees in the health care system. One employee can have many benefits or no benefits at all.

PK: BenefitID

Every Unique benefit is identified by a unique ID which is the primary key.

Benefits		
BenefitID	int	PK
BenefitName	varchar(20)	

## EmployeeBenefits

This is a linking tables that establishes a many to many relationship between the Employees and the Benefits table.

PK and FK : EmployeeID and BenefitID

EmployeeBenefits		
Employees_Employee	int PK FK	
Benefits_BenefitID	int PK FK	

## DoctorID

This table has information about all the doctors their individual doctorID and their corresponding EmployeeID. Basically this table has information about an employee who is a doctor giving him/her a unique identifier as a DoctorID.

PK: DoctorID

Uniquely identifies each doctor in a group of doctors.

FK:EmployeeID

References the employees table to get the EmployeeID of the corresponding doctor.

DoctorIDTable		
DoctorID	int PK	
Employees_EmployeeID	int FK	

## PatientRooms

This table provides information about the rooms in the health care center their location, status, types of beds etc.

PK: PatientRoomID

This uniquely identifies every room in the health care center.

PatientRooms		
PatientRoomID	int	PK
Capacity	int	
TypeOfBeds	varchar(20)	
Status	varchar(20)	

## PatientRoomScheduleHistory

This table provides the history of each room in the health care center. The column NameOfPatient contains the names of patients that once occupied the room and now have checked out.

Basically once when a patient discharges or leaves a room his names should be entered into the schedule history table.

PK: ScheduleID

Every schedule history is identified by a unique ID

FK: PatientRoomID .

PatientRoomScheduleHistory		
ScheduleID	int	PK
InDateTime	datetime	N
OutDateTime	datetime	N
NameOfPatient	varchar(30)	N
PatientRooms_PatientRoomID	int	FK

This table references PatientRoomID from the PatientRooms table depicting a one to many relationship between the two tables.

#### MedicalEquipmentDetails

This table provides information about all the medical equipments and their cost available in the health care center.

PK: MedicalEquipmentID

Each medical equipment is identified by a unique ID which is the primary key.

MedicalEquipmentDetails		
MedicalEquipmentID	int	PK
MedicalEquipmentName	varchar(50)	
MedicalEquipmentCost	money	

#### MedicalEquipmentMappingTable

This table is basically a linking table that links the many to many relationship between the patient rooms and the medical equipments.

PK and FK: PatientRoomID and MedicalEquipmentID

This table references two foreign keys from PatientRooms and MedicalEquipmentDetails table. Generally linking tables do not have primary keys but here the two foreign keys are also good candidates for primary keys as every combination of PatientRoomID and MedicalEquipmentID will be unique.

MedicalEquipmentMapping Table		
PatientRooms_PatientRoomID	int	PK FK
MedicalEquipmentDetails_MedicalEquipment	int	PK FK

#### Patients

The patients table provides information about the patients like name, address, primary care doctor etc.

PK: PatientID

Every patient is identified by his unique ID which is again referenced in other tables giving more information about the patients.

FK: PatientPrimaryCareDoctor, HealthInsuranceID, PatientRoomID

PatientPrimaryCareDoctor is referenced from the DoctorID table that maps the doctorsID to the corresponding employeeID of the doctor.

HealthInsuranceID references the HealthInsuranceDetails table giving information about the patients health insurance plan.

PatientRoomID is referenced from the PatientRooms table that gives information about which patient is allotted what room.

Patients		
PatientID	int	PK
PatientFName	varchar(20)	
PatientLName	varchar(20)	
PatientSSN	varchar(20)	N
PatientAddressLine1	varchar(50)	N
PatientAddressLine2	varchar(50)	N
PatientState	varchar(20)	N
PatientCity	varchar(20)	N
PatientZipCode	varchar(20)	N
PatientPhone	varchar(15)	N
PatientEmail	varchar(20)	N
PatientSpouseName	varchar(30)	N
PatientPrimaryCareDoctor	int	FK
HealthInsuranceDetailsTable_HealthInsuranceID	int	FK
HealthInsurancePlanCoverage	varchar(20)	N
CheckInDateTime	datetime	
CheckOutDateTime	datetime	N
PatientRooms_PatientRoomID	int	FK

#### PatientHealthHistory

This table provides more information about the health history of the patient like vitals, referral doctor name etc. This table is basically an extension of the patients table.

PK and FK : PatientID

References the Patients table. Good candidate for PK and FK as it is a one to one relationship the two tables.

PatientHealthHistory		
Patients_PatientID	int	PK FK
PatientWeight	varchar(10)	
PatientHeight	varchar(10)	
PatientBloodPressure	varchar(10)	
PatientHeartRate	varchar(10)	
ReferralDoctorName	varchar(30)	N
ReferralDoctorContact	varchar(15)	N
PreviousHospitalName	varchar(30)	
PreviousHospitalContact	varchar(30)	

#### HealthInsuranceDetailsTable

Provides details about various health insurances on record in the health care center database.

PK: HealthInsuranceID

Uniquely identifies each health insurance record.

HealthInsuranceDetailsTable		
HealthInsuranceID	int	PK
HealthInsuranceName	varchar(30)	N
HealthInsuranceContactName	varchar(30)	N
HealthInsurancePhone	varchar(15)	N

#### VisitorInformation

Provides information about visitors for patients.

PK: VisitorID

Each visitor is uniquely identified by his/her visitorID which is the primary key.

FK: PatientID

References PatientID from the patients table. This depicts a one to many relationship between patients and the Visitors.

VisitorInformation		
VisitorID	int	PK
VisitorFName	varchar(30)	
VisitorLName	varchar(30)	N
VisitorIDType	varchar(20)	
DateOfBirth	date	
PictureOnRecord	varchar(5)	
EntryTime	datetime	
ExitTime	datetime	N
Patients_PatientID	int	FK

#### Billing

Gives information about billing details of each discharged patient. Whenever a bill is generated for a patient, an entry is made into this table that references the PatientID from the patients table. According to my design a bill will be generated for each patient that is discharged so in other words patients that are still in the health care center will have not a corresponding bill.

PK: BillID

Uniquely identifies each bill in the database.

FK: PatientID

References PatientID from Patients table that establishes a one to many relationship between patients and bills as one patient can have many bills generated for his treatment.

Billing		
BillID	int	PK
BillAmount	money	
BillPayor	varchar(30)	N
BillPaymentMethod	varchar(20)	N
BillDate	datetime	
Patients_PatientID	int	FK

#### MedicationInformation

Gives information about each medication its name and cost.

PK: MedicationID

uniquely identifies each medication by its ID

MedicationInformation		
MedicationID	int	PK
MedicationName	varchar(50)	
MedicationCost	money	

#### PatientMedication

This is a linking table that establishes a many to many relationship between patients and medications.

PK and FK : MedicationID and PatientID

PatientMedication		
MedicationInformation_MedicationID	int	PK FK
Patients_PatientID	int	PK FK

#### Symptoms

Provides information about the most common symptoms on record in the health care centre.

PK: SymptomID

Symptoms		
SymptomName	varchar(30)	
SymptomID	int	PK

#### PatientSymptoms

A linking table that establishes a many to many relationship between patients and the symptoms.

PK and FK: PatientID and SymptomID

PatientSymptoms		
Patients_PatientID	int	PK FK
Symptoms_SymptomID	int	PK FK

#### Procedures

Provides information about different procedures that are done in the health care center.

PK: ProcedureID

Identifies each procedure by a unique ID

Procedures		
ProcedureID	int	PK
ProcedureName	varchar(50)	
ProcedureCost	money	

## PatientProcedures

This is a lining table that provides a many to many relationship between Patients table and the procedures table.

PK and FK : PatientID and ProcedureID

PatientProcedures		
	Patients_PatientID	int PK FK
	Procedures_Procedure	int PK FK

## Diagnostics

Gives details about all the most common diagnostics that are on record in the health care center.

PK: DiagnosticID

Diagnostics		
	DiagnosticID	int PK
	DiagnosticName	varchar(30)

## PatientDiagnosticRelation

This is a linking table that establishes a many to many relationship between patients and the Diagnostics table.

