# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview

The proposed system is to make an online web application for easily taking appointment of a patient see the schedule of doctors, so that everyone can get information about doctor's availability, time period, and send request to any doctor for medicine. Doctors and patients can also easily communicatewith each other from anywhere. This project is aimed at developing an online application for patient to appointing doctors. Users have to logging in the system to be able to take appointment of a doctor. Doctors have to logging to see his appointments. The proposed system could be accessed from any corner of the world on net.

## 1.2 Objective

Helping people to search for doctors and get appointment is our main objectives. User can search doctors which can make sure to find specific doctor an easy task. A platform where doctors can check patient previous medical history for better checkup.
To build a system with perfection, requirement collection is a must. The study will gives a clearer idea of people's need and the system that we are planning to build as well as how much we are going to cover. The document will also describe all the interactions between patients, doctors and admin. By above document anyone will be able to understand the project at a glance. In this project.

A doctor can

- ❑ Get appointment request
- ❑ Access to this request
- ❑ Check previous medical history
- ❑ Able to get patient profile
- ❑ Give appointment

And Patient can

- ❑ View doctors list
- ❑ Easily take doctor appointment
- ❑ See when his/her expected doctor available

- ❑ Able to see categorized doctors department
- ❑ Purchase medicine
- ❑ Hire ambulances
- ❑ Get blood from donors

## 1.3 Motivation

As a patient we face many difficulties when we want to get an appointment for a doctor in their chambers or places. When people get affected by illness they need to visit a doctor for checkupbut they have to visit their chambers or hospital to get appointment. It is a lengthy process andwasting people's time. Sometimes people do visit doctor's chamber for health check but the doctor is not available some various reason. It's the only way to get to know when people just visited their places. It harasses people a lot. Besides people need an ambulance service to carryon patient to hospitals. Merely, people need to visit hospitals or clinics to hire ambulance, it is a time consuming process. Our motivation is, if we have an option to get this appointment very easy that Can be more precious for us. Then we have planned to implement a web-based doctor appointment system

## 1.4 Scope of the project

The scope of this project will focus on the patient, doctors and hospitals who will use the system to make and manage the appointment via online services. This project will be implemented and useful for all doctors and patient. The doctor and hospital to manage the appointment for the patients those who would like to have the appointment for the doctor in specific place date via online system anytime and anywhere. And this system does, after the patient arrive hospital, nurse collects the patient's information and sends it to the doctor before the patient is diagnosed.

# CHAPTER 2

## LITERATURE SURVEY

### 2.1 Introduction to DBMS:

A database management system (DBMS) refers to the technology for creating and managing databases. DBMS is a software tool to organize (create, retrieve, update and manage) data in a database.

The main aim of a DBMS is to supply a way to store up and retrieve database information that is both convenient and efficient. By data, we mean known facts that can be recorded and that have embedded meaning. Database systems are meant to handle a large collection of information. Management of data involves both defining structures for storage of information and providing mechanisms that can do the manipulation of those stored information. Moreover, the database system must ensure the safety of the information stored, despite system crashes or attempts at unauthorized access.

Database is a collection of inter-related data which helps in efficient retrieval, insertion and deletion of data from database and organizes the data in the form of tables, views, schemas, reports etc. For Example, university database organizes the data about students, faculty, and admin staff etc. which helps in efficient retrieval, insertion and deletion of data from it.

File System manages data using files in hard disk. Users are allowed to create, delete, and update the files according to their requirement. Let us consider the example of file based University Management System. Data of students is available to their respective Departments, Academics Section, Result Section, Accounts Section, Hostel Office etc. Some of the data is common for all sections like Roll No, Name, Father Name, Address and Phone

### 2.2 Application of DBMS

- Database is required to keep record of ticket booking ,trains departure and arrival status .
- DBMS is used to maintain all the information relate to book issue dates name of the book author and availability of the book.
- DBMS manages all the bank transaction.
- Students registrations details results courses and grades all the information are stored in database.
- For purchase of credit cards and all the other transaction are made possible only by DBMS.

- Social media websites to share our views and connect with our friends How all the information of users are stored and how we become able to connect to other people.

- DBMS is must for telecommunication companies to store the call details and monthly post paid bills.
- DBMS provides a big security assurance to the military information .so it is widely used in militaries.
- All the products are added and sold only with help of DBMS Purchase information invoice bills and payment ,all of these are done with the help of DBMS.
- Human resource management department keeps records of each employees salary ,tax and work through DBMS.
- Manufacturing companies make products and sales them on them on the daily basis To keep records of all the details about the products like quantity ,bills ,purchase DBMS is used.

## 2.3 WHAT IS MYSQL

The name SQL stands for Structural Query Language. SQL is a data access language, like any other language, it is used for communication. SQL communicates with database manager. The database manager could be Oracle, Informix, DB2 and SQL database. SQL is easy to learn. Despite the fact that SQL is a computer programming language, it is much simpler than traditional programming language like COBOL, BASIC, FORTRAN or API. This is due to the fact that SQL is a non-procedural language.

