

## **EPL441 – Advanced Software Engineering**

**Spring Semester 2022** 

**Group Project – Mental Health System** 

**Team 4:** 

**Michail-Panagiotis Bofos** 

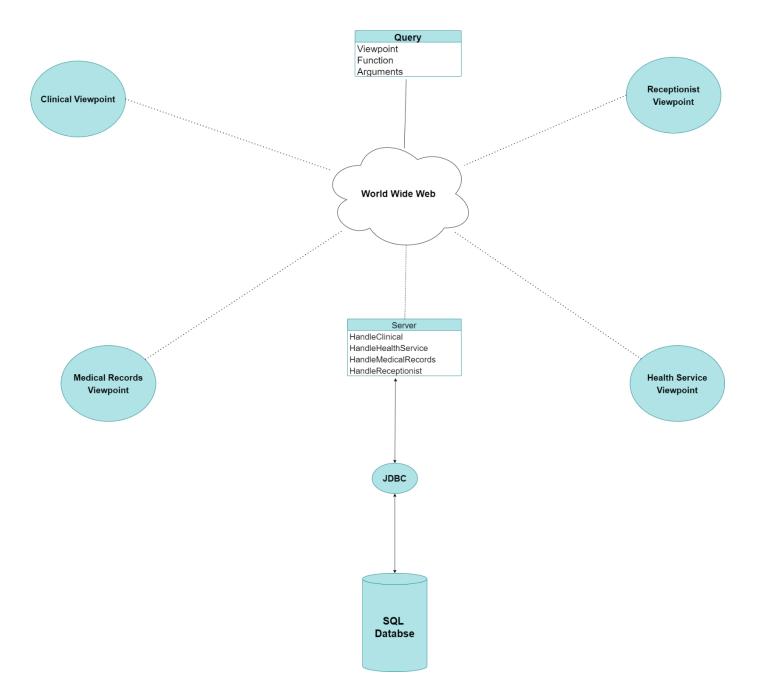
**Demetra Hadjicosti** 

Ioanna Theophilou

Lucia – Jimenez Garcia

**Implementation Technology:** Client -Server

# **Basic Structure of the System**



Each client communicates with the main server by sending a Query object in JSON format over TCP, which the server decodes and then executes it accordingly. If the query requests something in return, the server sends back its answer again in JSON over TCP. All the database communication is achieved via the JDBC program which calls any stored procedures we need from the database.

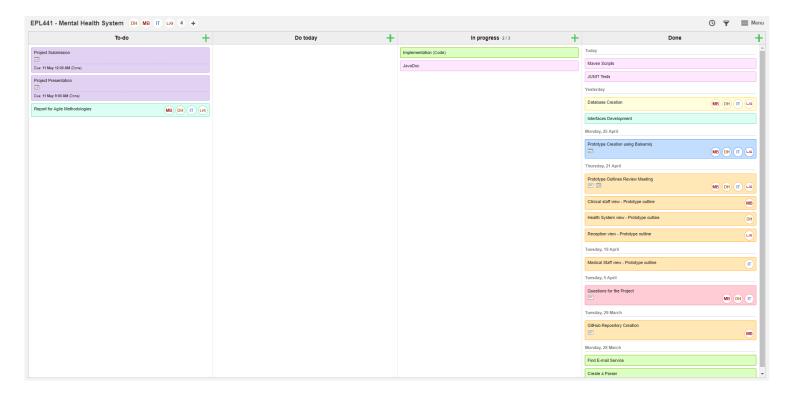
# **Agile Methodologies used during development**

#### 1. GitHub

For the development of our system, we used a GitHub repository which supported code hosting for version control and collaboration.

#### 2. KanbanFlow

Used for the coordination of the team.



