A

MINI PROJECT REPORT ON

"Hospital Management System"

Of

Database Management System Lab

SUBMITTED BY:

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Under the guidance of

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In partial fulfilment for the Course

18CSC303J - Database Management Systems

in

School of Computing



FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
SRM INSTITUTE OFSCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
Kattankulathur, Chengalpattu District

SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(Under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this course project of Database Management System (18CSC303J) report titled "Hospital Management System" is the Bonafide work of Sri Pavan Polisetti (RA2111030010269) who carried out the project work under my supervision.

Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported here does not form part of any other course project report on the basis of which a degree was conferred on an earlier occasion for this or any other candidate.

SIGNATURE

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Assistant Professor

Department of Networking and Communications

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and Communications
SRMIST – KTR.

Acknowledgement

I would like to express our gratitude to our Professor, **Dr.Meenakshi.K** who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic "**Hospital Management System**" which also helped me in doinga lot of research and I came to know about so many new things, I am really thankful to him.

I am also thankful to all the other faculty, teaching and non-teaching staffmembers of my department for their kind co-operation and help.Lastly, I would also like to thank our friends who helped me a lot in finishingthis project within the limited time. I am making this project not only for marks but to also increase my knowledge.

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ABSTRACT

The Hospital Management System (HMS) is an advanced, integrated software platform designed to enhance operational efficiency and improve patient care quality in healthcare facilities. This system amalgamates essential hospital functions such as patient registration, appointment scheduling, medical records management, pharmacy management, and financial billing into a single cohesive platform. By automating these fundamental processes, the HMS alleviates the administrative workload on medical staff, enabling them to dedicate more time and resources to patient care. The HMS features an intuitive user interface that simplifies navigation and accessibility, making it easier for both medical professionals and patients to use. It incorporates a robust, secure database that ensures the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive patient data. Compliance with medical standards and regulations is a priority, with built-in features to ensure adherence to healthcare policies, thereby mitigating legal risks. One of the standout features of the HMS is its real-time analytics capability. This function allows healthcare providers to make informed decisions quickly by providing them with timely data and insights. For example, the system can analyze trends in patient admissions and discharges to optimize bed management and reduce waiting times. Additionally, it supports telemedicine, which has become increasingly vital in extending healthcare services to remote areas, thus democratizing access to medical care. Furthermore, the system is enhanced with artificial intelligence (AI) tools that support predictive analytics. These tools can predict patient influx during epidemics, manage chronic disease more effectively through pattern recognition, and assist in early diagnosis and personalized treatment plans. AI integration not only improves clinical outcomes but also increases operational efficiency by predicting resource allocation needs. The HMS also focuses on scalability and flexibility, allowing it to be customized according to the specific needs of different healthcare institutions, from small clinics to large multi-specialty hospitals. This scalability ensures that the system can grow and adapt to the evolving demands of the healthcare sector without requiring complete overhauls, thus protecting the investment of the healthcare facility over the long term.Implementation of the HMS has shown to significantly reduce operational costs by streamlining processes and reducing redundancies. For instance, the automated billing system minimizes human errors and expedites the billing process, enhancing the financial efficiency of the institution.

1.INTRODUCTION

The two main sections:

Backend: codes that are written in Python, PHP, ASP.Net to name but a few by the developer. And Frontend which is markup showed by clients or users' browsers, and for doing this we should use HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language), it just shows some elements for users and doesn't run any functions.

When you go to a specific URL, your request is sent to your desired server and it'll render for your HTML of the site, in fact, the server runs any server-side functions.

The Front-End used in this project is HTML along with the CSS language.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- · HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table".
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page.

1.1Advantages of HTML:

- 1. The first advantage it is widely used.
- 2. Every browser supports HTML language.
- 3. Easy to learn and use.
- 4. It is by default in every window so you don't need to purchase extra software.
- 5. You can integrate HTML with CSS, JavaScript, php etc.

The back-end database used in this project is **MySOL**

It is a language used to interrogate and process data in a relational database. Originally developed by IBM for its mainframes, SQL commands can be used to interactively work with a database or can be embedded within a script or programming language as an interface to

database. Programming extensions to SQL have turned it into a full-blown database programming language, and all major database management systems (DBMSs) support it. ANSI standardized SQL.

But most DBMSs have some proprietary enhancement, which if used, makes SQL non-standard. Moving an application from one SQL database to another sometimes requires tweaking, the age-old problem in this business!

1.1 Advantages of MySQL:

- 1. SQL Queries can be used to retrieve large amounts of records from a database quickly.
- 2. SQL is used to view the data without storing the data into the object.
- 3. SQL joins two or more tables and show it as one object to user
- 4. SQL databases use long-established standard, which is being adopted by ANSI& ISO. Non-SQL databases do not adhere to any clear standard.

Using standard SQL, it is easier to manage database systems without having towrite substantial amount

2.1 About:

- The project aims to revolutionize healthcare appointment scheduling through a user-friendly web application.
- Developed using PHP, HTML, and CSS, the project ensures seamless interaction between medical establishments, doctors, and patients.