PK and FK: PatientID and DiagnosticID

PatientDiagnosticRelation		
	Patients_PatientID	int PK FK
	Diagnostics_Diagnostic	int PK FK

## DATABASE CREATION SCRIPT

```
USE master
GO

***** Object: Database HealthCareCenter *****/
IF DB_ID('HealthCareCenter') IS NOT NULL
    DROP DATABASE HealthCareCenter
GO

CREATE DATABASE HealthCareCenter
GO

USE HealthCareCenter
GO

--creating table Employees
CREATE TABLE Employees (
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    EmployeeFName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    EmployeeLName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    SSN varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    ContractType varchar(15) NOT NULL,
    Office varchar(20) NULL,
    OfficePhone varchar(15) NULL,
    PastJobTitle varchar(20) NULL,
    CurrentJobTitle varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    ContractTerm varchar(20) NULL,
    WorkSchedule varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    ShiftID int NOT NULL, --FK
    DepartmentID int NOT NULL,--FK
    Salary money NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Employees PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeID)
);

GO

--creating table EmployeePersonalInformation
CREATE TABLE EmployeePersonalInformation (
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL IDENTITY, --FK
```

```

EmployeeAddressLine1 varchar(50) NULL,
EmployeeAddressLine2 varchar(50) NULL,
EmployeeState varchar(20) NULL,
EmployeeCity varchar(20) NULL,
EmployeeZipCode varchar(20) NULL,
EmployeePersonalPhone varchar(15) NULL,
EmployeeEmail varchar(20) NULL,
CONSTRAINT PK_EmployeePersonalInformation PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeID)

);

GO

--creating table Patients
CREATE TABLE Patients (
    PatientID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    PatientFName varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    PatientLName varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    PatientSSN varchar(20) NULL,
    PatientAddressLine1 varchar(50) NULL,
    PatientAddressLine2 varchar(50) NULL,
    PatientState varchar(20) NULL,
    PatientCity varchar(20) NULL,
    PatientZipCode varchar(20) NULL,
    PatientPhone varchar(15) NULL,
    PatientEmail varchar(20) NULL,
    PatientSpouseName varchar(30) NULL,
    PatientPrimaryCareDoctor int NOT NULL, --FK
    HealthInsuranceID int NOT NULL, --FK
    HealthInsurancePlanCoverage varchar(20) NULL,
    CheckInDateTime datetime NOT NULL,
    CheckOutDateTime datetime NULL,
    PatientRoomID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_Patients PRIMARY KEY (PatientID)
);

GO

--creating table PatientHealthHistory
CREATE TABLE PatientHealthHistory (
    PatientID int NOT NULL IDENTITY, --FK
    PatientWeight varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    PatientHeight varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    PatientBloodPressure varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    PatientHeartRate varchar(10) NOT NULL,
    ReferralDoctorName varchar(30) NULL,
    ReferralDoctorContact varchar(15) NULL,
    PreviousHospitalName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    PreviousHospitalContact varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientHealthHistory PRIMARY KEY (PatientID)
);

GO

--creating table Benefits
CREATE TABLE Benefits (
    BenefitID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    BenefitName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Benefits PRIMARY KEY (BenefitID)
);

GO

--creating table Department
CREATE TABLE Department (
    DepartmentID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    DepartmentName varchar(30) NOT NULL,

```

```

DepartmentHead varchar(30) NOT NULL,
CONSTRAINT UQ_DepartmentName_Department UNIQUE (DepartmentName),
CONSTRAINT PK_Department PRIMARY KEY (DepartmentID)
);

GO

--creating table DoctorIDTable
CREATE TABLE DoctorIDTable (
    DoctorID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_DoctorIDTable PRIMARY KEY (DoctorID)
);

GO

--creating table EmployeeBenefits
CREATE TABLE EmployeeBenefits (
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL, --FK
    BenefitID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_EmployeeBenefits PRIMARY KEY (EmployeeID,BenefitID)
);

GO

--creating table EmployeeReviews
CREATE TABLE EmployeeReviews (
    ReviewID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    Review varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    EmployeeID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_EmployeeReviews PRIMARY KEY (ReviewID)
);

GO

--creating table ShiftInformation
CREATE TABLE ShiftInformation (
    ShiftID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    StartOfShift time(0) NOT NULL,
    EndOfShift time(0) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_ShiftInformation PRIMARY KEY (ShiftID)
);

GO

--creating table PatientRooms
CREATE TABLE PatientRooms (
    PatientRoomID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    Capacity int NOT NULL,
    TypeOfBeds varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    [Status] varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    Location varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientRooms PRIMARY KEY (PatientRoomID)
);

GO

--creating table PatientScheduleHistory
CREATE TABLE PatientRoomScheduleHistory (
    ScheduleID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    InDateTime datetime NOT NULL,
    OutDateTime datetime NOT NULL,
    NameOfPatient varchar(30) NULL,
    PatientRoomID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientRoomScheduleHistory PRIMARY KEY (ScheduleID)
);

GO

--creating table MedicalEquipmentDetails

```

```

CREATE TABLE MedicalEquipmentDetails (
    MedicalEquipmentID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    MedicalEquipmentName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    MedicalEquipmentCost money NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_MedicalEquipmentDetails PRIMARY KEY (MedicalEquipmentID)
);
GO

--creating table MedicalEquipmentMappingTable
CREATE TABLE MedicalEquipmentMappingTable (
    PatientRoomID int NOT NULL, --FK
    MedicalEquipmentID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_MedicalEquipmentMappingTable PRIMARY KEY (PatientRoomID,MedicalEquipmentID)
);
GO

--creating table Billing
CREATE TABLE Billing (
    BillID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    BillAmount money NOT NULL,
    BillPayor varchar(30) NULL,
    BillPaymentMethod varchar(20) NULL,
    BillDate datetime NOT NULL,
    PatientID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_Billing PRIMARY KEY (BillID)
);
GO

--creating table HealthInsuranceDetailsTable
CREATE TABLE HealthInsuranceDetailsTable (
    HealthInsuranceID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    HealthInsuranceName varchar(30) NULL,
    HealthInsuranceContactName varchar(30) NULL,
    HealthInsurancePhone varchar(15) NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_HealthInsuranceDetailsTable PRIMARY KEY (HealthInsuranceID)
);
GO

--creating table MedicationInformation
CREATE TABLE MedicationInformation (
    MedicationID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    MedicationName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    MedicationCost money NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_MedicationInformation PRIMARY KEY (MedicationID)
);
GO

--creating table PatientMedication
CREATE TABLE PatientMedication (
    MedicationID int NOT NULL, --FK
    PatientID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientMedication PRIMARY KEY (MedicationID, PatientID)
);
GO

--creating table Diagnostics
CREATE TABLE Diagnostics (
    DiagnosticID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    DiagnosticName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Diagnostics PRIMARY KEY (DiagnosticID)
);
GO

--creating table PatientDiagnosticRelation
CREATE TABLE PatientDiagnosticRelation (

```

```

PatientID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
DiagnosticID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
CONSTRAINT PK_PatientDiagnosticRelation PRIMARY KEY (PatientID,DiagnosticID)
);
GO

--creating table Procedures
CREATE TABLE [Procedures] (
    ProcedureID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    ProcedureName varchar(50) NOT NULL,
    ProcedureCost money NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Procedures PRIMARY KEY (ProcedureID)
);
GO

--creating table PatientProcedures
CREATE TABLE PatientProcedures (
    PatientID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
    ProcedureID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientProcedures PRIMARY KEY (PatientID,ProcedureID)
);
GO

--creating table Symptoms
CREATE TABLE Symptoms (
    SymptomID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    SymptomName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Symptoms PRIMARY KEY (SymptomID)
);
GO

--creating table PatientSymptoms
CREATE TABLE PatientSymptoms (
    PatientID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
    SymptomID int NOT NULL, --PK/FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_PatientSymptoms PRIMARY KEY (PatientID,SymptomID)
);
GO

--creating table VisitorInformation
CREATE TABLE VisitorInformation (
    VisitorID int NOT NULL IDENTITY,
    VisitorFName varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    VisitorLName varchar(30) NULL,
    VisitorIDType varchar(20) NOT NULL,
    DateOfBirth date NOT NULL,
    PictureOnRecord varchar(5) NOT NULL,
    EntryTime datetime NOT NULL,
    ExitTime datetime NULL,
    PatientID int NOT NULL, --FK
    CONSTRAINT PK_VisitorInformation PRIMARY KEY (VisitorID)
);
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Department ON

INSERT INTO Department (DepartmentID, DepartmentName, DepartmentHead) VALUES
(1, 'Cardiology', 'John Doe'),
(2, 'ENT', 'Mary Johnson'),
(3, 'Neurology', 'Scott Taylor'),
(4, 'Psychiatry', 'Karen Cruise'),
(5, 'Radiology', 'Steve Walker')

```

```

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Department OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT ShiftInformation ON

INSERT INTO ShiftInformation (ShiftID,StartOfShift,EndOfShift) VALUES
(1,CAST('08:00' AS time),CAST('16:00' AS time)),
(2,CAST('16:00' AS time),CAST('00:00' AS time)),
(3,CAST('00:00' AS time),CAST('08:00' AS time))

SET IDENTITY_INSERT ShiftInformation OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT MedicalEquipmentDetails ON
INSERT INTO MedicalEquipmentDetails(MedicalEquipmentID,MedicalEquipmentName,MedicalEquipmentCost)
VALUES
(1,'Cardiac Monitor',10000),
(2,'Ventilator',15000),
(3,'Defibrillator',7000),
(4,'Anesthesia Machine',15000),
(5,'Centrifuge',3000),
(6,'Coagulation analyzer',500),
(7,'Centrifuge Machine',2000)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT MedicalEquipmentDetails OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientRooms ON

INSERT INTO PatientRooms (PatientRoomID,Capacity,TypeOfBeds,Status,Location) VALUES
(1,4,'Electric Beds','Available','1-101'),
(2,2,'Clinitron Beds','Occupied','1-102'),
(3,1,'Gatch Beds','Available','1-103'),
(4,4,'General Beds','Available','1-104'),
(5,4,'Electric Beds','Occupied','2-201'),
(6,1,'Electric Beds','Available','2-202'),
(7,3,'Gatch Beds','Under Maintenance','2-203')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientRooms OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Employees ON

INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID,EmployeeFName,EmployeeLName,SSN,ContractType,ContractTerm,
Office,OfficePhone,PastJobTitle,CurrentJobTitle,WorkSchedule,ShiftID,DepartmentID,Salary)
VALUES
(1,'John','Doe','456-62-9856','Tenured','Permanent','3-301','687-234-6738','Jr.
Doctor','Doctor','Mon-Fri',1,1,120000),
(2,'Scott','Taylor','456-11-2933','Tenured','Permanent','3-302','687-234-
1134','Doctor','Doctor','Mon-Thu',1,3,120000),
(3,'Mary','Johnson','456-23-4858','Tenured','Permanent','3-303','687-234-9115','Jr.
Doctor','Doctor','Mon-Fri',2,2,120000),
(4,'Karen','Cruise','874-86-7756','Tenured','Permanent','3-304','687-234-
1199','Doctor','Doctor','Mon-Fri',1,4,120000),
(5,'Steve','Walker','669-11-2793','Tenured','Permanent','3-305','687-234-
6738','Doctor','Doctor','Mon-Wed',1,4,120000),