A database management system requires a query language to enable users to access data. Structured Query Language (SQL – pronounced „sequel“) is the language used by most relational database system. IBM developed the SQL language in a prototype relational database management system – System R – in the mid-1970s. In 1979, Oracle Corporation introduced the first commercially availableimplementation of SQL.

# CHAPTER 3

## SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

### 3.1 Requirement Functional

- View Doctor Information
- Search Doctor
- View Appointment
- Search Module
- Appointment Booking
- Check-in form Submitting
- Appointment management
- Schedule a timing
- Past appointment Management

### 3.2 Non Functional Requirement

- Responsive and user friendly UI
- Speed
- Less weight

### SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

**Operating system:** windows xp, window 7, window 10, Linux, windows 8.

**Browser**: any of Mozilla, opera, chrome, etc.

**Language:** html, java script, java, css.

**Front end:** PHP.

**Back end**: My Sql server.

## HARDWARE REQUEIREMENTS:

**Processor**: Intel core i3 duo 2.0 Ghz or more

**RAM**: 1GB or more

**Hard disk**: 8 GB or more

**Monitor**: 15”CRT, or LCD monitor

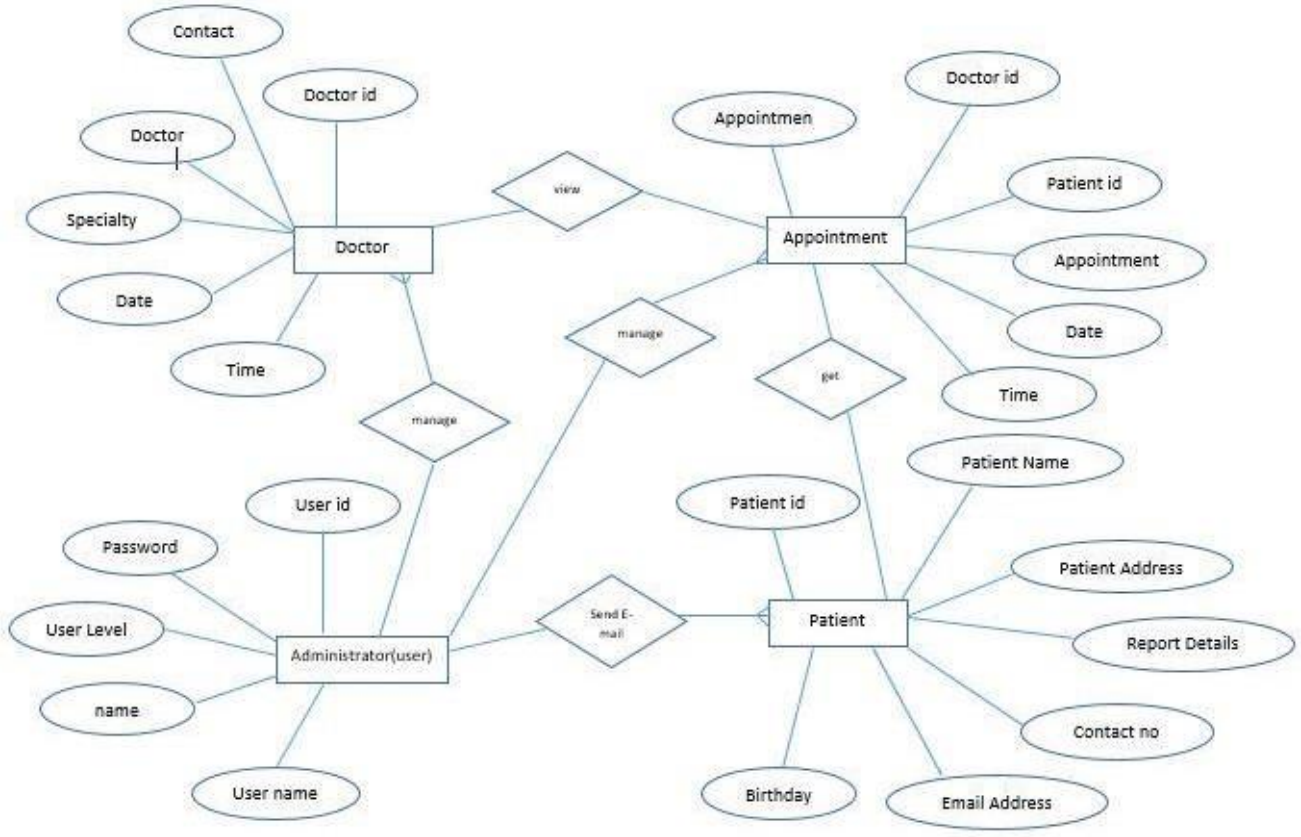
**Monitor**: 15”CRT, or LCD monitor

# CHAPTER 4

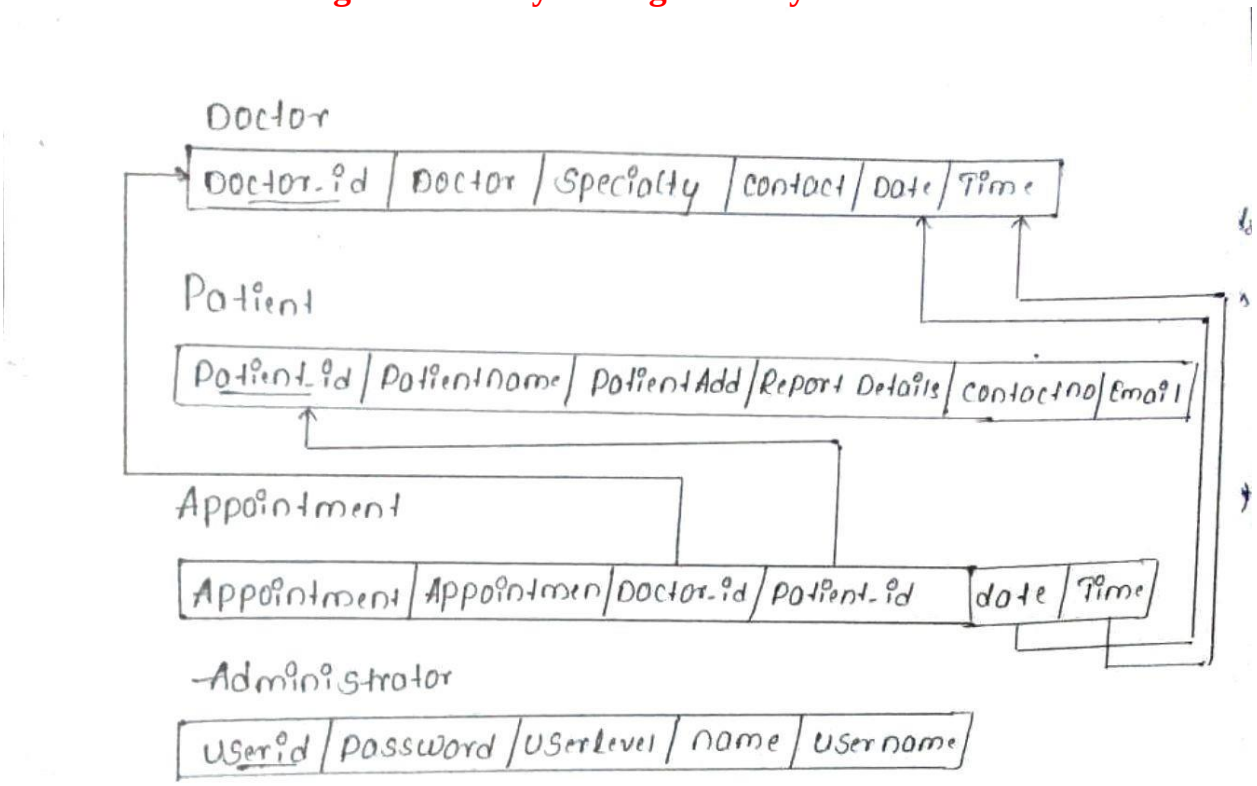
# DESIGN OF PROJETS

## 4.1 E-R Diagram of doctor appointment Management System

An entity-relationship diagram is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity Relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual Schema or semantic data model of a system.



## 4.2 Schema Diagram of Dairy Management System




A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data.

A database schema can be divided broadly into two categories −

**Physical Database Schema:** This schema pertains to the actual storage of data and its form of storage like files, indices, etc. It defines how the data will be stored in a secondary storage.

**Logical Database Schema:** This schema defines all the logical constraints that need to be applied on the data stored. It define stables, views, and integrity constraints.