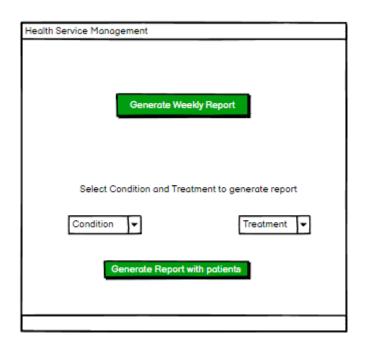
## **Prototype Development**

### **Health Service Management Viewpoint**

1. Login Interface for Health Service Management

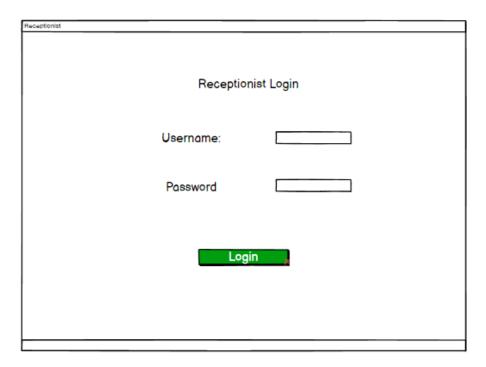


2. **Main page for Health Service Management:** Contains button for generating the weekly report in pdf that shows interesting information for the whole system

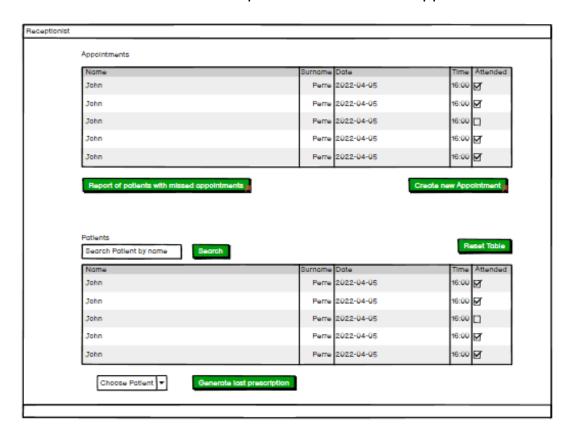


## **Receptionist Viewpoint**

1. Login Interface for Receptionists

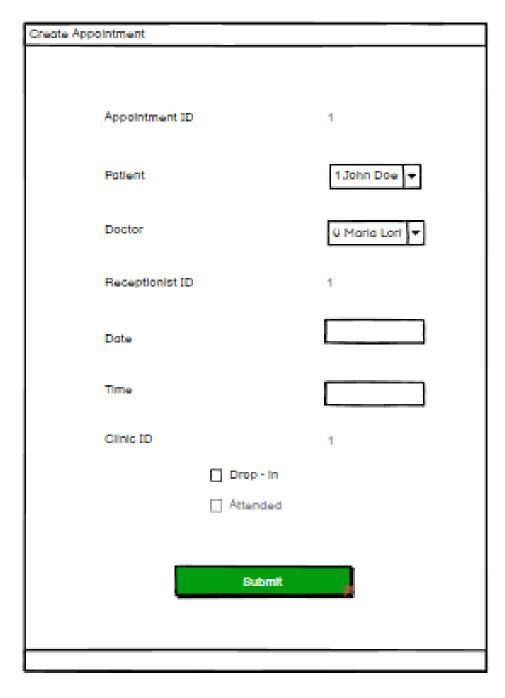


2. **Main page for Receptionists:** Shows the Appointments of the clinic that the receptionist is in, gives the opportunity to create a new appointment, and via double click on a specific record of the appointment table the



receptionist can update the attendance of the appointment. Shows the patients of the whole system as well, receptionist can search for a patient by name, and receptionist can repeat a treatment given before to a patient. Lastly, the receptionist can generate a report for the patients that have not attended an appointment.

**3.** Create/Update Appointment Interface: Via this interface, the receptionist can create a new appointment for a patient. The names of doctors and patients are fetched. Via the same interface, the update

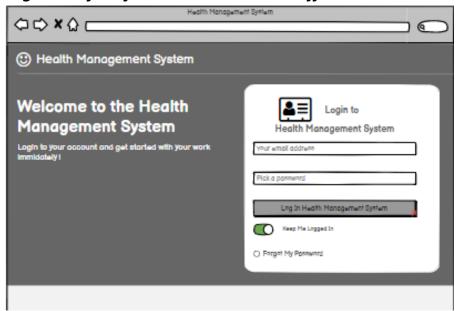


Page **6** of **16** 

procedure for the attendance takes place. All the fields in this case are disabled except of the attend check box.