2.2 Main Features:

1. Administrator Dashboard:

- Tools for managing doctor profiles, schedules, and patient bookings.
- Ability to add, edit, or remove doctors, and monitor appointment bookings.

2. **Doctor Interface:**

- Insights into upcoming appointments and patient records.
- Effortless session management and engagement with patients.

3. Patient Portal:

- Creation and management of appointments.
- Access to booking history and personal information updates.

4. Seamless Frontend Design:

- Intuitive HTML and CSS interface for easy navigation.
- Responsive design ensuring compatibility across devices.

5. Efficient Backend Processing:

- PHP-powered backend for data processing and management.
- Secure handling of sensitive information and real-time updates.

2.3 Objectives:

- Democratize access to healthcare services by simplifying appointment scheduling.
- Enhance operational efficiency for medical establishments through streamlined processes.
- Empower doctors with tools for effective appointment management and patient engagement.
- Provide patients with a user-friendly platform for convenient access to healthcare appointments and information.
- Ensure data security and privacy while facilitating seamless communication between stakeholders.

3.1 Back End Design:

1. Technology Stack:

- Utilizes PHP for server-side scripting.
- Implements MySQL as the backend database management system.

2. Data Processing:

- Handles user authentication, data validation, and session management.
- Implements CRUD operations for seamless data manipulation.

3. Security Measures:

- Utilizes encryption techniques to protect sensitive user data.
- Implements access control mechanisms to ensure authorized access.

3.2 Front End Design:

1. HTML Markup:

• Utilizes HTML for structuring web pages.

2. CSS Styling:

• Utilizes CSS frameworks for efficient styling and layout management.

3. User Interface Components:

• Designs intuitive user interfaces for seamless navigation and interaction.

4. Accessibility and Compatibility:

- Tests compatibility and adaptability across various web browsers and
- devices for optimal user experience.

3.3 Connectivity:

1. Client-Server Interaction:

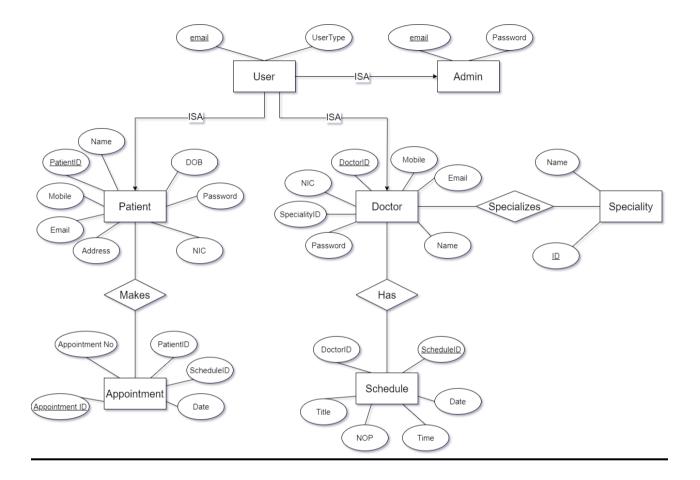
- Facilitates communication between clients and the server.
- Utilizes HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) for transmitting requests and responses.

2. Integration with Backend:

- Establishes connectivity with backend services and databases.
- Utilizes server-side scripting languages such as PHP for handling data processing and management.

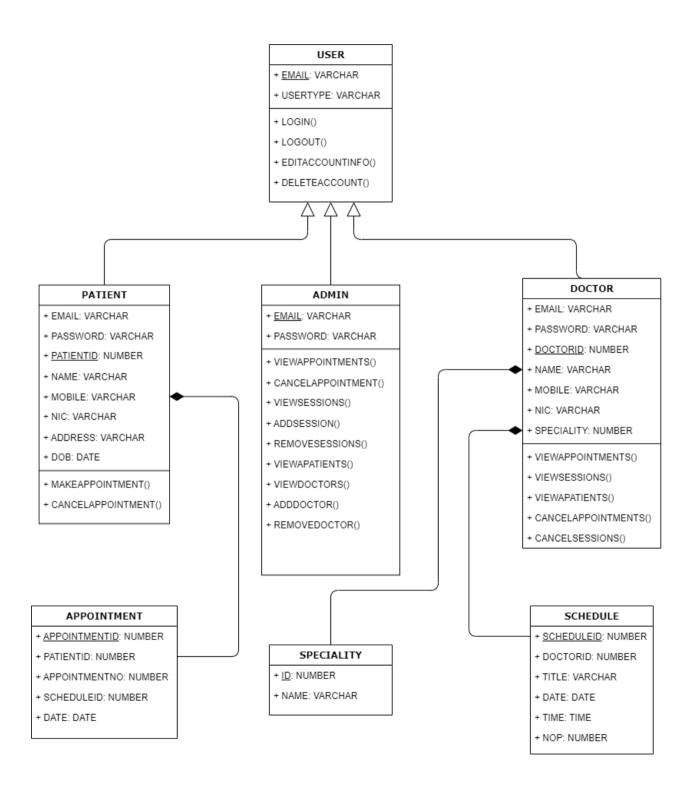
ER Diagram:

- 1. Visualizes entities and attributes.
- 2. Illustrates relationships between entities.
- 3. The attributes which are underlined are referred as primary keys.