## List of table:

1. appointment
2. doctor
3. page
4. specialization

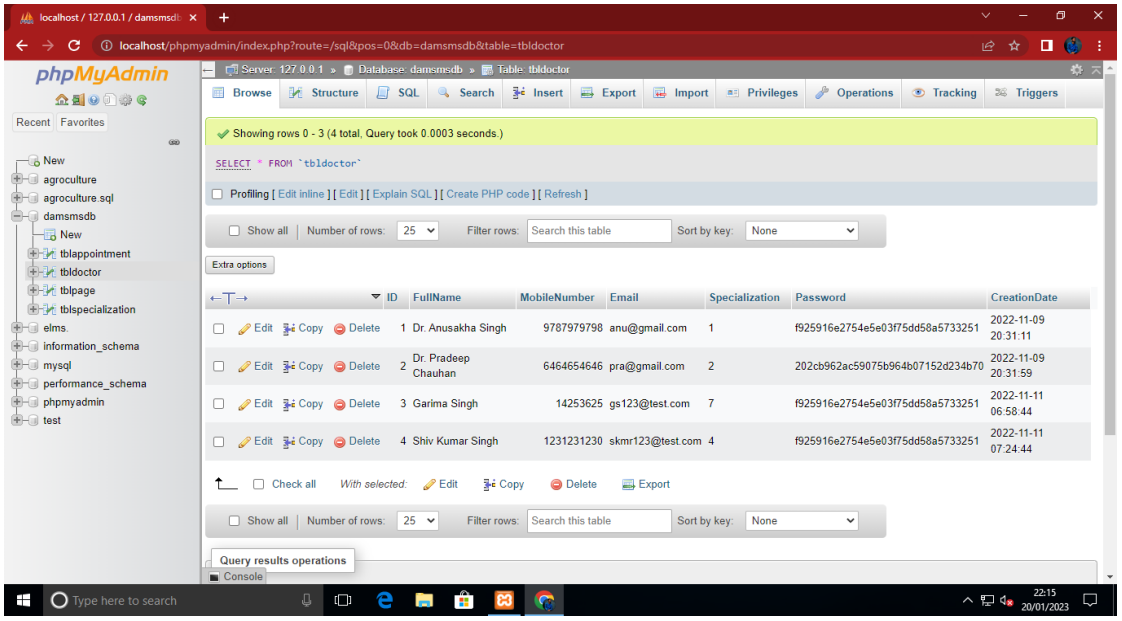
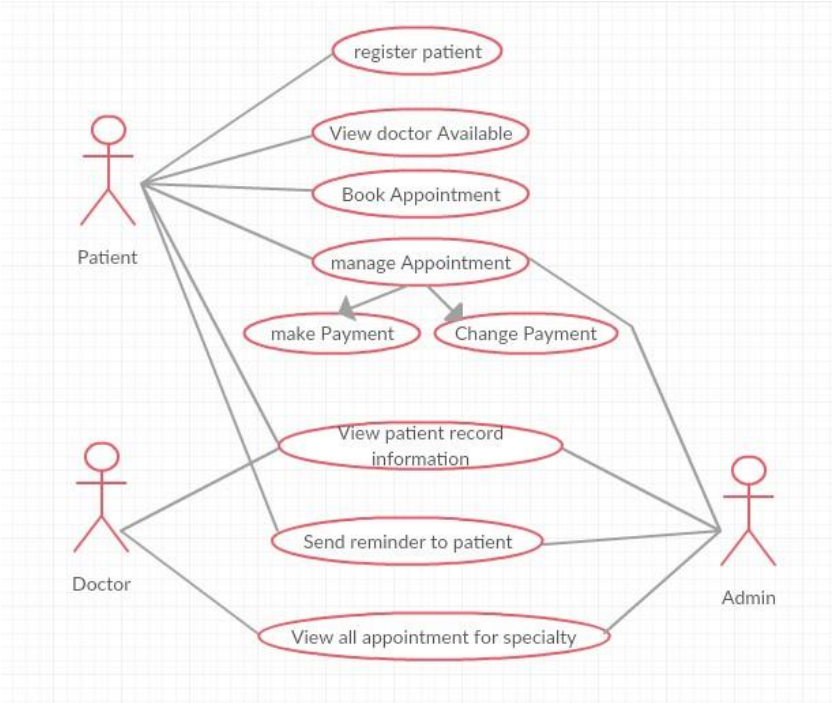



**Fig.4.3: Database schema of Online Marketplace**

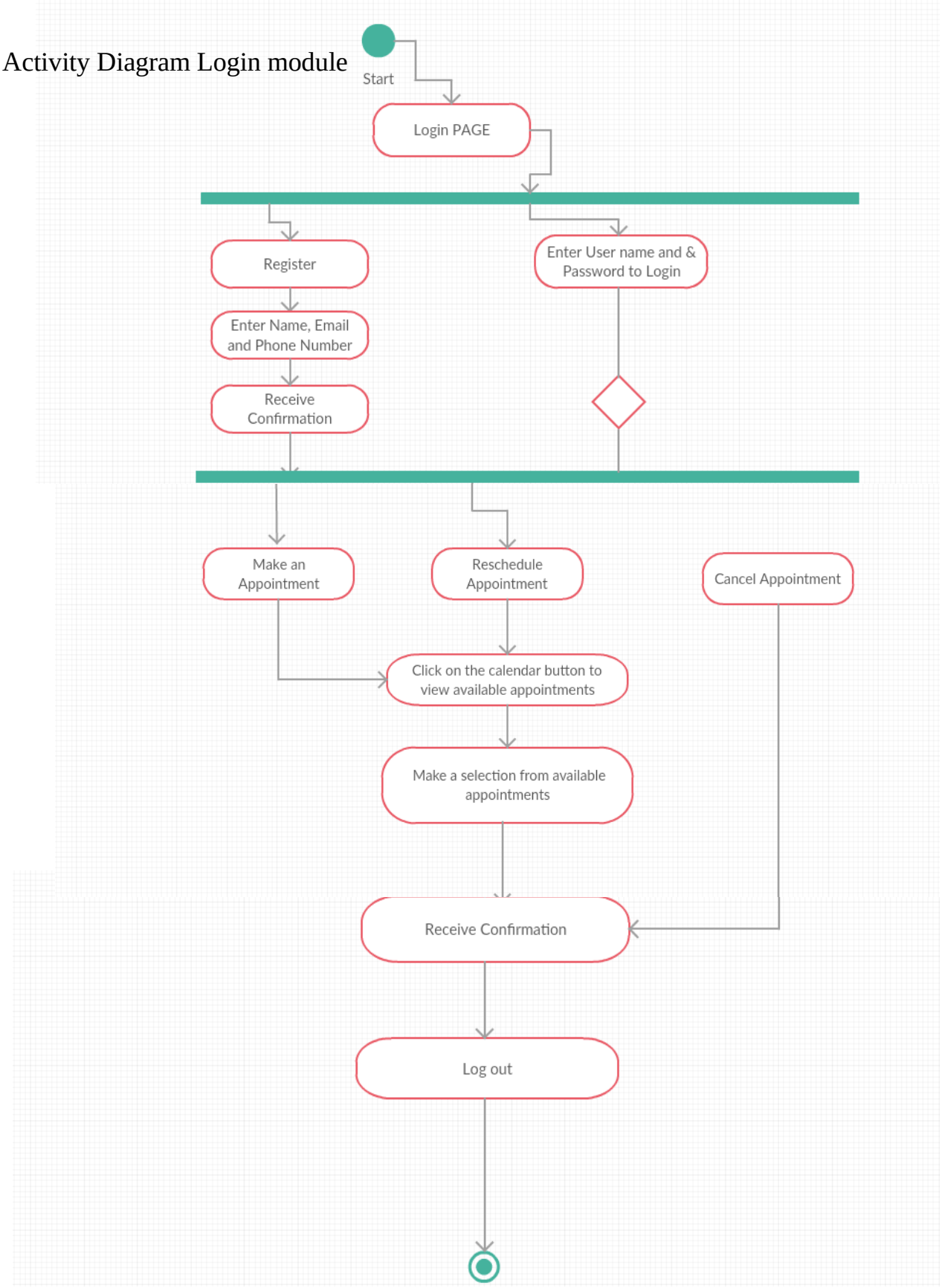
## USE CASE DIAGRAM OF DOCTOR APPOINTMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Use case diagrams are consisting in Unified Modeling Language. The diagram can be used to representa Context mode for a system. In Use Case diagram an actor are users of the system and playing a role.