## **Medical Records Staff Viewpoint**

## 1. Login Interface for Medical Records Staff



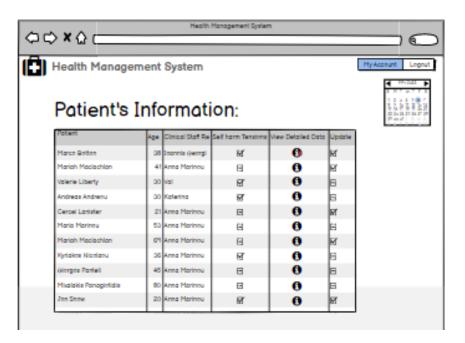
This is the sample login page of the Medical Records staff. This indicates that the system has access to the Medical Record's stuff username, name and surname. By logging to the system the user will be able to view the main menu.

#### 2. Medical Records Main Menu

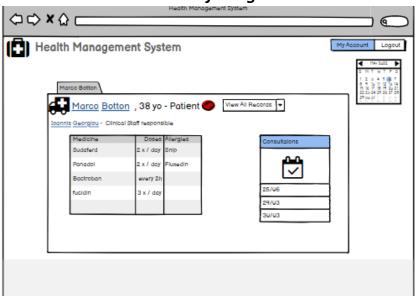


This is the main menu of the Medical Records' staff. In this page, the user can choose between three actions. The first action is to view the Patients list, the second is to view the incoming requests from users of other Viewpoints and the last is to see the whole system's transactions. This action is mandatory due to the observative role of the Medical Record's staff. For a more personalized experience, each user will be greeted by a "Welcome back" message.

#### 3. Medical Records Patients List Page



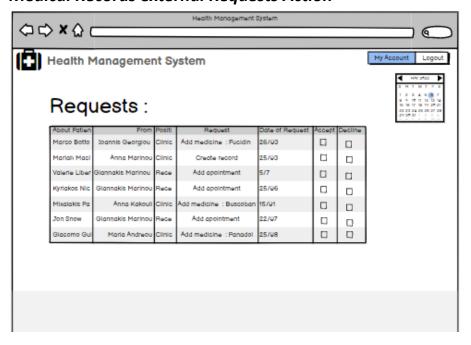
This interface indicates the action where the user chose to view the Patients' personal information. A list of all the patients is then retrieved. This action is not available in the implementation, because it is not mandatory for the Medical Records' staff to know the patients' information. This action is done by the doctor, nurse or any other clinical due to their specializations and skills. A system observer should not have the right to access to the patients personal information, that's why this interface is not included in the Medical Records' implementation.



## 4. Medical Records Patient Info Page

This extends the above idea, because this page is only shown to the user when the user selects a patient from the patient's list page. For the reasons explained above, this is not a Medical Records' staff responsibility and therefore is not presented in the implementation.

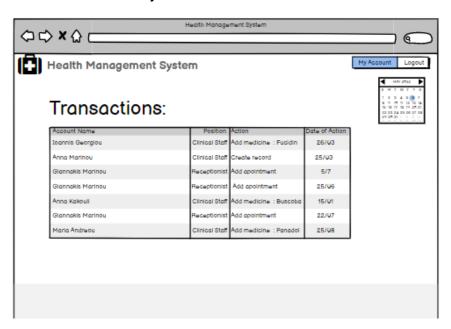
## 5. Medical Records external Requests Action



One of the most important activities of the Medical Records' staff is to accept external requests. External meaning, from other viewpoints. In

this interface many request types are shown, and can be accepted or declined by the Medical Records' staff. In the implementation, there are four main request types: New Record, Override or add allergy to a patient, new Treatment and indication of death of a patient. By pressing on the request, more information about the request is available and the option to accept or decline the request.

