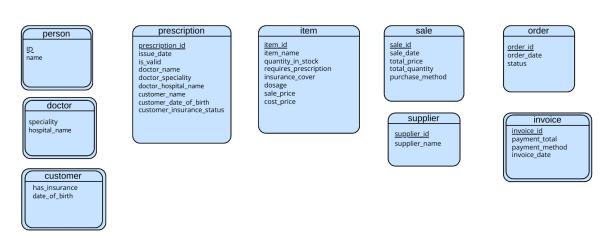
A) Aim of the Database

The aim of the database is to provide a comprehensive, integrated, and reliable data management system that supports all aspects of the pharmacy's operations—from inventory and supplier management to prescriptions, sales, invoicing, and insurance claims—ensuring accuracy, efficiency, and streamlined workflows.

B) Entity Sets and Attributes



C) Relationship Sets and Attributes

- writes(doctorID, prescriptionID):
 Relationship between Doctor and Prescription.
- One-to-many relationship.
- A doctor can write multiple prescriptions.
- Each prescription is written by exactly one doctor.
- uses(customerID, prescriptionID): Relationship between Customer and Prescription.
- One-to-many relationship.
- A customer can have multiple prescriptions over time.
- Each prescription is associated with exactly one customer.
- All registered customers have a prescription.
- 3. billed_for(customerID, saleID):

 Relationship between Customer and Sale.

- One-to-many relationship.
- Each sale is billed to exactly one customer.
- A customer can have multiple sales billed to them over time.
- 4. sale_item(saleID, itemID):

 Relationship between Sale and Item.
- Many-to-many relationship.
- A single sale can include multiple items.
- Each item can appear in multiple sales.
- Attributes (e.g., quantity sold) are associated with this relationship.
- 5. prescription_item(prescriptionID, itemID): Relationship between Prescription and Item.
- Many-to-many relationship.
- A prescription can list one or more items.
- An item can appear in many prescriptions.
- 6. order_placed_to(orderID, supplierID): Relationship between Order and Supplier.
- One-to-many relationship.
- Each order is placed with exactly one supplier.
- A supplier can receive many orders from the pharmacy.
- 7. order_item(orderID, itemID):
 Relationship between Order and Item.
- Many-to-many relationship.
- An order can include multiple different items.
- An item can appear in multiple orders.
- This relationship will contain attributes like ordered_quantity.
- 8. order_invoice(orderID, invoiceID):

 *Relationship between Order and Invoice.
- One-to-one or relationship.
- Each invoice is linked to one order, and each order is associated with one invoice for payment.
- Reflects the link between what was ordered and the billing document that records that order's fulfillment and cost.
- 9. ISA(person \rightarrow doctor, person \rightarrow customer): Is-a relationship for specialization.

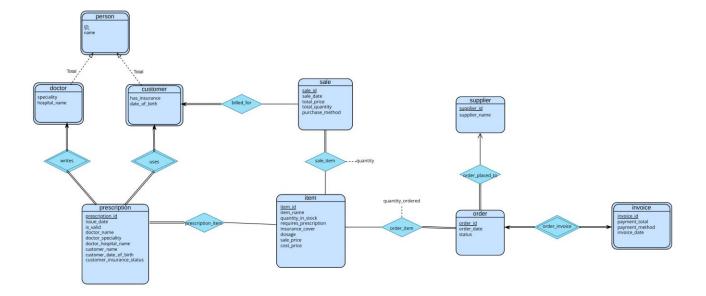
- Person is a general entity. Doctor and Customer are specialized entities that inherit attributes from Person.
- Every Doctor or Customer is a specialized form of a Person. This indicates a total specialization if all Persons in the database are either Doctors or Customers.
- The top of the hierarchy (Person) passes down attributes to its subclasses (Doctor, Customer).

D) Relational Schema

- o person(id, name)
- doctor(id, speciality, hospital name)
- customer(id, hasInsurance, date of birth)
- item(item_id, item_name, quantity_in_stock, require_prescription, insurance_cover, dosage, sale_price, cost_price)
- prescription(prescription_id, issue_date, doctor_id, doctor_name, doctor_speciality, doctor_hospital_name, customer_id, customer_name, customer_date_of_birth, customer_insurance_status, isValid, doctor_id, customer_id)
- prescription_item(prescription_id, item_id, quantity)
- sale(sale_id, sale_date, total_price, total_quantity, purchase_method, customer id)
- sale item(sale id, item id, quantity)
- supplier(supplier id, supplier name)
- order(order_id, order_date, status, supplier_id)
- order_item(order_id, item_id, quantity)
- invoice(invoice_id, payment_total, invoice_date, payment_method, order_id)

E) Users

Pharmacy Owner



F) Assumptions

- 1. Suppliers are assumed to always maintain sufficient inventory to fulfill any placed orders. Managing supplier stock levels is beyond the scope of this system.
- 2. Insurance coverage is binary and does not vary by plan. There is only a single type of insurance coverage.
- 3. The database is intended for a small, owner-operated pharmacy. The owner is the sole user and has complete authorization for all operations.
- 4. All invoices are considered paid in full upon issuance. No payment tracking or installment functionalities are included.
- 5. Supplier information is accurate and consistently maintained. No additional verification or validation processes are required.
- 6. Item prices remain constant while in stock. No price fluctuation mechanisms are implemented.
- 7. All individuals (doctors, customers) are entered into the system exclusively through prescription records.
- 8. There is only one type of prescription, with no variant categories.

G) Business Rules

- 1. Each prescription remains valid for a maximum of four days from its issue date.
- 2. Each prescription specifies a fixed, predetermined quantity of the prescribed medication.
- 3. A prescription cannot be edited once it has been used to complete a sale.
- 4. The total amount of a sale is the sum of the prices of all included items multiplied by their quantities, taking into account any insurance coverage or discounts.
- 5. All items must have a non-negative stock quantity. Attempting to sell an item that is out of stock is not allowed.
- 6. When a sale is completed, the stock quantity of the sold items is decreased accordingly.
- 7. An invoice must be automatically generated upon the completion of each order.

н) Screenshots for Example Database