## Use case diagram



Activity Diagram Login module



# CHAPTER 5

# IMPLEMENTATION

## 5.1 System Implementation

Implementation is the process of having system personal check out and provides new equipment's into use, train the user to install a new application and construct any files of data needed to use it. There are three types of implementation. Implementation of computer system to replace a manual system. To problem encountered are covering files, training user, creating accurate files and verifying print outs for integrity. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one. This is usually difficult conversion. If not properly planned, there can be many problems. So large computer system many take as long as a year to convert. Implementation of a modified application to replace the existing one using the same computer. This type of conversing is relatively easy to handle, usually there are no major change in the file. Our project is yet to be implemented.

### Database Design

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of database. This data model contains all the need logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detailed attributes for each entity.

The term database design can be used to describe many different part of the design of an overall database system. Principally, and most correctly, it can be thought of as the logical design of the base data structure used to store the data. In the relational model these are the tables and views.

## 5.2 Project Management

### Project planning and scheduling

Project planning is part of project management, which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt charts to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment. Initially, the project scope is defined and the appropriate methods for completing the project are determined. Following this step, the durations for the various tasks necessary to complete the

work are listed and grouped into a work breakdown structure. The logical dependencies between tasks are defined using an activity network diagram that enables identification of the critical path.

## Project Plan

Once we examine that the project is feasible, I undertake project planning. The table below describes how we planned my project.

Table 2.1 Project Plan

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Task Name |
| 2 | Planning |
| 3 | Design |
| 4 | Coding |
| 5 | Delivery |