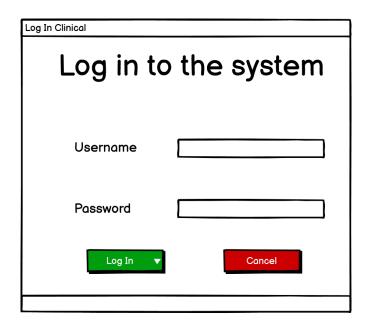
# 6. Medical Records System's Transactions Observation



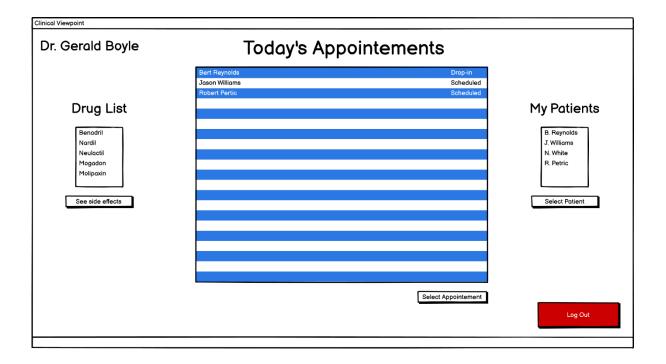
Another main activity of the Medical Records' staff is to view the transactions of the system. This page, allows the staff to observe the overall system.

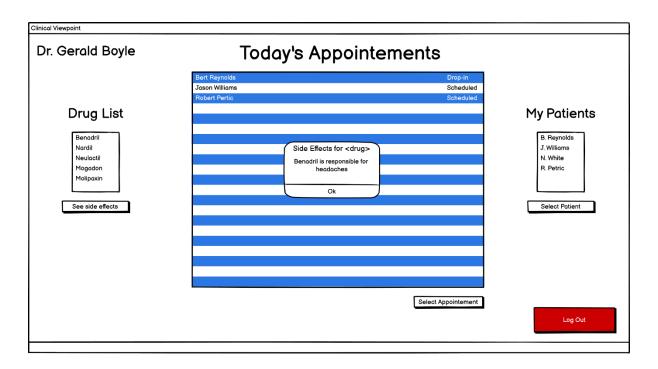
### **Clinical Staff Viewpoint**

## 1. Login Interface for Clinicians

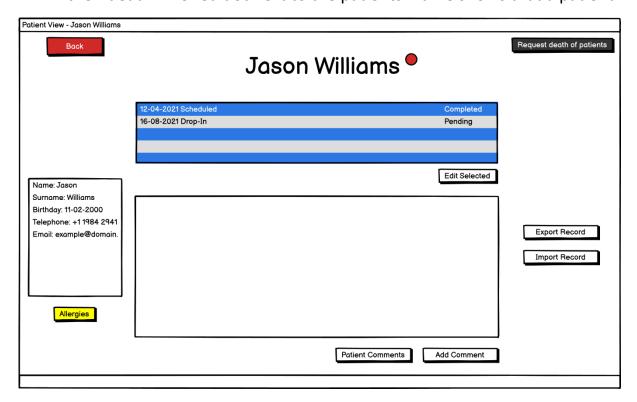


**2.** Main page – Appointment and patient management: Shows the doctors a list of todays' appointments, a list of all the possible drugs they can prescribe (and their side-effects) and a list of their patients.



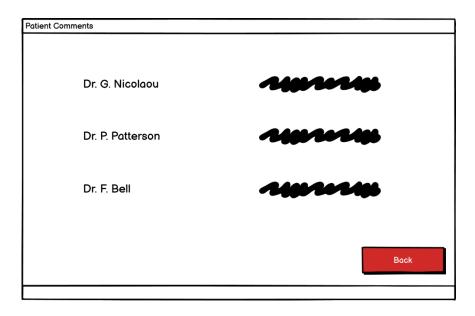


**3. Patient view:** This page presents info for a specific patient and provides doctors the ability to export/import patients records, add allergies, add and view comments for the aforementioned patient and finally request their death. The red dot next to the patients' name shows that a patient

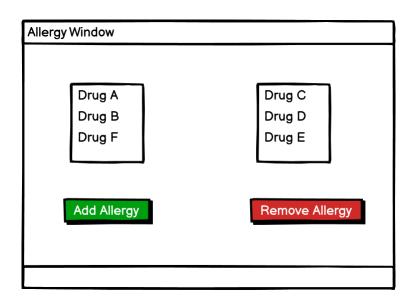


may be dangerous. If the patient has passed away some functions are disabled.