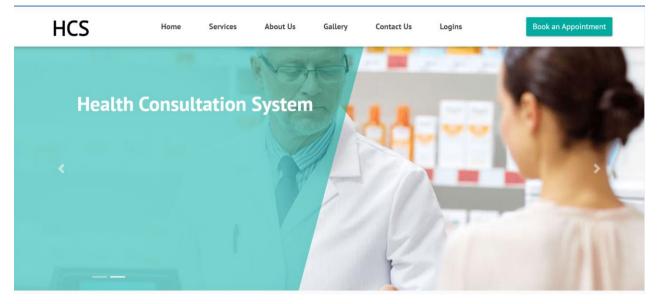
Schema Diagram

- 1. Defines database structure with tables and fields.
- 2. Enforces constraints and relationships for data integrity.

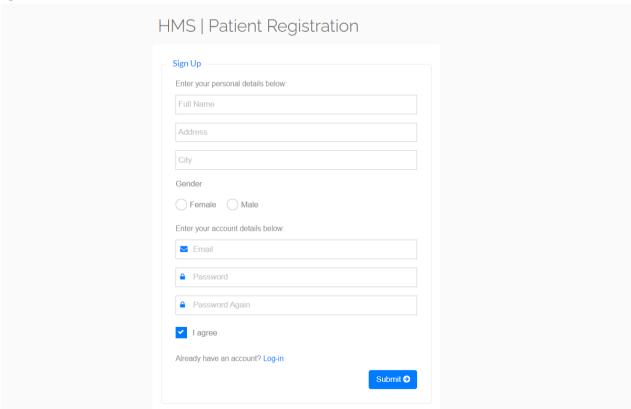


OUTPUT:

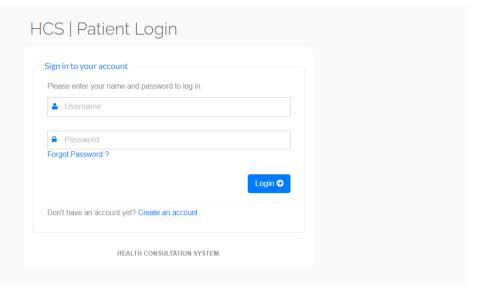
Home:



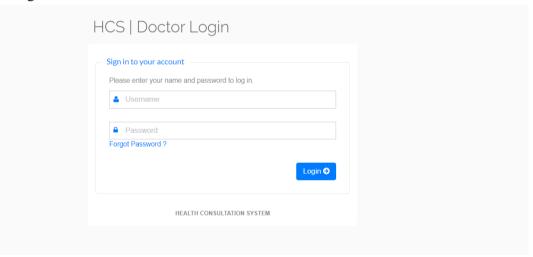
Registration:



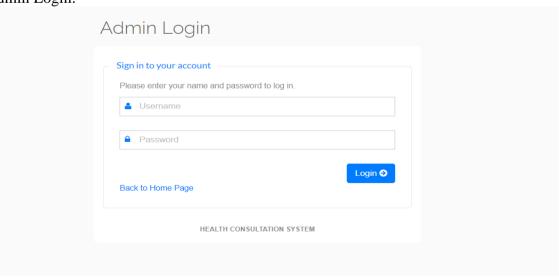
Patient Login:



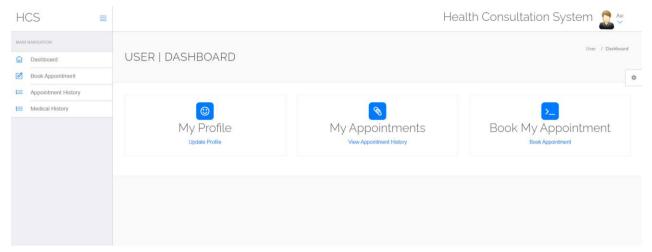
Doctor Login:



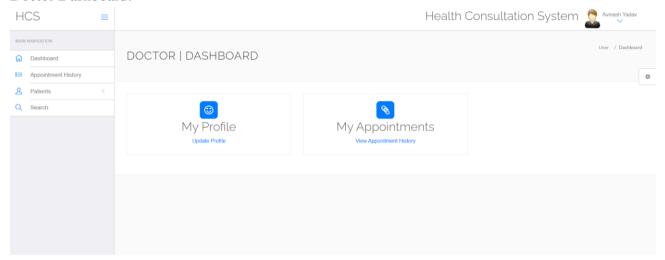
Admin Login:



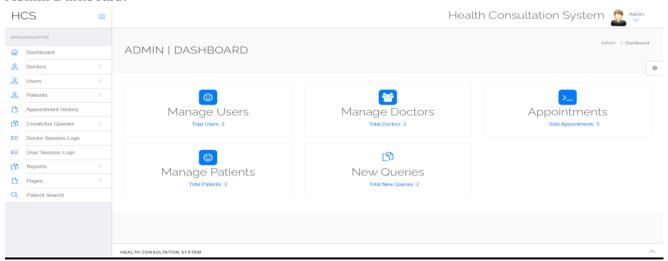
Patient Dashboard:



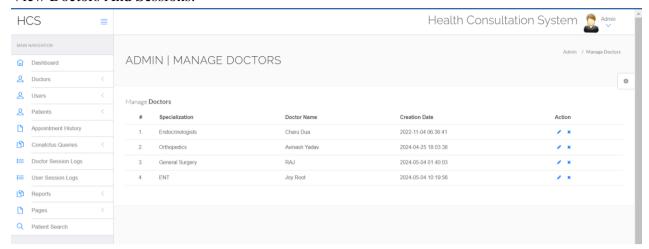
Doctor Dashboard:



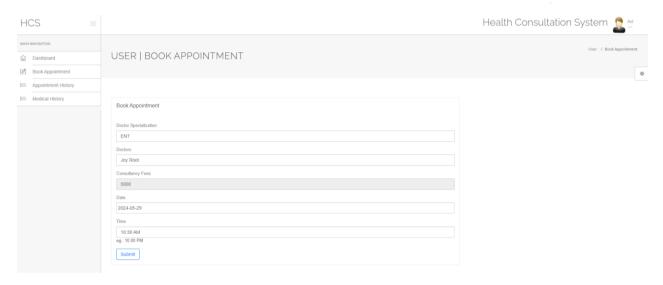
Admin Dashboard:



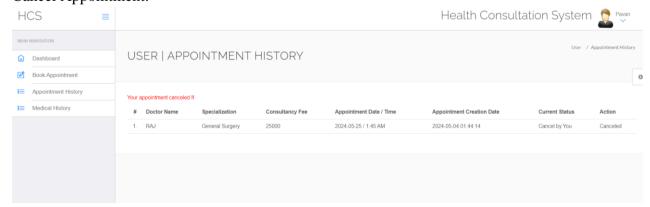
View Doctors And Sessions:



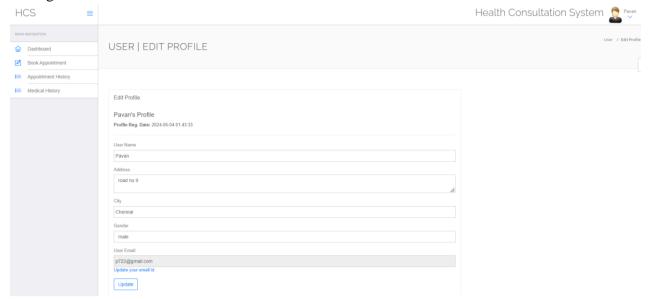
Book Appointment:



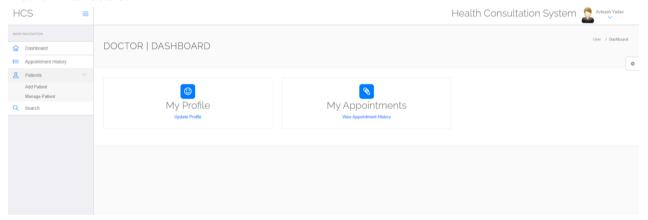
Cancel Appointment:



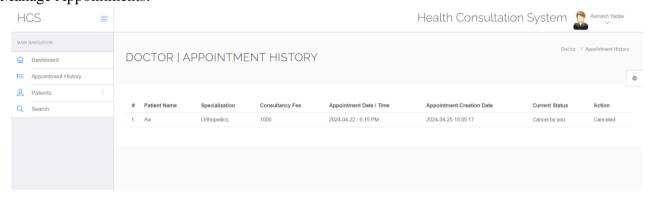
Manage Account:



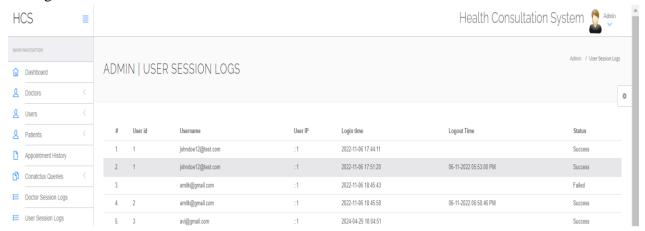
Doctor Dashboard:



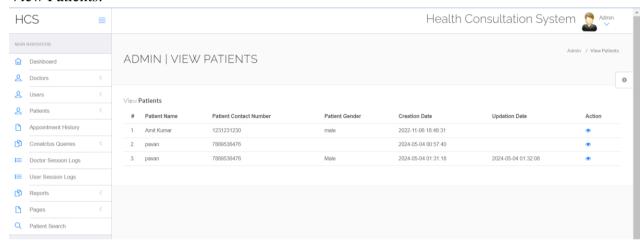
Manage Appointments:



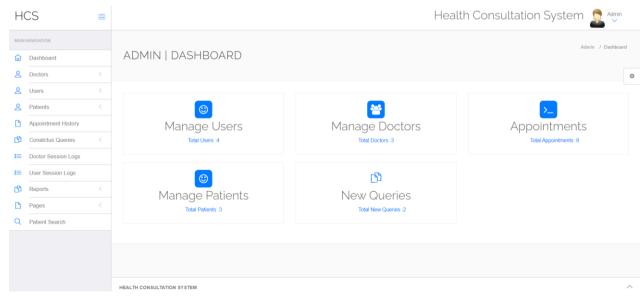
Manage Sessions:



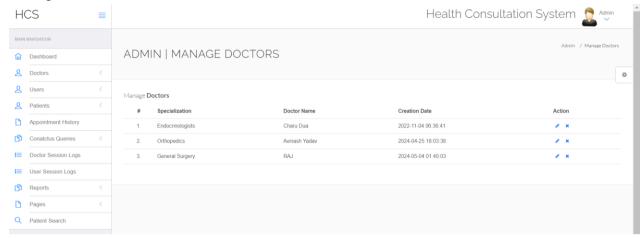
View Patients:



Admin Dashboard:



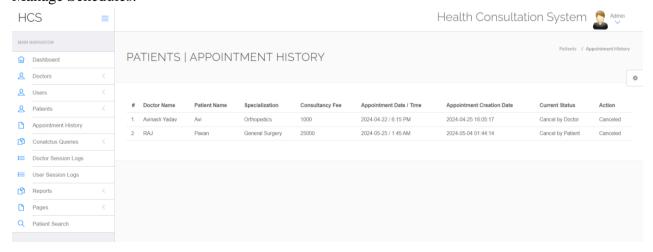
Manage Doctors:



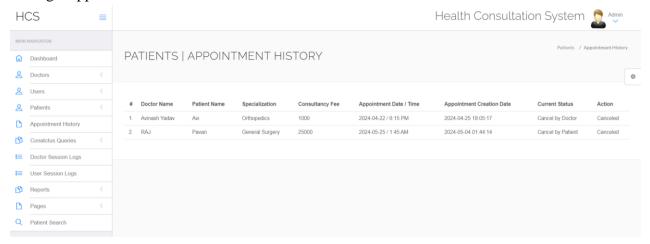
Add A Doctor:



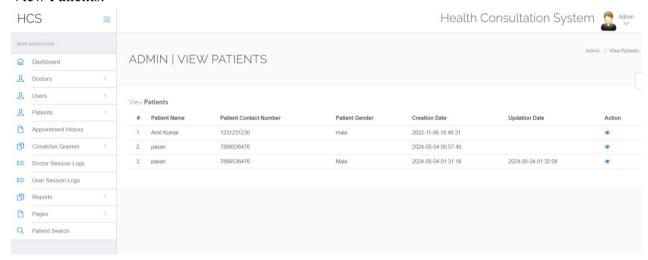
Manage Schedules:



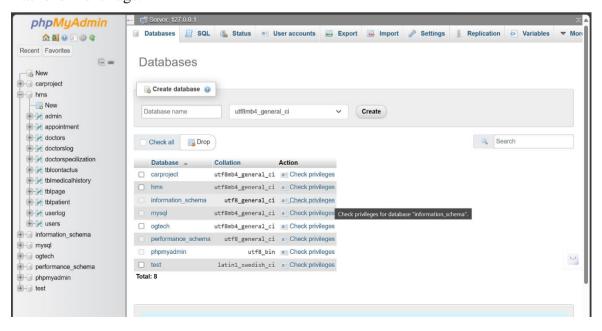
Manage Appointments:



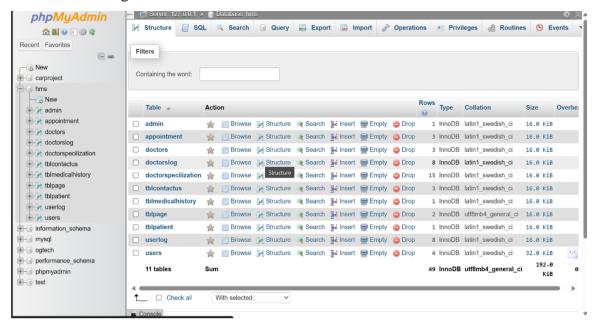
View Patients:



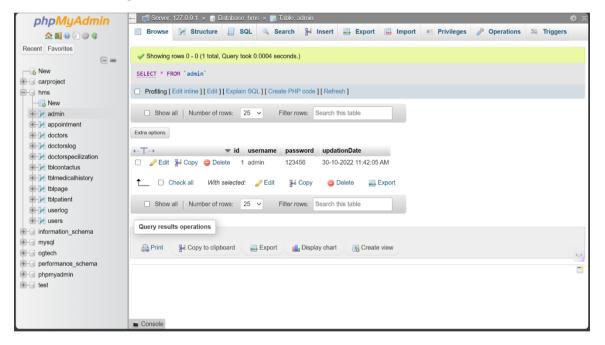
Backend Front Page:



Backend Inner Page:



Backend Table Page:



SOURCE CODE

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 5.2.0
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Nov 08, 2022 at 03:57 AM
-- Server version: 10.4.24-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 7.4.29
SET SQL MODE = "NO AUTO VALUE ON ZERO";
START TRANSACTION;
SET time zone = "+00:00";
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
-- Database: `hms`
-- Table structure for table `admin`
CREATE TABLE `admin` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `username` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 `password` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 'updationDate' varchar(255) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `admin`
INSERT INTO 'admin' ('id', 'username', 'password', 'updationDate') VALUES
(1, 'admin', '123456', '30-10-2022 11:42:05 AM');
-- Table structure for table `appointment`
CREATE TABLE `appointment` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'doctorSpecialization' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `doctorId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
`userId` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `consultancyFees` int(11) DEFAULT NULL.
 `appointmentDate` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `appointmentTime` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `postingDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current timestamp(),
 `userStatus` int(11) DEFAULT NULL.
 `doctorStatus` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 'updationDate' timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `appointment`
INSERT INTO `appointment` (`id`, `doctorSpecialization`, `doctorId`, `userId`, `consultancyFees`,
`appointmentDate`, `appointmentTime`, `postingDate`, `userStatus`, `doctorStatus`, `updationDate`)
(1, 'ENT', 1, 1, 500, '2022-11-10', '12:45 PM', '2022-11-06 12:21:48', 1, 0, '2022-11-06 12:23:35'),
(2, 'ENT', 1, 2, 500, '2022-11-17', '7:00 PM', '2022-11-06 13:16:18', 1, 1, NULL);
-- Table structure for table `doctors`
CREATE TABLE `doctors` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `specilization` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `doctorName` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `address` longtext DEFAULT NULL,
 `docFees` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `contactno` bigint(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `docEmail` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 'password' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `creationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 'updationDate' timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `doctors`
INSERT INTO 'doctors' ('id', 'specilization', 'doctorName', 'address', 'docFees', 'contactno',
`docEmail`, `password`, `creationDate`, `updationDate`) VALUES
(1, 'ENT', 'Anuj kumar', 'A 123 XYZ Apartment Raj Nagar Ext Ghaziabad', '500', 142536250,
'anujk123@test.com', 'f925916e2754e5e03f75dd58a5733251', '2022-10-30 18:16:52', '2022-11-06
13:20:17'),
(2, 'Endocrinologists', 'Charu Dua', 'X 1212 ABC Apartment Laxmi Nagar New Delhi', '800',
1231231230, 'charudua12@test.com', 'f925916e2754e5e03f75dd58a5733251', '2022-11-04 01:06:41',
```

NULL);

```
-- Table structure for table `doctorslog`
CREATE TABLE 'doctorslog' (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'uid' int(11) DEFAULT NULL.
 `username` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `userip` binary(16) DEFAULT NULL,
 `loginTime` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 `logout` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `status` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `doctorslog`
INSERT INTO 'doctorslog' ('id', 'uid', 'username', 'userip', 'loginTime', 'logout', 'status')
VALUES
(20, NULL, 'gfdgdf', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-04 01:02:16', NULL, 0),
'06-11-2022 05:35:18 PM', 1),
(22, 2, 'charudua12@test.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 12:06:37',
'06-11-2022 05:36:40 PM', 1),
(23, 2, 'charudua12@test.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 12:08:56',
'06-11-2022 05:42:53 PM', 1),
(24, 1, 'anujk123@test.com', 0x3a3a310000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 12:23:18', '06-
11-2022 05:53:40 PM', 1),
'06-11-2022 06:47:07 PM', 1),
(26, 1, 'anujk123@test.com', 0x3a3a310000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 13:17:33', '06-
11-2022 06:50:28 PM', 1);
-- Table structure for table `doctorspecilization`
CREATE TABLE `doctorspecilization` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `specilization` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `creationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 `updationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `doctorspecilization`
```

```
INSERT INTO 'doctorspecilization' ('id', 'specilization', 'creationDate', 'updationDate') VALUES
(1, 'Orthopedics', '2022-10-30 18:09:46', NULL),
(2, 'Internal Medicine', '2022-10-30 18:09:57', NULL),
(3, 'Obstetrics and Gynecology', '2022-10-30 18:10:18', NULL),
(4, 'Dermatology', '2022-10-30 18:10:28', NULL),
(5, 'Pediatrics', '2022-10-30 18:10:37', NULL),
(6, 'Radiology', '2022-10-30 18:10:46', NULL),
(7, 'General Surgery', '2022-10-30 18:10:56', NULL),
(8, 'Ophthalmology', '2022-10-30 18:11:03', NULL),
(9, 'Anesthesia', '2022-10-30 18:11:15', NULL),
(10, 'Pathology', '2022-10-30 18:11:22', NULL),
(11, 'ENT', '2022-10-30 18:11:30', NULL),
(12, 'Dental Care', '2022-10-30 18:11:39', NULL),
(13, 'Dermatologists', '2022-10-30 18:12:02', NULL),
(14, 'Endocrinologists', '2022-10-30 18:12:10', NULL),
(15, 'Neurologists', '2022-10-30 18:12:30', NULL);
-- Table structure for table `tblcontactus`
CREATE TABLE `tblcontactus` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 `fullname` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 'email' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `contactno` bigint(12) DEFAULT NULL,
 'message' mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
 'PostingDate' timestamp NULL DEFAULT current timestamp(),
 `AdminRemark` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
 `LastupdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp(),
 `IsRead` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `tblcontactus`
INSERT INTO 'tblcontactus' ('id', 'fullname', 'email', 'contactno', 'message', 'PostingDate',
`AdminRemark`, `LastupdationDate`, `IsRead`) VALUES
(1, 'Anuj kumar', 'anujk30@test.com', 1425362514, 'This is for testing purposes. This is for testing
purposes. This is for testing purposes. This is for testing purposes. This is
for testing purposes. This is for testing purposes. This is for testing purposes. This is for testing
purposes.', '2022-10-30 16:52:03', NULL, NULL, NULL),
(2, 'Anuj kumar', 'ak@gmail.com', 1111122233, 'This is for testing', '2022-11-06 13:13:41', 'Contact
the patient', '2022-11-06 13:13:57', 1);
```