```

```

(6, 'Alan', 'Shelton', '765-44-1234', 'Full-Time', '6 years', NULL, NULL, 'Nurse', 'Nurse', 'Mon-Fri', 1, 3, 40000),
(7, 'Blake', 'Clifton', '674-11-8563', 'Full-Time', '6 years', NULL, NULL, 'Nurse', 'Nurse', 'Mon-Sun', 2, 2, 40000),
(8, 'Alicia', 'James', '776-55-5674', 'Part-Time', '2 years', NULL, NULL, 'Nurse', 'Nurse', 'Mon-Sun', 3, 1, 40000),
(9, 'Stan', 'Damon', '675-77-9111', 'Full-Time', '6 years', '3-306', '687-234-4129', 'Jr. Doctor', 'Doctor', 'Mon-Wed', 1, 1, 90000),
(10, 'Audrey', 'Jones', '76-564-7246', 'Full-Time', '6 years', '3-307', '687-234-6790', 'Doctor', 'Doctor', 'Mon-Sat', 3, 2, 90000)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Employees OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT EmployeePersonalInformation ON
INSERT INTO EmployeePersonalInformation(EmployeeID, EmployeeAddressLine1, EmployeeAddressLine2, EmployeeState, EmployeeCity, EmployeeZipCode, EmployeePersonalPhone, EmployeeEmail)
VALUES
(1, '225 Genesee st', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13299', '315-678-8811', 'john@gmail.com'),
(2, '222 Maryland Ave', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13889', '315-443-6756', 'scott@yahoo.com'),
(3, '1060 Lancaster st', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13110', '315-567-9876', 'mary@gmail.com'),
(4, '1111 Lennox Ave', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13299', '315-678-7654', 'karen@gmail.com'),
(5, '456 Westminster Drive', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13610', '315-167-7656', 'steve@gmail.com'),
(6, '676 Roosevelt ', 'Gifford st', 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13876', '315-611-1122', 'alan@outlook.com'),
(7, '634 Hawthorne st', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13456', '315-678-2233', 'blake@yahoo.com'),
(8, '765 Woodbridge Drive', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13600', '315-676-5543', 'alicia@gmail.com'),
(9, '356 Comstock Ave', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13299', '315-678-7862', 'stan@rediff.com'),
(10, '1040 Lancaster', Null, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13299', '315-678-2211', 'audrey@gmail.com')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT EmployeePersonalInformation OFF
GO
SET IDENTITY_INSERT EmployeeReviews ON

INSERT INTO EmployeeReviews(ReviewID, Review, EmployeeID) VALUES
(1, 'Excellent', 4),
(2, 'Good', 6),
(3, 'Average', 7),
(4, 'Excellent', 1),
(5, 'Excellent', 2),
(6, 'Excellent', 3),
(7, 'Needs Improvement', 5),
(8, 'Excellent', 1)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT EmployeeReviews OFF
GO

INSERT INTO MedicalEquipmentMappingTable (PatientRoomID, MedicalEquipmentID ) VALUES
(1,1),(1,3),(1,4),(1,5),(1,6),(2,1),(2,5),(3,1),(3,4),(5,2),(4,7),(6,1),(7,1),(7,2);

GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT DoctorIDTable ON

INSERT INTO DoctorIDTable (DoctorID, EmployeeID) VALUES
(1,1),(2,2),(3,3),(4,4),(5,5),(6,9),(7,10)

```

```

SET IDENTITY_INSERT DoctorIDTable OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientRoomScheduleHistory ON

INSERT INTO PatientRoomScheduleHistory
(ScheduleID, InDateTime, OutDateTime, NameOfPatient, PatientRoomID)
VALUES
(1, '12-1-2017 10:22:10', '12-7-2017 18:30:00', 'Victor Murphy', 2),
(2, '11-29-2017 9:11:10', '12-1-2017 15:21:00', 'Alex Jones', 4)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientRoomScheduleHistory OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Benefits ON

INSERT INTO Benefits (BenefitID, BenefitName) VALUES
(1, 'Free Medication'), (2, 'Paid leaves'), (3, 'Free Health Insurance'), (4, 'Flexible Work Schedule')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Benefits OFF
GO

INSERT INTO EmployeeBenefits (EmployeeID, BenefitID) VALUES
(1,1), (1,2), (1,3), (2,1), (2,2), (2,4), (3,1), (3,2), (4,4), (4,2), (4,3), (5,1), (5,3), (6,1), (7,1), (8,1),
(9,1), (9,2), (10,1), (10,4)
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT HealthInsuranceDetailsTable ON

INSERT INTO HealthInsuranceDetailsTable
(HealthInsuranceID, HealthInsuranceName, HealthInsuranceContactName, HealthInsurancePhone)
VALUES
(1, 'Aetna', 'Mark Tyler', '654-876-1678'),
(2, 'NYSOH', 'Amanda Green', '315-776-8745'),
(3, 'Assurant', 'Robert Jones', '765-567-8967'),
(4, 'ISO', 'Christian Rodriguez', '672-876-1199'),
(5, 'AmeriHealth', 'Dave Jacob', '315-556-8735')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT HealthInsuranceDetailstable OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Patients ON

INSERT INTO Patients(PatientID, PatientFName, PatientLName, PatientSSN, PatientAddressLine1,
PatientAddressLine2, PatientState, PatientCity, PatientZipCode, PatientPhone,
PatientEmail, PatientSpouseName, PatientPrimaryCareDoctor, HealthInsuranceID,
HealthInsurancePlanCoverage, CheckInDateTime, CheckOutDateTime, PatientRoomID) VALUES

(1, 'Marcus', 'Alonso', '567-77-1234', '120 Cambridge st', 'Harbor Drive', 'NY', 'Albany', '12459', '456-886-7657',
NULL, NULL, 2, 1, 'Gold', '11-1-2017 9:30:00', NULL, 1),
(2, 'Thomas', 'Taylor', '567-33-6753', '1000 Roosevelt Ave', NULL, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13210', '315-155-6789',
'thomas@gmail.com', NULL, 1, 4, 'Silver', '11-15-2017 9:11:10', null, 1),

(3, 'Alex', 'Jones', '276-44-2756', '1212 Harvard Pl', NULL, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '13210', '315-155-0077',
'alex@gmail.com', NULL, 3, 4, 'Silver', '11-29-2017 9:11:10', '12-1-2017 15:21:00', 4),
(4, 'Victor', 'Murphy', '556-65-7733', '450 Lexington st', NULL, 'NY', 'Rochester', '12455', '345-118-9990',
NULL, NULL, 1, 3, 'Platinum', '12-1-2017 10:22:10', '12-7-2017 18:30:00', 2),
(5, 'Tom', 'Brown', '556-61-1111', '1080 Trinity pl', NULL, 'NY', 'Syracuse', '12322', '315-556-4480',
NULL, NULL, 1, 3, 'Platinum', '12-4-2017 10:30:00', NULL, 3)

```

```

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Patients OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientHealthHistory ON

INSERT INTO
PatientHealthHistory(PatientID,PatientWeight,PatientHeight,PatientBloodPressure,PatientHeartRate,Ref
erralDoctorName,
ReferralDoctorContact,PreviousHospitalName,PreviousHospitalContact) VALUES
(1,'120 lbs','165 cm','90/60','65 bpm','Cynthia Griffo','655-219-9985','Crouse Hospital','800-567-
8800'),
(2,'165 lbs','179 cm','120/80','72 bpm','Judy Jones','315-912-5566','Fortis Hospital','711-285-
1166'),
(3,'143 lbs','171 cm','90/60','78 bpm','Neil Randall','456-571-8783','Jupiter Hospital','811-555-
9999'),
(4,'180 lbs','160 cm','140/90','74 bpm','Neil Randall','456-571-8783','Jupiter Hospital','811-555-
9999'),
(5,'167 lbs','156 cm','120/80','63 bpm','Henry Thomas','444-786-6546','Health Care Hospital','855-
776-1186')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT PatientHealthHistory OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT VisitorInformation ON

INSERT INTO VisitorInformation(VisitorID,VisitorFName,VisitorLName,VisitorIDType,DateOfBirth,
PictureOnRecord,EntryTime,ExitTime,PatientID) VALUES
(1,'Edward',NULL,'Driving License','07-21-1980','Yes','11-2-2017 11:00:00','11-2-2017 14:00:00',1),
(2,'Luis','Suarez','Driving License','05-09-1978','NO','12-4-2017 11:00:00','12-4-2017 13:00:00',1),
(3,'Mathew','Joseph','Passport','02-02-1989','Yes','11-17-2017 12:00:00','11-18-2017 09:00:00',2),
(4,'David','Moses','Driving License','05-08-1990','Yes','12-2-2017 11:00:00','12-2-2017 13:00:00',4)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT VisitorInformation OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Diagnostics ON

INSERT INTO Diagnostics(DiagnosticID,DiagnosticName) VALUES
(1,'Cardiovascular disease'),(2,'Heart Failure'),(3,'Vertigo'),(4,'Sinusitis'),
(5,'Epilepsy'),(6,'Dementia'),(7,'Mental Disorder'),(8,'Viral Fever')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Diagnostics OFF
GO

INSERT INTO PatientDiagnosticRelation(PatientID,DiagnosticID) VALUES
(1,1),(1,2),(2,7),(3,1),(4,4),(4,3),(4,8),(5,1)
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Billing ON
INSERT INTO Billing(BillID,BillAmount,BillPayor,BillPaymentMethod,BillDate,PatientID) VALUES
(1,22000,'Insurance','Wire Transfer','12-1-2017',3),
(2,33000,'Self','Check','12-7-2017',4)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Billing OFF
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Symptoms ON

