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Health And Wellness Website

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ABSTRACT

Hospital Management System is an organized computerized system designed and programmed to deal with day to day operations and management of the hospital activities. The program can look after inpatients, outpatients, records, database treatments, status illness, billings in the pharmacy and labs. It also maintains hospital information such as ward id, doctors in charge and department administering. The major problem for the patient nowadays to get report after consultation , many hospital managing reports in their system but it's not available to the patient when he / she is outside. In this project we are going to provide the extra facility to store the report in the database and make available from anywhere in the world.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

One of the biggest problems faced when any patient don't know about the hospital and they have to take an appointment in the hospital in which their turns come after an hour and there is a wastage of the time of the patient. There is a problem arises when the person get into the hospital and could not get the appointment due to which it affect their time and money.

Hospital Management System is powerful, flexible, and easy to use and is designed and developed to deliver real conceivable benefits to hospitals. Hospital Management System is designed for multispeciality hospitals, to cover a wide range of hospital administration and management processes. It is an integrated end-to end.

Hospital Management System that provides relevant information across the hospital to support effective decision making for patient care, hospital administration and critical financial accounting, in a seamless flow. Hospital Management System is a software product suite designed to improve the quality and management of hospital management in the areas of clinical process analysis and activity-based costing.

Problem Introduction

Lack of immediate retrievals: - The information is very difficult to retrieve and to find particular information like- E.g. - To find out about the patient's history, the user has to go through various registers. This results in convenience and wastage of time. Lack of immediate information storage: - The information generated by various transactions takes time and efforts to be stored at right place. Lack of prompt updating: - Various changes to information like patient details or immunization details of child are difficult to make as paper work is involved. Error prone manual calculation: - Manual calculations are error prone and take a lot of time this may result in incorrect information. For example

calculation of patient's bill based on various treatments. Preparation of accurate and prompt reports: - This becomes a difficult task as information is difficult to collect from various register.

Goals

User friendly

Simple fast

Low cost and effective

It deals with the collection of patient's information

Diagnosis

Objective

- 1) Define hospital
- 2) Recording information about the Patients that come.
- 3) Generating bills.
- 4) Recording information related to diagnosis given to Patients.
- 5) Keeping record of the Immunization provided to children/patients.
- 6) Keeping information about various diseases and medicines available to cure them.

These are the various jobs that need to be done in a Hospital by the operational staff and Doctors. All these works are done on papers.

Scope of the Project:-

- 1) Information about Patients is done by just writing the Patients name, age and gender. Whenever the Patient comes up his information is stored freshly.
- 2) Bills are generated by recording price for each facility provided to Patient on a separate sheet and at last they all are summed up.
- 3) Diagnosis information to patients is generally recorded on the document, which contains Patient information. It is destroyed after some time period to decrease the paper load in the office.
- 4) Immunization records of children are maintained in pre-formatted sheets, which are kept in a file.
- 5) Information about various diseases is not kept as any document. Doctors themselves do this job by remembering various medicines.

CHAPTER 2 DESIGN

2.1 SYSTEM DESIGN:

2.1.1 INTRODUCTION TO UML:

UML Design

The Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a standard language for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting the software system and its components. It is a graphical language , which provides a vocabulary and set of semantics and rules. The UML focuses on the conceptual and physical representation of the system. It captures the decisions and understandings about systems that must be constructed. It is used to understand, design, configure, maintain, and control information about the systems.

The UML is a language for:

- Visualizing
- Specifying
- Constructing
- Documenting

Visualizing:

Through UML we see or visualize an existing system and ultimately we visualize how the system is going to be after implementation. Unless we think, we cannot implement. UML helps to visualize, how the components of the system communicate and interact with each other.

Specifying:

Specifying means building, models that are precise, unambiguous and complete UML addresses the specification of all the important analysis design, implementation decisions that must be made in developing and deploying a software system.

Constructing:

UML models can be directly connected to a variety of programming language through mapping a model from UML to a programming language like JAVA or C++ or VB. Forward Engineering and Reverse Engineering is possible through UML.

Documenting:

The Deliverables of a project apart from coding are some Artifacts, which are critical in controlling, measuring and communicating about a system during its developing requirements, architecture, desire, source code, project plans, tests, prototypes releases, etc..

2.2 UML Approach

UML Diagram:-

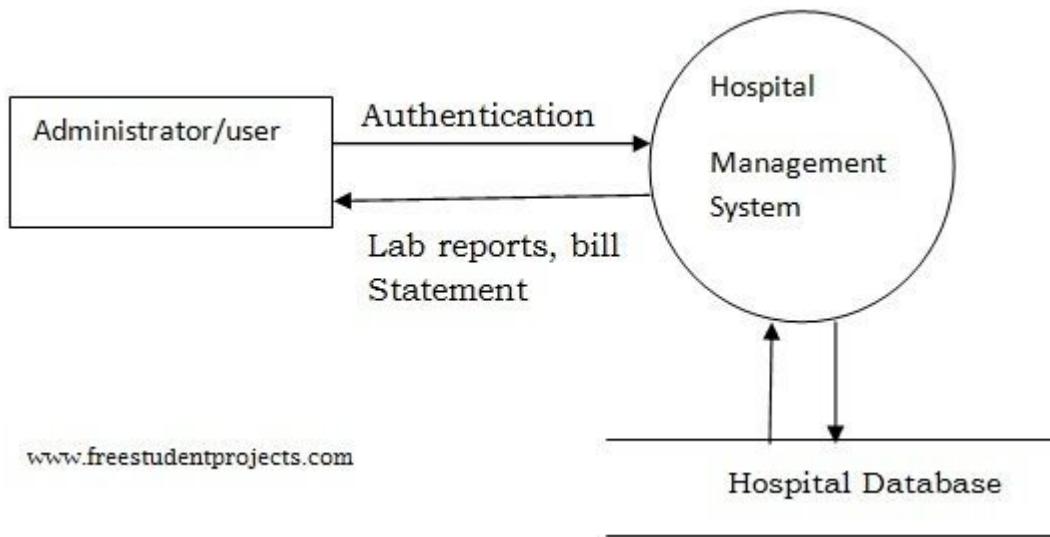
A diagram is the graphical presentation of a set of elements, most often rendered as a connected graph of vertices and arcs . you draw diagram to visualize a system from different perspective, so a diagram is a projection into a system. For all but most trivial systems, a diagram represents an elided view of the elements that make up a system. The same element may appear in all diagrams, only a few diagrams , or in no diagrams at all. In theory, a diagram