```
-- Table structure for table `tblmedicalhistory`
CREATE TABLE `tblmedicalhistory` (
 `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
 `PatientID` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
 `BloodPressure` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 `BloodSugar` varchar(200) NOT NULL,
 'Weight' varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL,
 `Temperature` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 `MedicalPres` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL.
 `CreationDate` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp() ON UPDATE
current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `tblmedicalhistory`
INSERT INTO 'tblmedicalhistory' ('ID', 'PatientID', 'BloodPressure', 'BloodSugar', 'Weight',
`Temperature`, `MedicalPres`, `CreationDate`) VALUES
(1, 1, '80/120', '120', '85', '98', 'Test', '2022-11-06 13:19:41');
-- Table structure for table `tblpage`
CREATE TABLE `tblpage` (
 `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
 `PageType` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 'PageTitle' varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 'PageDescription' mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
 `Email` varchar(120) DEFAULT NULL,
 `MobileNumber` bigint(10) DEFAULT NULL,
 `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 `OpenningTime` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
-- Dumping data for table `tblpage`
INSERT INTO 'tblpage' ('ID', 'PageType', 'PageTitle', 'PageDescription', 'Email',
`MobileNumber`, `UpdationDate`, `OpenningTime`) VALUES
(1, 'aboutus', 'About Us', '<ul style=\"padding: 0px; margin-right: 0px; margin-bottom: 1.313em;
margin-left: 1.655em;\" times=\"\" new=\"\" roman\";=\"\" font-size:=\"\" 14px;=\"\" text-align:=\"\"
center;=\"\" background-color:=\"\" rgb(255,=\"\" 246,=\"\" 246);\"=\"\"><li style=\"text-align:
left;\"><font color=\"#000000\">The Hospital Management System (HMS) is designed for Any
Hospital to replace their existing manual, paper based system. The new system is to control the
following information; patient information, room availability, staff and operating room schedules,
```

and patient invoices. These services are to be provided in an efficient, cost effective manner, with the goal of reducing the time and resources currently required for such tasks.
| style=|"textalign: left;|">A significant part of the operation of any hospital involves the acquisition, management and timely retrieval of great volumes of information. This information typically involves; patient personal information and medical history, staff information, room and ward scheduling, staff scheduling, operating theater scheduling and various facilities waiting lists. All of this information must be managed in an efficient and cost wise fashion so that an institution\'s resources may be effectively utilized HMS will automate the management of the hospital making it more efficient and error free. It aims at standardizing data, consolidating data ensuring data integrity and reducing inconsistencies.
| NULL, NULL, '2020-05-20 07:21:52', NULL),

(2, 'contactus', 'Contact Details', 'D-204, Hole Town South West, Delhi-110096,India', 'info@gmail.com', 1122334455, '2020-05-20 07:24:07', '9 am To 8 Pm');

```
-- Table structure for table `tblpatient`
CREATE TABLE `tblpatient` (
 `ID` int(10) NOT NULL,
 `Docid` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientName` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientContno` bigint(10) DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientEmail` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientGender` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL,
 'PatientAdd' mediumtext DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientAge` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
 `PatientMedhis` mediumtext DEFAULT NULL.
 `CreationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 `UpdationDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current_timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `tblpatient`
INSERT INTO 'tblpatient' ('ID', 'Docid', 'PatientName', 'PatientContno', 'PatientEmail',
`PatientGender`, `PatientAdd`, `PatientAge`, `PatientMedhis`, `CreationDate`, `UpdationDate`)
(1, 1, 'Amit Kumar', 1231231230, 'amitk@gmail.com', 'male', 'New Delhi india', 35, 'NA', '2022-11-
06 13:18:31', NULL);
-- Table structure for table `userlog`
```