# Chapter 6

## OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT

## Home page

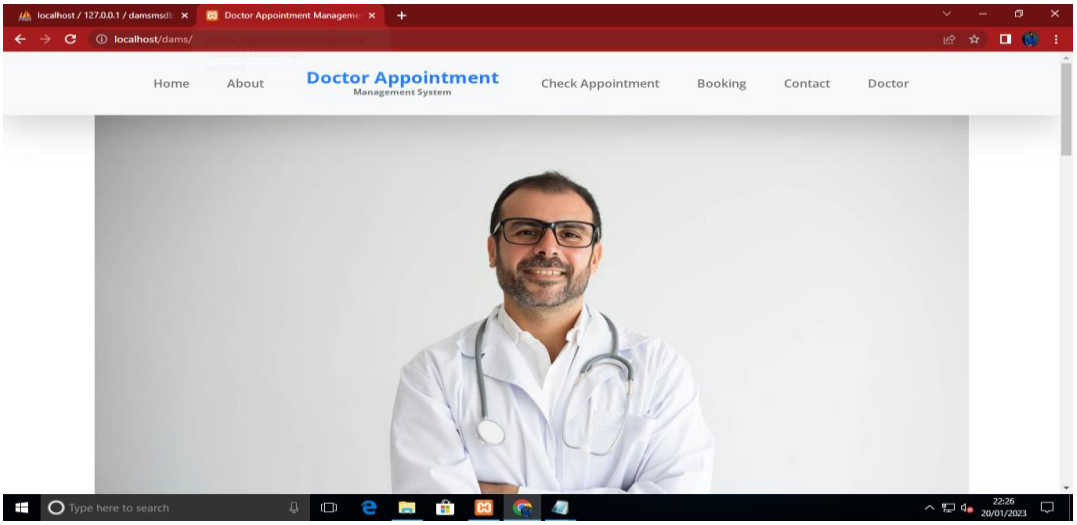



Fig6.1: Home page

## Book an appointment

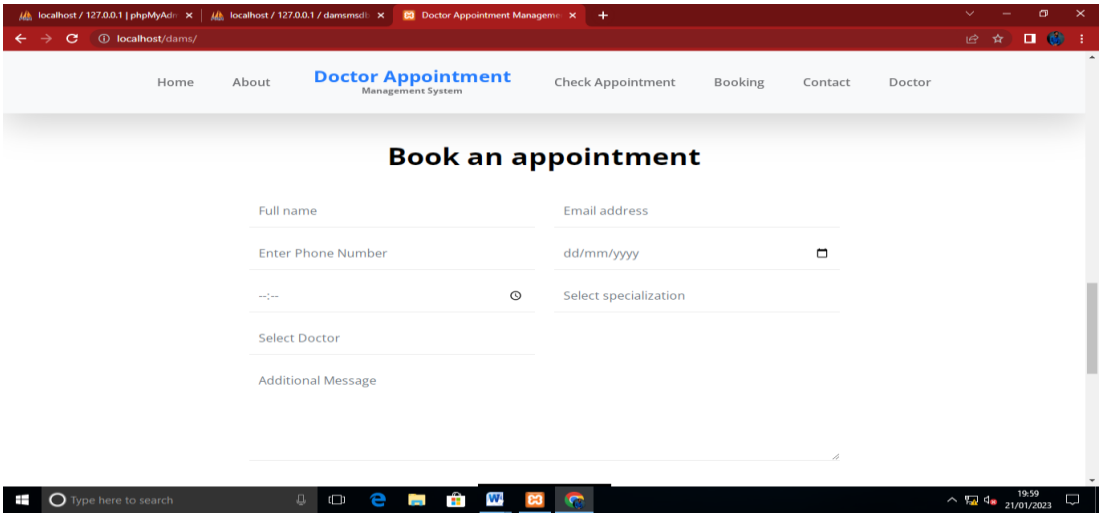



Fig6.2: Book an appointment

## Doctor signup page

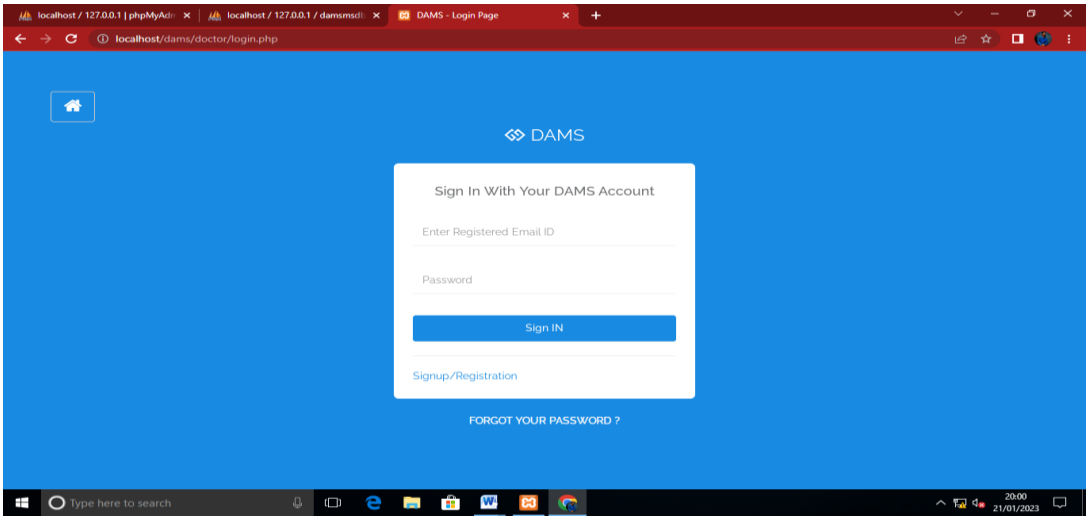



Fig6.3: Doctor sign up page

## Doctor Dashboard

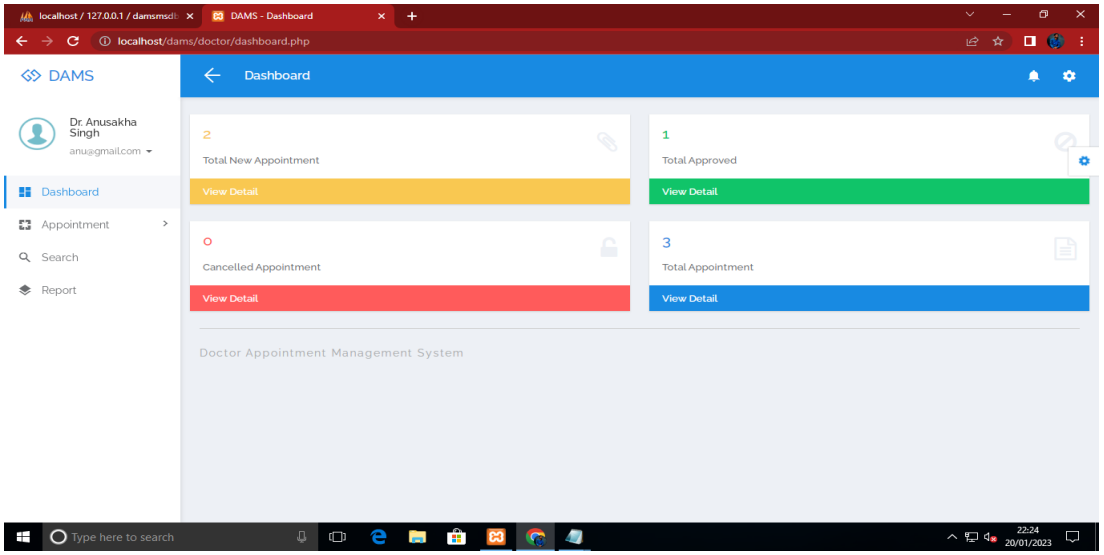



**Fig. 6.4:** doctor dashboard page

## Appointment Details page

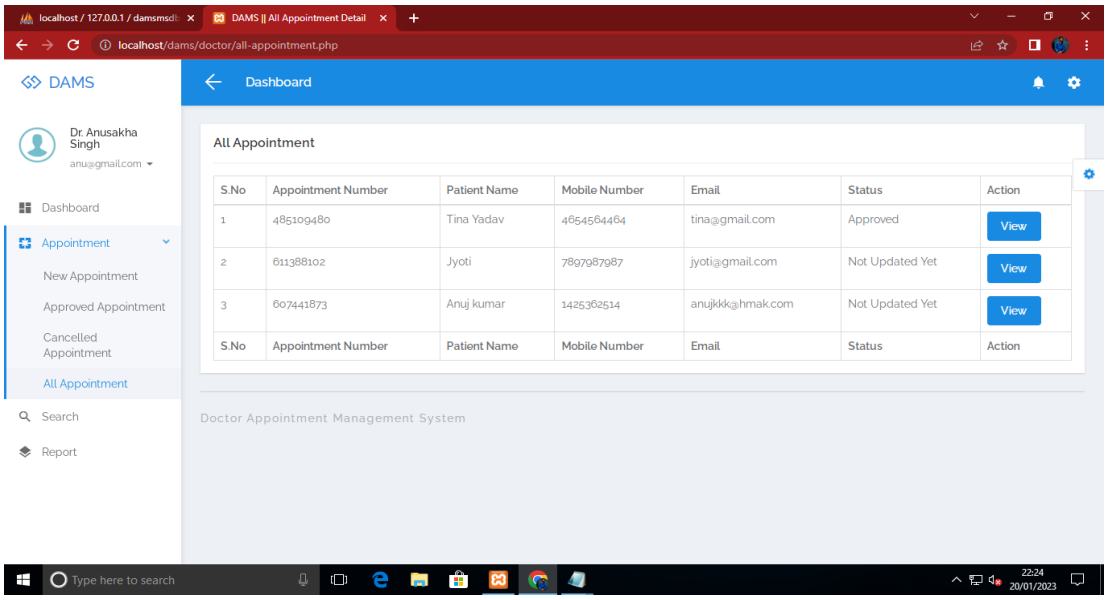