```

```

INSERT INTO Symptoms(SymptomID,SymptomName) VALUES
(1,'Chest Pain'),(2,'Fatigue'),(3,'Abdominal Pain'),(4,'Depression'),(5,'Cough'),(6,'Headache')

SET IDENTITY_INSERT Symptoms OFF
GO

INSERT INTO PatientSymptoms(PatientID,SymptomID) VALUES
(1,1),(1,2),(2,4),(3,1),(4,3),(4,6),(5,1),(5,2)
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT MedicationInformation ON

INSERT INTO MedicationInformation(MedicationID,MedicationName,MedicationCost) VALUES
(1,'Atorvastatin Calcium',100),(2,'Lisinopril',75),(3,'Augmentin',75),(4,'Diamorphine',120),
(5,'Warfarin',200)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT MedicationInformation OFF
GO

INSERT INTO PatientMedication(MedicationID,PatientID) VALUES
(1,3),(1,2),(1,5),(2,3),(3,3),(3,4),(4,1),(5,1),(5,5)
GO

SET IDENTITY_INSERT [Procedures] ON

INSERT INTO [Procedures](ProcedureID,ProcedureName,ProcedureCost) VALUES
(1,'Angioplasty',33000),(2,'Heart Valve Surgery',30000),(3,'ENDOSCOPY',12000),(4,'X-Ray',400),
(5,'ECG',4000),(6,'MRI',3000)

SET IDENTITY_INSERT [Procedures] OFF
GO

INSERT INTO PatientProcedures(PatientID,ProcedureID) VALUES
(1,2),(1,6),(2,4),(3,1),(3,5),(4,3),(5,2),(5,5)
GO

-- adding foreign keys

ALTER TABLE Employees ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Employees_Department
    FOREIGN KEY (DepartmentID)
        REFERENCES Department (DepartmentID);

ALTER TABLE Employees ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Employees_ShiftInformation
    FOREIGN KEY (ShiftID)
        REFERENCES ShiftInformation (ShiftID);

ALTER TABLE Billing ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Billing_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

    ALTER TABLE Patients ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Patients_DoctorIDTable
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientPrimaryCareDoctor)
        REFERENCES DoctorIDTable (DoctorID);

ALTER TABLE Patients ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Patients_HealthInsuranceDetailsTable
    FOREIGN KEY (HealthInsuranceID)
        REFERENCES HealthInsuranceDetailsTable (HealthInsuranceID);

```

```

ALTER TABLE Patients ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Patients_PatientRooms
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientRoomID)
        REFERENCES PatientRooms (PatientRoomID);

ALTER TABLE DoctorIDTable ADD CONSTRAINT FK_DoctorIDTable_Employees
    FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID)
        REFERENCES Employees (EmployeeID);

ALTER TABLE EmployeeBenefits ADD CONSTRAINT FK_EmployeeBenefits_Benefits
    FOREIGN KEY (BenefitID)
        REFERENCES Benefits (BenefitID);

ALTER TABLE EmployeeBenefits ADD CONSTRAINT FK_EmployeeBenefits_Employees
    FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID)
        REFERENCES Employees (EmployeeID);

ALTER TABLE EmployeePersonalInformation ADD CONSTRAINT FK_EmployeePersonalInformation_Employees
    FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID)
        REFERENCES Employees (EmployeeID);

ALTER TABLE EmployeeReviews ADD CONSTRAINT FK_EmployeeReviews_Employees
    FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID)
        REFERENCES Employees (EmployeeID);

ALTER TABLE MedicalEquipmentMappingTable ADD CONSTRAINT
FK_MedicalEquipmentMappingTable_MedicalEquipmentDetails
    FOREIGN KEY (MedicalEquipmentID)
        REFERENCES MedicalEquipmentDetails (MedicalEquipmentID);

ALTER TABLE MedicalEquipmentMappingTable ADD CONSTRAINT FK_MedicalEquipmentMappingTable_PatientRooms
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientRoomID)
        REFERENCES PatientRooms (PatientRoomID);

ALTER TABLE PatientDiagnosticRelation ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientDiagnosticRelation_Diagnostics
    FOREIGN KEY (DiagnosticID)
        REFERENCES Diagnostics (DiagnosticID);

ALTER TABLE PatientDiagnosticRelation ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientDiagnosticRelation_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

ALTER TABLE PatientHealthHistory ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientHealthHistory_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

ALTER TABLE PatientMedication ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientMedicationRelation_MedicationInformation
    FOREIGN KEY (MedicationID)
        REFERENCES MedicationInformation (MedicationID);

ALTER TABLE PatientMedication ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientMedicationRelation_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

ALTER TABLE PatientProcedures ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientProcedures_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

ALTER TABLE PatientProcedures ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientProcedures_Procedures
    FOREIGN KEY (ProcedureID)
        REFERENCES [Procedures] (ProcedureID);

```

```

ALTER TABLE PatientRoomScheduleHistory ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientRoomScheduleHistory_PatientRooms
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientRoomID)
        REFERENCES PatientRooms (PatientRoomID);

ALTER TABLE PatientSymptoms ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientSymptoms_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

ALTER TABLE PatientSymptoms ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PatientSymptoms_Symptoms
    FOREIGN KEY (SymptomID)
        REFERENCES Symptoms (SymptomID);

ALTER TABLE VisitorInformation ADD CONSTRAINT FK_VisitorInformation_Patients
    FOREIGN KEY (PatientID)
        REFERENCES Patients (PatientID);

-- checking whether each foreign key is created or not
--select * from sys.foreign_keys

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Billing_BillDate ON Billing(
    BillDate ASC
)
GO

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Patients_CheckInDateTime ON Patients(
    CheckInDateTime DESC
)
GO

CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Employees_WorkSchedule ON Employees(
    WorkSchedule ASC
)
GO

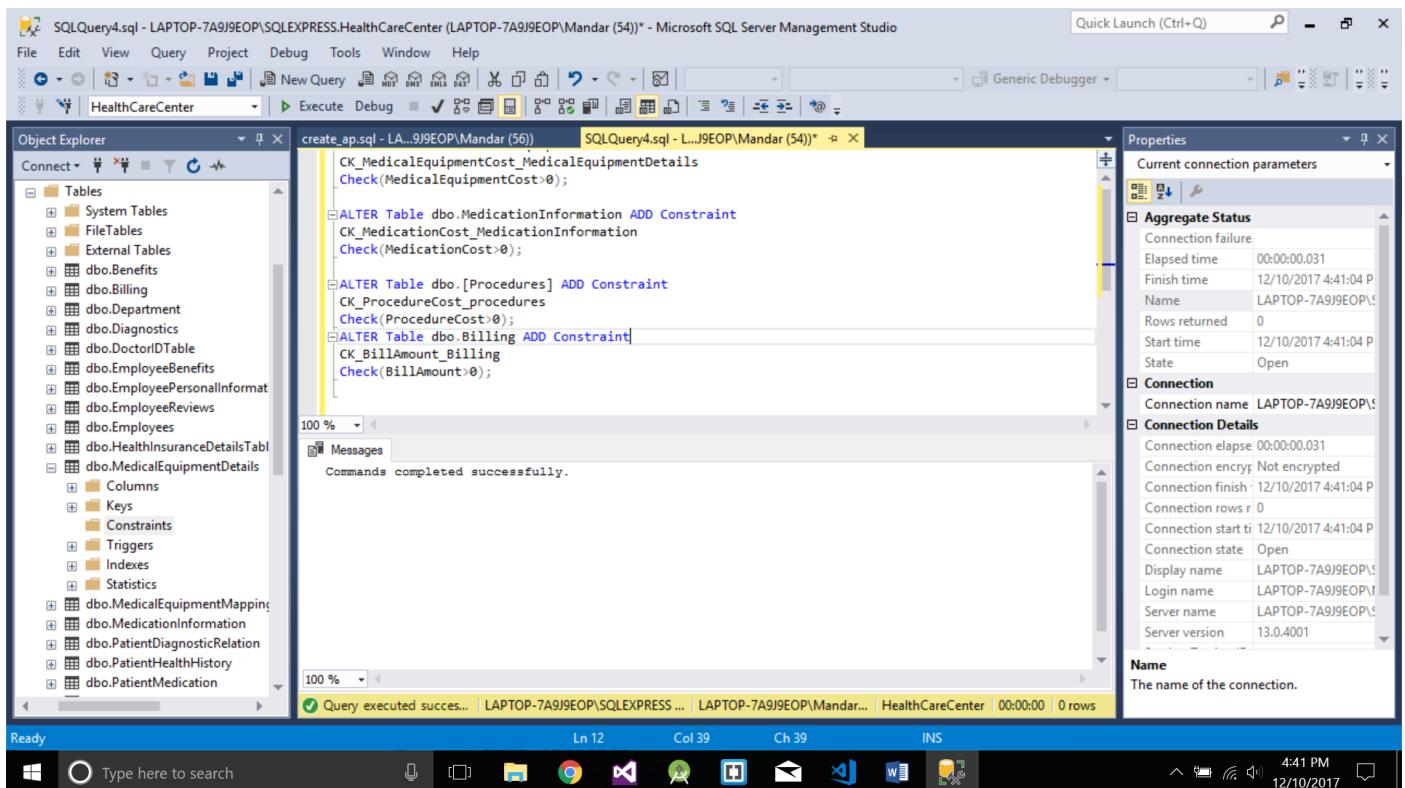
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX IX_Patients_PatientRoomID ON Patients(
    PatientRoomID ASC
)
GO