**4. Comment view:** The doctor can see their and other doctors comments for a patient.

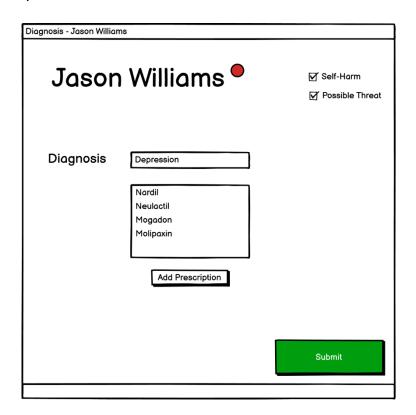


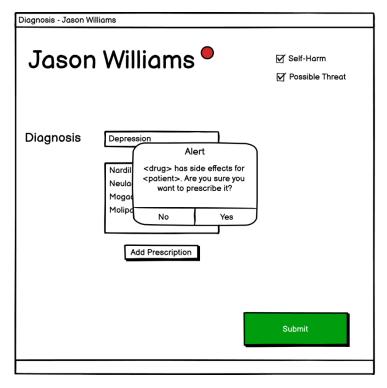
**5. Allergy view:** The doctor can request the addition of an allergy to a patient.



**6. Diagnosis view:** The doctor may add or edit a patients' record (condition and treatment). If the doctor tries to prescribe a drug that the patient is

allergic to, they'll be prompted with a dialog window asking them if they want to proceed.





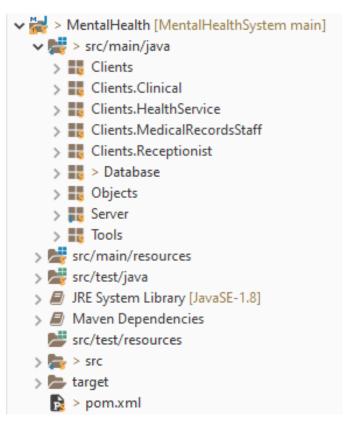
## **Coding Conventions**

#### 1. Maven

For the automation of dependency control and the development phase, we used maven scripting. Some notable commands are:

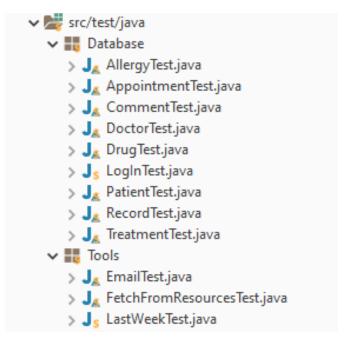
- package (which creates all five jar files we need, after running the unit tests)
- test (which runs the unit tests)
- clean (which cleans project from files like class objects and jar files)
- javadoc:javadoc (which creates the documentation files)
- We also used exec: java to run a single java program but this isn't useful in our case, because we have five different entry points.

## 2. Packaging



Our general project structure follows the maven project logic. To be more organized and avoid code rewriting, we used packages to store our classes. Each viewpoint has its own subpackage, under the clients' package. In addition, database transaction, server, tools, and general objects have their own package as well.

#### 3. JUnits



For the implementation for the JUnits we used again the structure of maven, and the junit-jupiter plugin.

### 4. Code Indentation and Formatting

Code was written using proper indentations. This maximizes readability, Spaces were used as well to distinguish different blocks of code.

#### 5. Comments

Comments are included in each class. Specific comments were written to describe each different method and class, to describe each one of the client procedures and comments are written throughout the classes to describe what is specifically done, in the step that the comment correspond to.