Fig6.5: appointment details page

## Cancelled Appointment details page

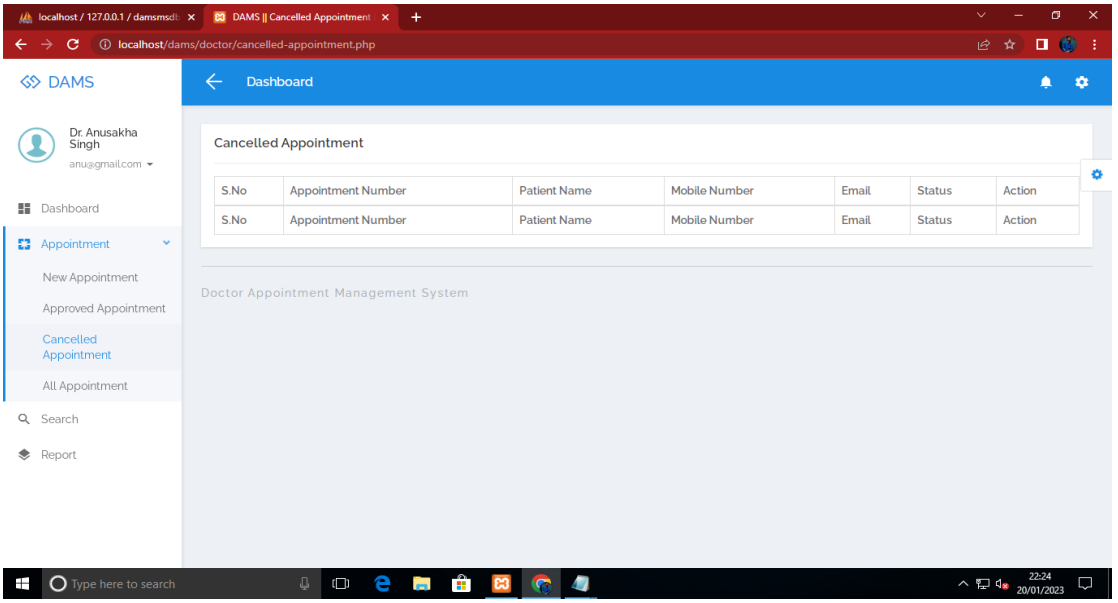



Fig6.6: cancelled appointment

## Approved Appointment details page

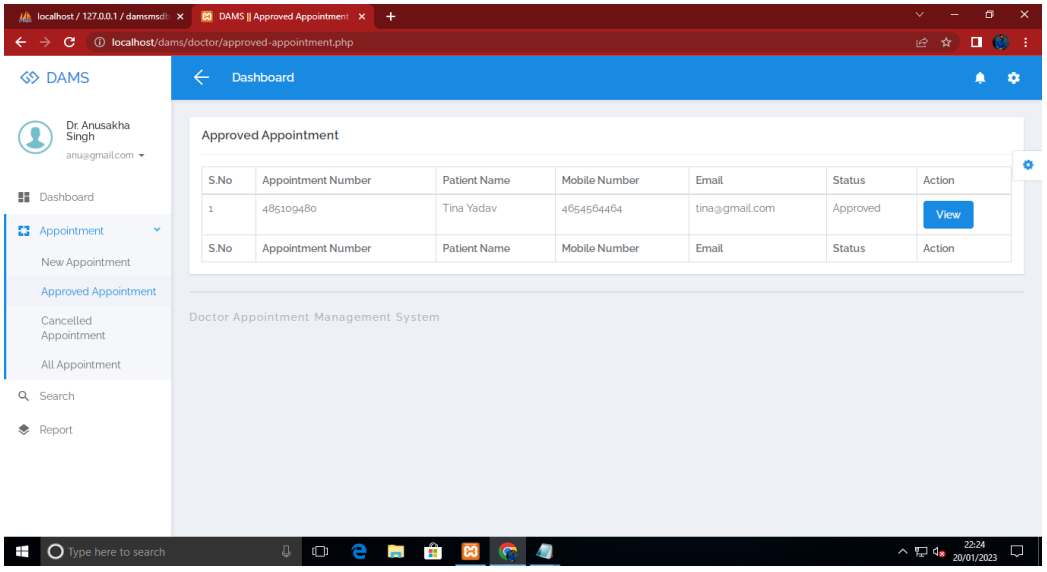



Fig 6.7: Approved appointment details page

## New appointment details page

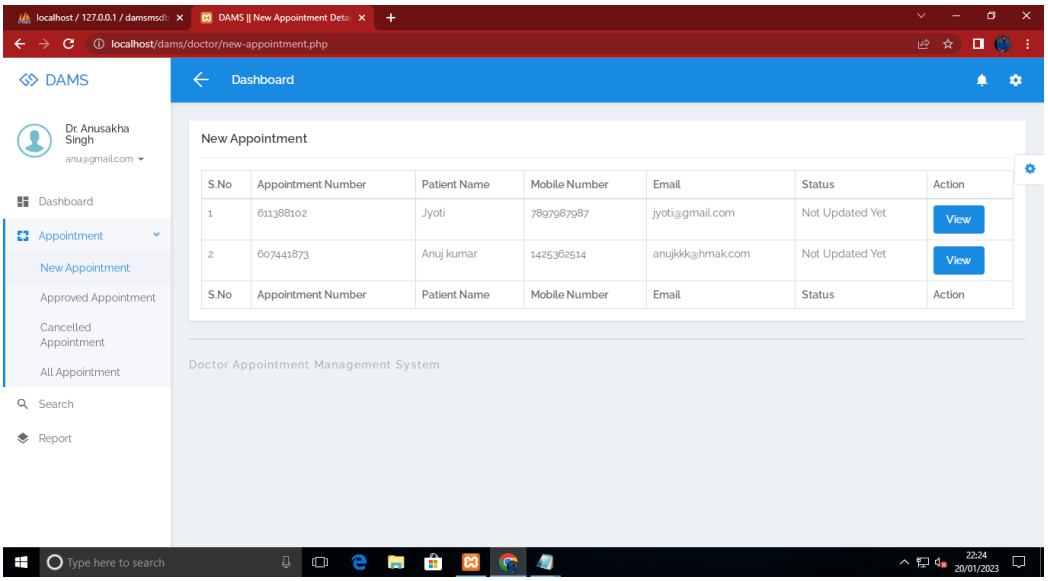



Fig6.8: New appointment details page

# CHAPTER 7

## CONCLUSION

Developed Online Doctor Appointment system is easy to use user friendly system which any new person can easily understand. Achieved objectives are:

- User can see the schedule date, time and serial no.
- Doctor can see how much appointment he gets for a specific day
- Admin can generate reports.
- Registered patient gets conformation email
- Email notifications.
- Admin can query the database
- make appointment reservations for patients.

## Limitations of the system

- Required internet connection
- It’s difficult for some customers
- High Demand