```

## CHECK CONSTRAINTS:

The following are the check constraints that are put on the tables in the database.

```
ALTER Table dbo.MedicalEquipmentDetails ADD Constraint  
CK_MedicalEquipmentCost_MedicalEquipmentDetails  
Check(MedicalEquipmentCost>0);  
  
ALTER Table dbo.MedicationInformation ADD Constraint  
CK_MedicationCost_MedicationInformation  
Check(MedicationCost>0);  
  
ALTER Table dbo.[Procedures] ADD Constraint  
CK_ProcedureCost_procedures  
Check(ProcedureCost>0);  
ALTER Table dbo.Billing ADD Constraint  
CK_BillAmount_Billing  
Check(BillAmount>0);
```



## INDEXES

Added 4 indexes on columns that I believe would be used frequently in joins and search conditions. Adding these indexes would greatly improve the performance of the SQL queries mostly in searches.

### 1. IX\_Billing\_BillDate

This index is added on the BillDate column of the billing table. I think that we would frequently want to go through the bills in the health care system according to the date. So, an index on this column would improve the performance.

### 2. IX\_Patients\_CheckInDateTime

This index is added on the CheckInDateTime column of the Patients table. I think that we would frequently want the information of a Patient in the health care system according to his/her check in time. So, an index on this column would be helpful.

### 3. IX\_Employees\_WorkSchedule

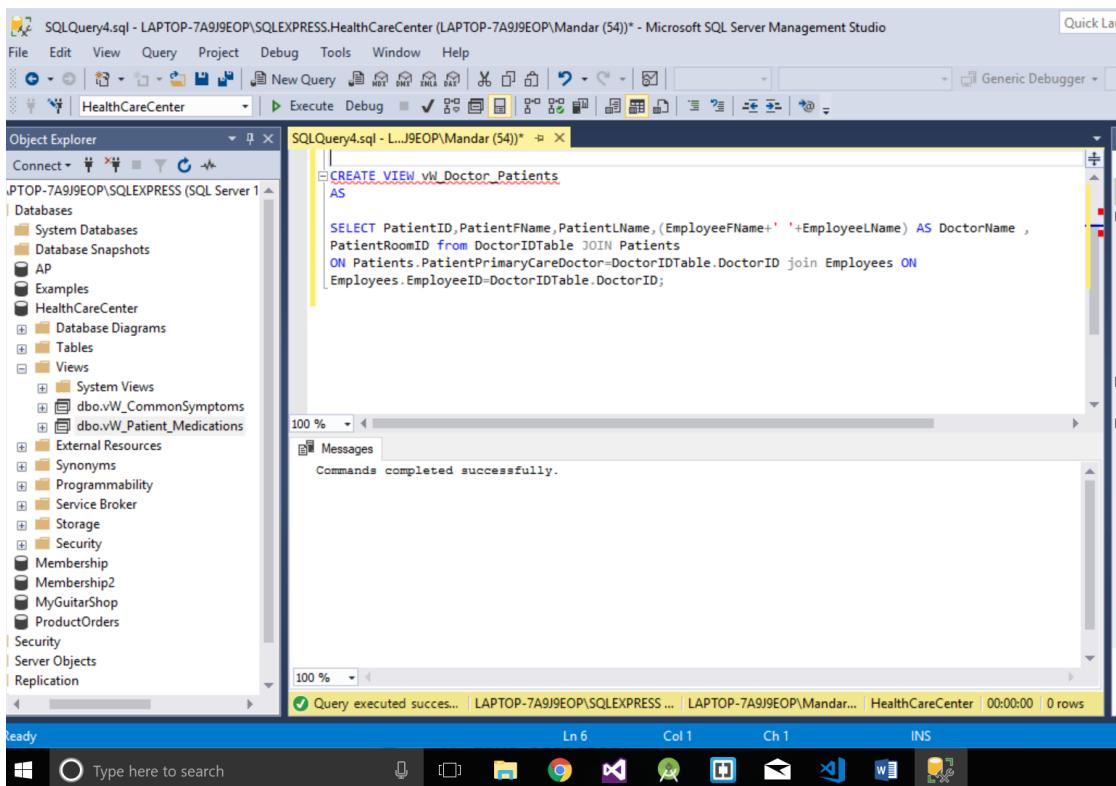
This index is added on the WorkSchedule column of the Employees table. We would need information about who is currently working and who is working when on a daily basis in our health care system. Hence index on this column is a good way to improve performance.

### 4. IX\_Patients\_PatientRoomID

This index is added on the PatientRoomID foreign key column of the Patients table. This column would occur in almost all the searches when we want to find out where a particular patient is located hence the index.

## VIEWS

1. Created a view that gives information about all the patients and their associated doctors in the database. This information would be certainly needed on a daily basis hence I think creating a view with this information would be the best practice.



```
CREATE VIEW vw_Doctor_Patients
AS
```

```
SELECT PatientID, PatientFName, PatientLName, (EmployeeFName + EmployeeLName) AS DoctorName ,
PatientRoomID from DoctorIDTable JOIN Patients
ON Patients.PatientPrimaryCareDoctor=DoctorIDTable.DoctorID join Employees ON
Employees.EmployeeID=DoctorIDTable.DoctorID;
```

SQLQuery4.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (54))\* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

File Edit View Query Project Debug Tools Window Help

HealthCareCenter | New Query MDX DML XMLA DAX Execute Debug

Object Explorer

PTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 1)

- Databases
  - System Databases
  - Database Snapshots
  - AP
  - Examples
  - HealthCareCenter
    - Database Diagrams
    - Tables
    - Views
      - System Views
      - dbo.vW\_CommonSymptoms
      - dbo.vW\_Patient\_Medications
  - External Resources
  - Synonyms
  - Programmability
  - Service Broker
  - Storage
  - Security
  - Membership
  - Membership2
  - MyGuitarShop
  - ProductOrders
- Security
- Server Objects
- Replication

SQLQuery4.sql - L...J9EOP\Mandar (54)\*

```
select * from vw_Doctor_Patients
```

Results Messages

PatientID	PatientFName	PatientLName	DoctorName	PatientRoomID
1	Marcus	Alonso	Scott Taylor	1
2	Thomas	Taylor	John Doe	1
3	Alex	Jones	Mary Johnson	4
4	Victor	Murphy	John Doe	2
5	Tom	Brown	John Doe	3

Query executed successfully | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 5 rows

Ready Ln 7 Col 1 Ch 1 INS

Type here to search

- Created a view that gives a list of medications prescribed to the patient. This information also would be needed frequently so that the patient and his/her relatives would be up to date with the medications.

SQLQuery1.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (53))\* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio

File Edit View Query Project Debug Tools Window Help

HealthCareCenter | New Query MDX DML XMLA DAX Execute Debug

Object Explorer

PTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 1)

- Databases
  - System Databases
  - Database Snapshots
  - AP
  - Examples
  - HealthCareCenter
    - Database Diagrams
    - Tables
    - Views
      - System Views
      - dbo.vW\_Doctor\_P
      - dbo.vW\_Patient\_Medications
    - External Resources
    - Synonyms
    - Programmability
    - Service Broker
    - Storage
    - Security
    - Membership
    - Membership2
    - MyGuitarShop
    - ProductOrders
  - Security
  - Server Objects
  - Replication

```
CREATE VIEW vw_Patient_Medications
AS
```

```
Select Patients.PatientID, PatientFName, PatientLName, MedicationName
from Patients JOIN PatientMedication ON Patients.PatientID=PatientMedication.PatientID
JOIN MedicationInformation ON MedicationInformation.MedicationID=PatientMedication.MedicationID;
```

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Query executed successfully. | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 0 rows

```

CREATE VIEW vw_Patient_Medications
AS

Select Patients.PatientID, PatientFName, PatientLName, MedicationName
  from Patients JOIN PatientMedication ON Patients.PatientID=PatientMedication.PatientID
JOIN MedicationInformation ON MedicationInformation.MedicationID=PatientMedication.MedicationID;

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The left pane displays the Object Explorer with various database objects like tables, procedures, and views. The central pane contains a query window with the following content:

```

SQLQuery1.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (53)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio
File Edit View Query Project Debug Tools Window Help
HealthCareCenter | Execute Debug ✓
Object Explorer
Connect ▾
SQLQuery1.sql - L...J9EOP\Mandar (53) | X
select * from vw_Patient_Medications
Results Messages
PatientID PatientFName PatientLName MedicationName
1 2 Thomas Taylor Atorvastatin Calcium
2 3 Alex Jones Atorvastatin Calcium
3 5 Tom Brown Atorvastatin Calcium
4 3 Alex Jones Lisinopril
5 3 Alex Jones Augmentin
6 4 Victor Murphy Augmentin
7 1 Marcus Alonso Diamorphine
8 1 Marcus Alonso Warfarin
9 5 Tom Brown Warfarin

```

The results grid shows 9 rows of data. The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "9 rows".

3. Created a view that provides information about the most commonly observed symptoms in the patients that were admitted to the health center database. This information is very crucial as it can help to analyze the occurrences of certain diseases and can help to establish preventive measures to avoid an epidemic.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left lists several database objects under the 'HealthCareCenter' database, including tables like 'dbo.PatientRoomScheduleHistory', 'dbo.Patients', and 'dbo.Symptoms'. The central pane displays a SQL query window titled 'SQLQuery1.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (53))\*'. The query creates a view named 'vw\_CommonSymptoms' with the following T-SQL code:

```
CREATE VIEW vw_CommonSymptoms
AS
select SymptomName, Count(PatientSymptoms.SymptomID) AS NumberOfOccurrences
from PatientSymptoms join Symptoms
ON PatientSymptoms.SymptomID = Symptoms.SymptomID
Group by SymptomName;
```

Below the query, the 'Messages' pane shows the message 'Commands completed successfully.' The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and provides connection details: LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 0 rows.