```
CREATE TABLE `userlog` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'uid' int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 `username` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL.
 `userip` binary(16) DEFAULT NULL,
 `loginTime` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current timestamp(),
 'logout' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `status` int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `userlog`
INSERT INTO `userlog` ('id`, `uid`, `username`, `userip`, `loginTime`, `logout`, `status`) VALUES
(1, 1, 'iohndoe12@test.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 12:14:11',
NULL, 1),
(2, 1, 'johndoe12@test.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 12:21:20', '06-
11-2022 05:53:00 PM', 1),
(3, NULL, 'amitk@gmail.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 13:15:43',
NULL, 0),
(4, 2, 'amitk@gmail.com', 0x3a3a3100000000000000000000000, '2022-11-06 13:15:58', '06-11-
2022 06:50:46 PM', 1):
-- Table structure for table `users`
CREATE TABLE `users` (
 'id' int(11) NOT NULL.
 'fullName' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `address` longtext DEFAULT NULL,
 `city` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `gender` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL.
 'email' varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `password` varchar(255) DEFAULT NULL,
 `regDate` timestamp NULL DEFAULT current_timestamp(),
 'updationDate' timestamp NULL DEFAULT NULL ON UPDATE current timestamp()
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
-- Dumping data for table `users`
INSERT INTO `users` (`id`, `fullName`, `address`, `city`, `gender`, `email`, `password`, `regDate`,
`updationDate`) VALUES
(1, 'John Doe', 'A 123 ABC Apartment GZB 201017', 'Ghaziabad', 'male', 'johndoe12@test.com',
'f925916e2754e5e03f75dd58a5733251', '2022-11-06 12:13:56', NULL),
(2, 'Amit kumar', 'new Delhi india', 'New Delhi', 'male', 'amitk@gmail.com',
```

```
'f925916e2754e5e03f75dd58a5733251', '2022-11-06 13:15:32', NULL);
-- Indexes for dumped tables
-- Indexes for table `admin`
ALTER TABLE `admin`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `appointment`
ALTER TABLE 'appointment'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `doctors`
ALTER TABLE 'doctors'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `doctorslog`
ALTER TABLE 'doctorslog'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `doctorspecilization`
ALTER TABLE `doctorspecilization`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `tblcontactus`
ALTER TABLE `tblcontactus`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `tblmedicalhistory`
ALTER TABLE `tblmedicalhistory`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('ID');
-- Indexes for table `tblpage`
ALTER TABLE `tblpage`
```

```
ADD PRIMARY KEY ('ID');
-- Indexes for table `tblpatient`
ALTER TABLE `tblpatient`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('ID');
-- Indexes for table `userlog`
ALTER TABLE 'userlog'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id');
-- Indexes for table `users`
ALTER TABLE `users`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('id'),
 ADD KEY 'email' ('email');
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admin`
ALTER TABLE `admin`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `appointment`
ALTER TABLE `appointment`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `doctors`
ALTER TABLE `doctors`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=4;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `doctorslog`
ALTER TABLE `doctorslog`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=27;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `doctorspecilization`
```

```
ALTER TABLE 'doctorspecilization'
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, AUTO INCREMENT=18;
-- AUTO INCREMENT for table `tblcontactus`
ALTER TABLE `tblcontactus`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblmedicalhistory`
ALTER TABLE `tblmedicalhistory`
 MODIFY 'ID' int(10) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, AUTO INCREMENT=2;
-- AUTO INCREMENT for table `tblpage`
ALTER TABLE `tblpage`
MODIFY 'ID' int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `tblpatient`
ALTER TABLE 'tblpatient'
 MODIFY 'ID' int(10) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `userlog`
ALTER TABLE `userlog`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT, AUTO INCREMENT=5;
-- AUTO INCREMENT for table `users`
ALTER TABLE `users`
 MODIFY 'id' int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;
COMMIT;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER SET RESULTS=@OLD CHARACTER SET RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```

MODULES

1. Admin

- Admin can view, add, edit and delete doctors
- Add or Remove doctors' sessions
- View patient's details
- View Appointments

2. Doctors

- View their Appointments
- View their Sessions
- View details of Patients
- Edit Account
- Delete account

3. Patients (Clients)

- Create account
- Make appointment online
- Cancel appointment
- View booking history
- Edit account settings
- Delete account

APPILCATIONS

1. Streamlined Appointment Scheduling:

CareLink simplifies the process of scheduling appointments for medical establishments, doctors, and patients, reducing administrative burdens and optimizing resource allocation.

2. Improved Patient Experience:

Patients benefit from the convenience of online appointment booking, reducing wait times and enhancing accessibility to healthcare services.

3. Real-Time Appointment Updates:

CareLink provides real-time updates and notifications to patients and healthcare providers, ensuring seamless communication and reducing missed appointments.

4. Scalability and Adaptability:

CareLink is designed to scale with the growing needs of healthcare providers, accommodating changes in patient volume, service offerings, and technological advancements.

5. Empowerment of Healthcare Providers:

CareLink empowers healthcare providers with tools and insights to deliver personalized and efficient care, fostering patient trust and satisfaction.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, CareLink stands as a pivotal solution in modernizing healthcare appointment management. With its user-friendly platform and innovative features, CareLink addresses the diverse needs of medical facilities, doctors, and patients alike. By streamlining appointment scheduling processes, it boosts operational efficiency for medical establishments, allowing them to allocate resources more effectively and focus on delivering quality care. Patients benefit from the convenience of online appointment booking, reducing wait times and improving access to healthcare services. CareLink also fosters seamless communication between patients and healthcare providers through real-time updates and notifications, ensuring appointments are managed efficiently. Its scalability and adaptability promise to accommodate future shifts in healthcare dynamics, ensuring its relevance in an ever-evolving landscape. Ultimately, CareLink embodies a commitment to enhancing the healthcare experience, fostering collaboration, efficiency, and patient-centric care for a brighter future in healthcare delivery.

CHAPTER 8

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