```

CREATE VIEW vw_CommonSymptoms
AS
select SymptomName, Count(PatientSymptoms.SymptomID) AS NumberOfOccurrences
from PatientSymptoms join Symptoms
ON PatientSymptoms.SymptomID = Symptoms.SymptomID
Group by SymptomName;

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left lists database objects like dbo.Patients, dbo.PatientSymptoms, and Views (including vw\_CommonSymptoms). The central SQL Query window contains the query: "Select \* from vw\_CommonSymptoms". The Results pane below displays a table with 5 rows of data:

	SymptomName	NumberOfOccurrences
1	Abdominal Pain	1
2	Chest Pain	3
3	Depression	1
4	Fatigue	2
5	Headache	1

At the bottom, a message indicates: "Query executed successfully. | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 5 rows".

## STORED PROCEDURES

- According to my design a bill is generated with the corresponding PatientID whenever a Patient is discharged from the health centre. So, it would be very convenient if I have a stored procedure to just take the PatientID, BillPayor and PaymentMethod as the parameters and generate a bill for that patient. This stored procedure would also insert the bill generated into the BILLING table and update the CheckOutDateTime in the Patients Table from null to a date time value.

```

Create Procedure spGenerateBill
@PatientID int,
@BillPayor varchar(30),
@PaymentMethod varchar(20)
AS
BEGIN
Declare @ProceduresCost money;
Declare @MedicationsCost money;

Select @ProceduresCost = SUM(ProcedureCost) from Patients JOIN PatientProcedures ON
Patients.PatientID=PatientProcedures.PatientID
join [Procedures] ON PatientProcedures.ProcedureID=[Procedures].ProcedureID
Where Patients.PatientID=@PatientID;

```

```

Select @MedicationsCost= SUM(MedicationCost) from Patients JOIN PatientMedication ON
Patients.PatientID=PatientMedication.PatientID
JOIN MedicationInformation ON PatientMedication.MedicationID=MedicationInformation.MedicationID
where Patients.PatientID=@PatientID;

Insert INTO Billing(BillAmount,BillPayor,BillPaymentMethod,BillDate,PatientID) VALUES
(@@MedicationsCost+@ProceduresCost),@BillPayor,@PaymentMethod,GETDATE(),@PatientID);

Update Patients Set CheckOutDateTime=GETDATE() Where PatientID=@PatientID;

END

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery2.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (55))\* - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The left pane is the Object Explorer, showing the database structure for "LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS (55)". The right pane displays the T-SQL code for a stored procedure named "spGenerateBill". The code includes logic to calculate the total cost of procedures and medications, insert the total into the "Billing" table, and update the patient's check-out time. A message at the bottom of the editor window states "Commands completed successfully.". The status bar at the bottom shows "Ready", "Ln 25", "Col 4", "Ch 4", and "INS".

```

Create Procedure spGenerateBill
@PatientID int,
@BillPayor varchar(30),
@PaymentMethod varchar(20)
AS
BEGIN
Declare @ProceduresCost money;
Declare @MedicationsCost money;

Select @ProceduresCost = SUM(ProcedureCost) from Patients JOIN PatientProcedures ON
Patients.PatientID=PatientProcedures.PatientID
join [Procedures] ON PatientProcedures.ProcedureID=[Procedures].ProcedureID
Where Patients.PatientID=@PatientID;

Select @MedicationsCost= SUM(MedicationCost) from Patients JOIN PatientMedication ON
Patients.PatientID=PatientMedication.PatientID
JOIN MedicationInformation ON PatientMedication.MedicationID=MedicationInformation.MedicationID
where Patients.PatientID=@PatientID;

Insert INTO Billing(BillAmount,BillPayor,BillPaymentMethod,BillDate,PatientID) VALUES
(@@MedicationsCost+@ProceduresCost),@BillPayor,@PaymentMethod,GETDATE(),@PatientID);

Update Patients Set CheckOutDateTime=GETDATE() Where PatientID=@PatientID;

```

## FUNCTIONS

1. Created a function that gives a list of next available rooms that are not occupied and have the required medical equipment. This scenario would be helpful as it would provide the room availability if a new patient is going to be admitted in the health care centre.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including the HealthCareCenter database and its various objects like tables, stored procedures, and functions. The central pane displays the T-SQL code for creating a function:

```
CREATE FUNCTION fnRoomAvailability
(@MedicalEquipmentName varchar(50),
@TypeOfBed varchar(20))
RETURNS table
AS
BEGIN
    RETURN (
        select PatientRooms.PatientRoomID,[Location] ,[Status] from PatientRooms
        join MedicalEquipmentMappingTable ON PatientRooms.PatientRoomID=MedicalEquipmentMappingTable.PatientRoomID
        JOIN MedicalEquipmentDetails ON MedicalEquipmentDetails.MedicalEquipmentID=MedicalEquipmentMappingTable.MedicalEquipmentID
        WHERE [Status]='Available' AND MedicalEquipmentName=@MedicalEquipmentName AND TypeOfBeds=@TypeOfBed
    )
END
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Commands completed successfully." and "Query executed successfully." The bottom right corner shows the execution time as 00:00:00 and 0 rows affected.

```
CREATE FUNCTION fnRoomAvailability
(@MedicalEquipmentName varchar(50),
@TypeOfBed varchar(20))
RETURNS table
AS
BEGIN
    RETURN (
        select PatientRooms.PatientRoomID,[Location] ,[Status] from PatientRooms
        join MedicalEquipmentMappingTable ON
        PatientRooms.PatientRoomID=MedicalEquipmentMappingTable.PatientRoomID
        JOIN MedicalEquipmentDetails ON
        MedicalEquipmentDetails.MedicalEquipmentID=MedicalEquipmentMappingTable.MedicalEquipmentID
        WHERE [Status]='Available' AND MedicalEquipmentName=@MedicalEquipmentName AND TypeOfBeds=@TypeOfBed
    )
END
```

## TRIGGERS

- According to my design I have a DoctorID table and Employees table. The DoctorID table consists of all the Doctors in the health care Center. Therefore, each doctor has an unique EmployeeID as well as a DoctorID. Hence I have added a trigger that automatically inserts a row into DoctorID table if a new doctor is added into the employees table.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. On the left, the Object Explorer pane displays the database structure of 'HealthCareCenter'. In the center, the 'SQLQuery4.sql' query editor contains the T-SQL code for creating a trigger. The code defines a trigger named 'tr\_DoctorIDUpdate' that runs after an insert operation on the 'Employees' table. It declares a variable '@EmpID' and selects the 'EmployeeID' from the 'inserted' table where the 'CurrentJobTitle' is 'Doctor'. Finally, it inserts a row into the 'DoctorIDTable' with the selected EmployeeID. The status bar at the bottom indicates the command was executed successfully with 0 rows affected.

```
CREATE Trigger tr_DoctorIDUpdate
ON Employees
AFTER INSERT
AS
BEGIN

    Declare @EmpID int;

    Select @EmpID= EmployeeID From inserted Where CurrentJobTitle='Doctor';

    INSERT INTO DoctorIDTable(EmployeeID) VALUES
    (@EmpID);

END
```

```
CREATE Trigger tr_DoctorIDUpdate
ON Employees
AFTER INSERT
AS
BEGIN

    Declare @EmpID int;

    Select @EmpID= EmployeeID From inserted Where CurrentJobTitle='Doctor';

    INSERT INTO DoctorIDTable(EmployeeID) VALUES
    (@EmpID);

END
```

# TESTING

## Scenario 1:

Generating a bill for a customer automatically when the customer is about to discharge. We can use a stored procedure that we have created – spGenerateBill to achieve this functionality.

Before execution of the stored procedure :

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left lists various database objects under the 'Tables' category, including System Tables, FileTables, External Tables, and several dbo.\* tables such as Benefits, Billing, Department, Diagnostics, DoctorIDTable, EmployeeBenefits, EmployeePersonalInformation, EmployeeReviews, and Employees. The Employees table is expanded to show its columns (PatientFName, PatientLName, CheckInDateTime, CheckOutDateTime), keys, constraints, triggers (tr\_DoctorIDUpdate), indexes, and statistics. The middle pane contains a query window with the following SQL code:

```
select PatientFName, PatientLName, CheckInDateTime, CheckOutDateTime from Patients
```

The results grid below shows five rows of patient data:

	PatientFName	PatientLName	CheckInDateTime	CheckOutDateTime
1	Marcus	Alonso	2017-11-01 09:30:00.000	NULL
2	Thomas	Taylor	2017-11-15 09:11:10.000	NULL
3	Alex	Jones	2017-11-29 09:11:10.000	2017-12-01 15:21:00.000
4	Victor	Murphy	2017-12-01 10:22:10.000	2017-12-07 18:30:00.000
5	Tom	Brown	2017-12-04 10:30:00.000	NULL

At the bottom of the results grid, a status bar indicates: 'Query executed successfully | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 5 rows'.

This is the patients table that we have currently on record. Here the CheckOutDateTime =null simply signifies that the patient is currently under treatment and not discharged yet.

Suppose we want to discharge the patient 'Marcus Alonso' so we need to generate the bill and put a value in the CheckOutDateTime column as todays date and time.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar indicates the connection is to `LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter`. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including tables like `dbo.Benefits`, `dbo.Billing`, `dbo.Department`, `dbo.Diagnostics`, `dbo.DoctorIDTable`, `dbo.EmployeeBenefits`, `dbo.EmployeePersonalInformation`, `dbo.EmployeeReviews`, `dbo.Employees` (with triggers `tr_DoctorIDUpdate`), `dbo.HealthInsuranceDetailsTable`, `dbo.MedicalEquipmentDetails`, `dbo.MedicalEquipmentMapping`, `dbo.MedicationInformation`, `dbo.PatientDiagnosticRelation`, and `dbo.PatientHealthHistory`. The main query editor window contains the following T-SQL code:

```
EXEC spGenerateBill 1, 'Insurance', 'Wire'
```

The results pane below shows the output of the execution:

```
(1 row affected)
(1 row affected)
```

A status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully" and "0 rows".

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery4.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (54)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Query, Project, Debug, Tools, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for database management tasks. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including Tables, System Tables, FileTables, External Tables, and several dbo.\* tables like Benefits, Billing, Department, Diagnostics, DoctorIDTable, EmployeeBenefits, EmployeePersonalInformation, EmployeeReviews, Employees, HealthInsuranceDetailsTable, MedicalEquipmentDetails, MedicalEquipmentMapping, MedicationInformation, PatientDiagnosticRelation, and PatientHealthHistory. The main pane displays the results of a query: "Select PatientID, PatientFName, PatientLName, CheckInDateTime, CheckOutDateTime from Patients". The results grid shows five rows of patient data:

	PatientID	PatientFName	PatientLName	CheckInDateTime	CheckOutDateTime
1	1	Marcus	Alonso	2017-11-01 09:30:00.000	2017-12-10 14:55:25.603
2	2	Thomas	Taylor	2017-11-15 09:11:10.000	NULL
3	3	Alex	Jones	2017-11-29 09:11:10.000	2017-12-01 15:21:00.000
4	4	Victor	Murphy	2017-12-01 10:22:10.000	2017-12-07 18:30:00.000
5	5	Tom	Brown	2017-12-04 10:30:00.000	NULL

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully" and "5 rows".

As we can see a corresponding CheckOutDateTime is entered in the respective column. And also a bill is generated for 'Marcus Alonso's' patient ID which is 1.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including tables like System Tables, FileTables, External Tables, and various dbo.\* tables. The central pane displays a query results grid for the 'Billing' table. The query is:

```
select * from Billing
```

The results grid shows three rows of data:

	BillID	BillAmount	BillPayor	BillPaymentMethod	BillDate	PatientID
1	1	22000.00	Insurance	Wire Transfer	2017-12-01 00:00:00.000	3
2	2	33000.00	Self	Check	2017-12-07 00:00:00.000	4
3	3	33320.00	Insurance	Wire	2017-12-10 14:55:25.580	1

At the bottom of the results pane, a message indicates the query was executed successfully: "Query executed successfully | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 3 rows".

## Scenario 2:

To find out the next available room according to the type of bed and medical equipment available in the room specified.

We can use the function – fnRoomAvailability to achieve this purpose.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows the database structure, including tables like PatientProcedures, PatientRooms, and various procedures and functions. The central pane displays a query window with the following SQL code:

```
select * from dbo.fnRoomAvailability('Cardiac Monitor', 'Electric Beds')
```

The results pane shows a table with two rows of data:

PatientRoomID	Location	Status
1	1-101	Available
6	2-202	Available

At the bottom of the results pane, a message indicates: "Query executed successfully".

Here we want a list of all the rooms that have a Cardiac monitor and an electric bed as the bed type and the result set returned by the function is in the above image.

### Scenario 3:

In this scenario we would test the trigger that we have created that automatically inserts a row into the doctors table when a doctor is inserted into the employees table.

Before Insertion: we have 7 doctors.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left lists various database objects: PatientProcedures, PatientRooms, PatientRoomScheduleHistory, Patients, PatientSymptoms, Procedures, ShiftInformation, Symptoms, VisitorInformation, Views, External Resources, Synonyms, Programmability, Stored Procedures, Functions, Table-valued Functions (dbo.fnRoomAvailability), Scalar-valued Functions, Aggregate Functions, System Functions, Database Triggers, Assemblies, Types, Rules, Defaults, and Sequences. The query results window on the right displays the output of the query "select \* from doctorIDTable". The results show 7 rows with columns DoctorID and EmployeeID. The data is as follows:

	DoctorID	EmployeeID
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	6	9
7	7	10

At the bottom of the results window, a status bar indicates: "Query executed successfully | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 7 rows".

After inserting a doctor in the employees table the DoctorID table should also be updated with the corresponding EmployeeID and DoctorID.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, the database 'HealthCareCenter' is selected. In the center pane, a query window titled 'SQLQuery4.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (54))' contains the following SQL code:

```
INSERT INTO Employees VALUES('Mandar', 'Mathure', '262-279-876',
    'Full-Time', '6 years', '3-308', '315-949-8682', 'Doctor', 'Doctor', 'Mon-Sat', 3, 4, 150000)
select * from employees
```

The results pane shows the inserted data and the current state of the 'employees' table:

EmployeeID	EmployeeName	EmployeeLName	SSN	ContractType	Office	OfficePhone	PastJobTitle	CurrentJobTit
4	Karen	Cruise	874-86-7756	Tenured	3-304	687-234-1199	Doctor	Doctor
5	Steve	Walker	669-11-2793	Tenured	3-305	687-234-6738	Doctor	Doctor
6	Alan	Shelton	765-44-1234	Full-Time	NULL	NULL	Nurse	Nurse
7	Blake	Clifton	674-11-8563	Full-Time	NULL	NULL	Nurse	Nurse
8	Alicia	James	776-55-5674	Part-Time	NULL	NULL	Nurse	Nurse
9	Stan	Damon	675-77-9111	Full-Time	3-306	687-234-4129	Jr. Doctor	Doctor
10	Audrey	Jones	76-564-7246	Full-Time	3-307	687-234-6790	Doctor	Doctor
11	Mandar	Mathure	262-279-876	Full-Time	6 ye...	3-308	315-949-8...	Doctor

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 'Query executed successfully' | 'LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS...' | 'LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar...' | 'HealthCareCenter' | '00:00:00' | '11 rows'.

A new doctor is added in the employees table by the name 'Mandar'. Now we have to check whether this doctor is also added into the DoctorID table.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. In the Object Explorer, the database 'HealthCareCenter' is selected. In the center pane, a query window titled 'SQLQuery4.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (54))' contains the following SQL code:

```
Select * from DoctorIDTable
```

The results pane shows the data in the 'DoctorIDTable':

DoctorID	EmployeeID
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	9
7	10
8	11

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 'Query executed successfully' | 'LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS...' | 'LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar...' | 'HealthCareCenter' | '00:00:00' | '8 rows'.

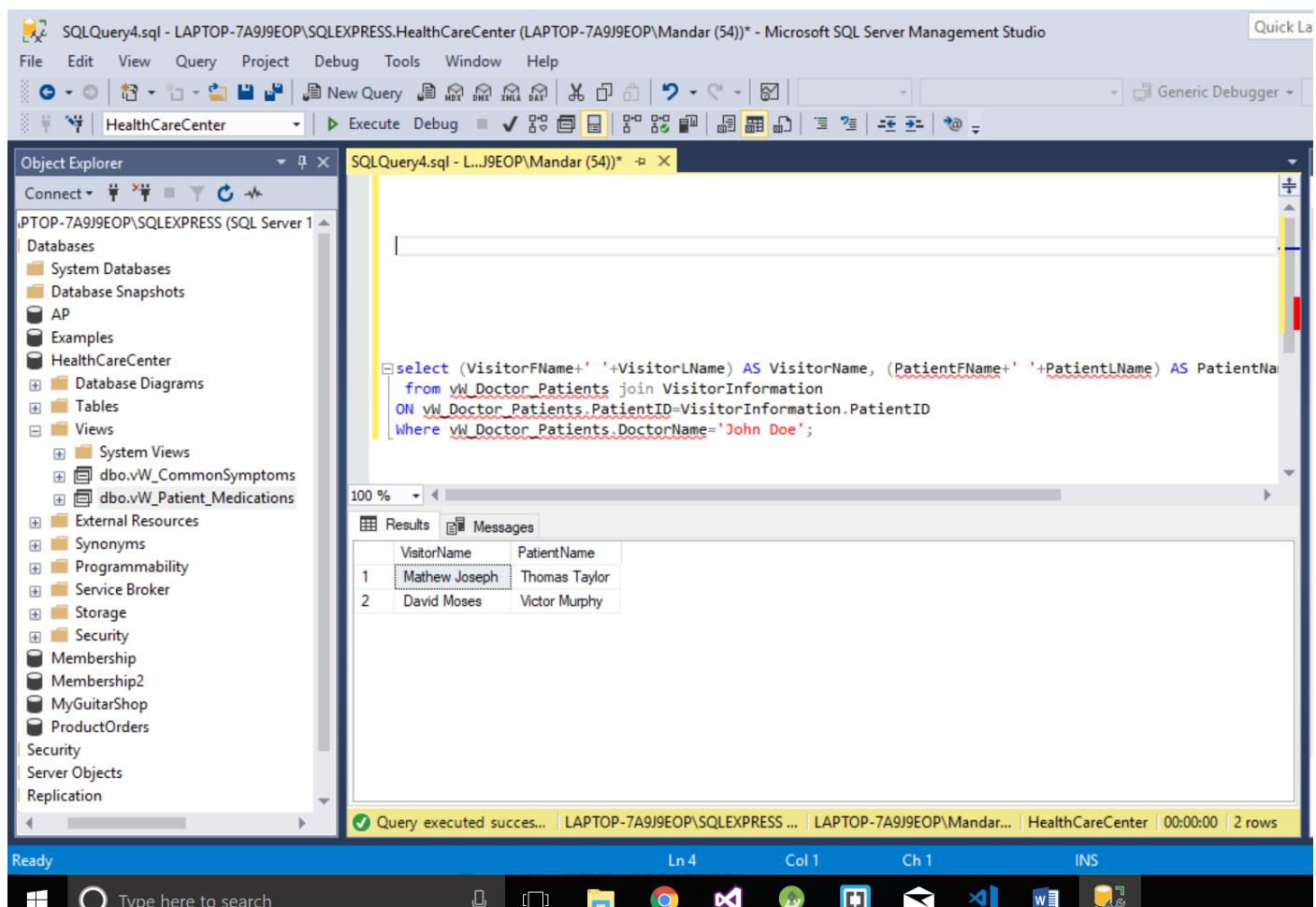
As we can see that the EmployeeID of 'Mandar' is added into the DoctorID table. Hence the trigger is working perfectly.

#### Scenario 4:

Consider a scenario where we want the names of the Visitors to the patients whose primary care doctor is say John Doe. A select query for the would be :

```
select (VisitorFName+' '+VisitorLName) AS VisitorName, (PatientFName+' '+PatientLName) AS PatientName
from vw_Doctor_Patients join VisitorInformation
ON vw_Doctor_Patients.PatientID=VisitorInformation.PatientID
Where vw_Doctor_Patients.DoctorName='John Doe';
```

Here we are using the view that we have created earlier.



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The title bar reads "SQLQuery4.sql - LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS.HealthCareCenter (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar (54)) - Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio". The left pane is the Object Explorer, showing the database structure for "PTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 1)". The right pane contains a query window titled "SQLQuery4.sql - L...J9EOP\Mandar (54)\*" with the following SQL code:

```
select (VisitorFName+' '+VisitorLName) AS VisitorName, (PatientFName+' '+PatientLName) AS PatientName
from vw_Doctor_Patients join VisitorInformation
ON vw_Doctor_Patients.PatientID=VisitorInformation.PatientID
Where vw_Doctor_Patients.DoctorName='John Doe';
```

The results pane shows a table with two rows:

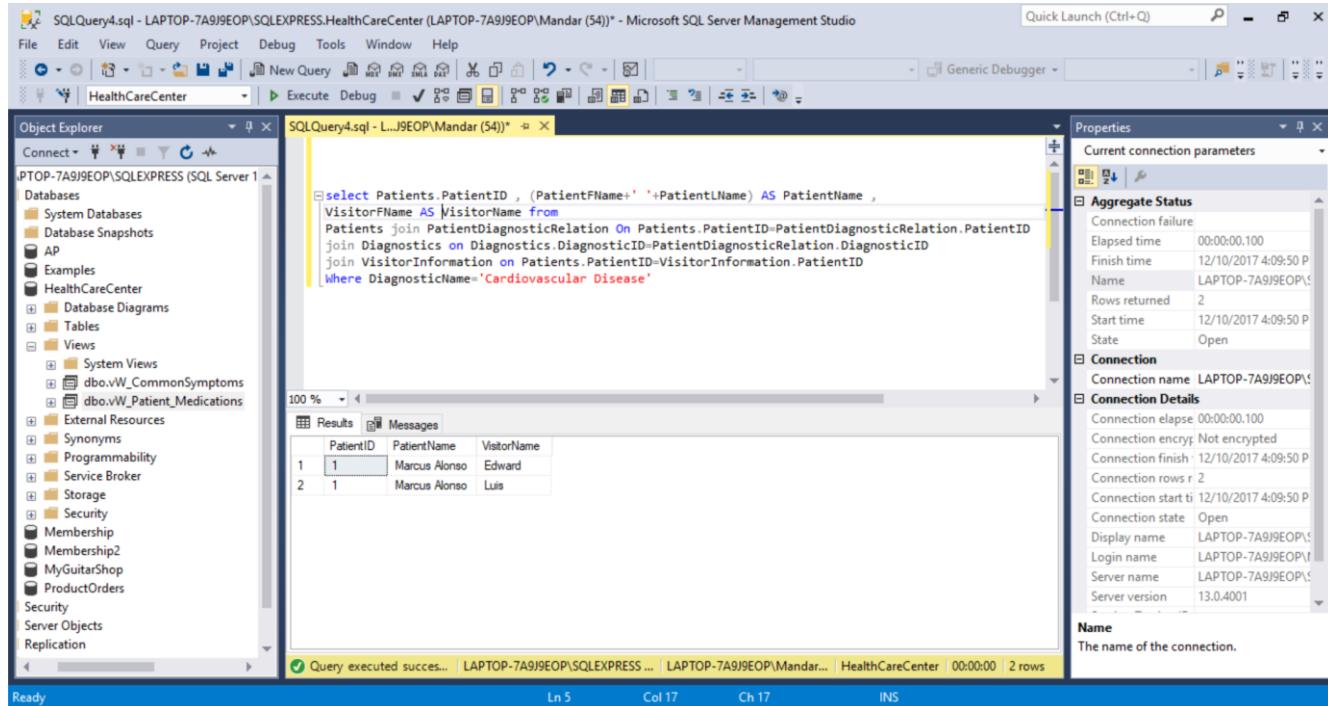
VisitorName	PatientName
Mathew Joseph	Thomas Taylor
David Moses	Victor Murphy

At the bottom of the results pane, a status bar indicates: "Query executed successfully | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\SQLEXPRESS ... | LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\Mandar... | HealthCareCenter | 00:00:00 | 2 rows".

## Scenario 5:

Consider a scenario where we want to find the visitor names of patients who are diagnosed with a particular disease. In this example we write a query to find out all the visitors who have recently visited a patient that has been diagnosed with a Cardiovascular disease.

```
select Patients.PatientID , (PatientFName+' '+PatientLName) AS PatientName ,
VisitorFName AS VisitorName from
Patients join PatientDiagnosticRelation On Patients.PatientID=PatientDiagnosticRelation.PatientID
join Diagnostics on Diagnostics.DiagnosticID=PatientDiagnosticRelation.DiagnosticID
join VisitorInformation on Patients.PatientID=VisitorInformation.PatientID
Where DiagnosticName='Cardiovascular Disease'
```



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
select Patients.PatientID , (PatientFName+' '+PatientLName) AS PatientName ,
VisitorFName AS VisitorName from
Patients join PatientDiagnosticRelation On Patients.PatientID=PatientDiagnosticRelation.PatientID
join Diagnostics on Diagnostics.DiagnosticID=PatientDiagnosticRelation.DiagnosticID
join VisitorInformation on Patients.PatientID=VisitorInformation.PatientID
Where DiagnosticName='Cardiovascular Disease'
```

The results pane displays the following data:

PatientID	PatientName	VisitorName
1	Marcus Alonso	Edward
1	Marcus Alonso	Luis

The Properties pane on the right shows connection details, including the connection name (LAPTOP-7A9J9EOP\MANDAR), connection status (Open), and connection time (12/10/2017 4:09:50 P).

There are more patients who have been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, but they do not have any visitors. Hence the only patient that has visitors and who has been diagnosed with cardiovascular disease is returned in the result set.

## CONCLUSIONS AND REMARKS

This project was a comprehensive review of the whole course CSE 581 – DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. The project consists of designing and implementing a health care centre database according to some suggestions given in the Project requirements document. The project designs a database for a health care centre and models entity relationships according to real-world logic. The entity relationship diagram for this project is made in Vertabelo an online database design tool. Microsoft SQL management server is used as an implementation environment for the project. After designing and modelling of the whole project, the implementation step consists of writing a script that will automatically generate tables and insert ‘test’ data into our database. The database is designed according to a possible ‘Business Model’ that can be used for any similar system.

Indexes, Views, Stored Procedures, Functions, Triggers are also created keeping in mind various possible scenarios that could be encountered daily for inserting or retrieving data from the database system. In the testing section, 5 possible scenarios are presented, and the database integrity is thoroughly tested for the presented scenarios.

Overall the project consists of the following features:

- Database Design using ER diagrams(Vertabelo)
- Database Implementation using Microsoft SQL Server
- Database implementation Script including insertion of test data
- Implementations of Functions, Triggers, Stored Procedures
- 5 possible scenarios and their query results