may contain any combination of things and relationships. In practice, however, a small number of common combinations arise, which are consistent with the five most useful views that comprise the architecture of a software-intensive system. For this reason, the UML includes nine such diagrams:

- Class Diagram
- Object Diagram
- Use Case Diagram
- Sequence Diagram
- Collaboration Diagram
- State Chart Diagram
- Activity Diagram
- Component Diagram

USE CASE DIAGRAM:

A usecase diagram in the Unified Modeling Language(UML) is atype of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a use-case analysis.its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals(represented as use cases),and any dependencies between those use cases. Use case diagrams are formally included in two modeling languages defined by the OMG:theunfied modeling language(UML) and the systems modeling language(sysML).



2.4 Class Diagram:

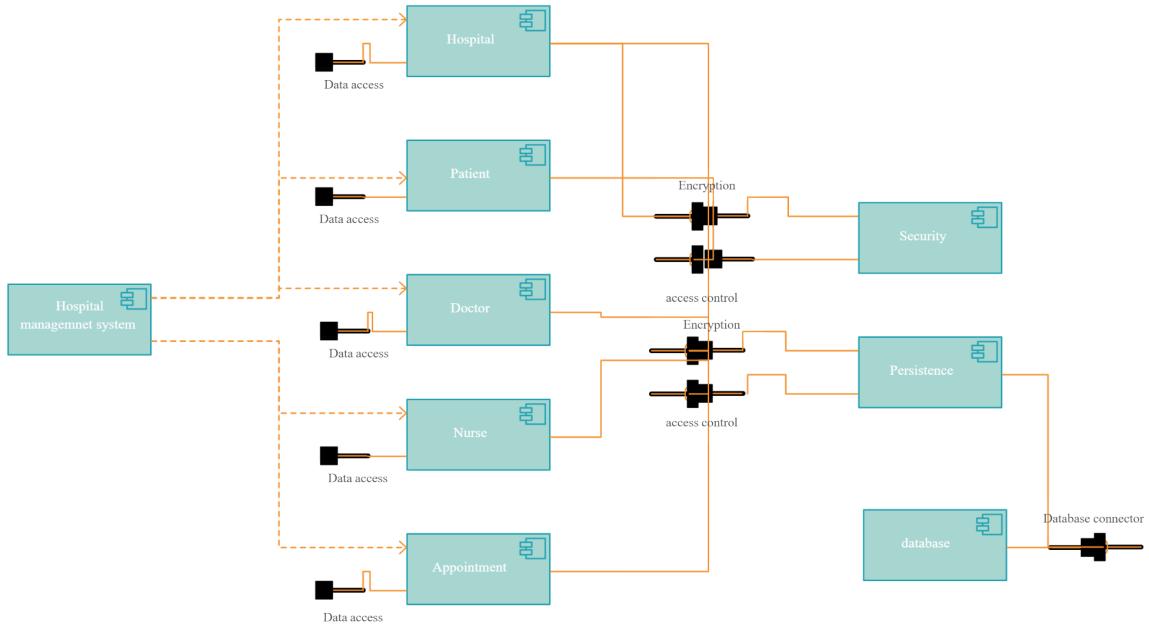
A Class is a category or group of things that has similar attributes and common behavior. A Rectangle is the icon that represents the class it is divided into three areas. The upper most area contains the name, the middle; area contains the attributes and the lowest areas show the operations. Class diagrams provides the representation that developers work from. Class diagrams help on the analysis side, too.

2.5 Sequence diagram:

A Sequence Diagram is an interaction diagram that emphasizes the time ordering of messages; a collaboration diagram is an interaction diagram that emphasizes the structural organization of the objects that send and receive messages. Sequence diagrams and collaboration diagrams are isomorphic, meaning that you can take one and transform it into the other.

2.6 Component diagram:

COMPONENT DIAGRAM OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



CHAPTER 3

Background Study

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

Hospitals currently use a manual system for the management and maintainance of critical information. The current system requires numerous paper forms, with data stores spread through out the hospital management infrastructure. Often information is incomplete or does not follow management standards. Forms are often lost in transit between departments requiring a comprehensive auditing process to ensure that no vital information is lost. Multiple copies of the same information exist in the hospital and may lead to inconsistencies in data in various data stores.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The Hospital Management System is designed for any hospital to replace their existing manual paper based system. The new system is to control the information of patients. 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 .

3.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY:

The feasibility of the project is analysed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the

company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are:

3.3.1 Economic Feasibility:

This study is carried out to check the economic impact will have on the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customised products have to be purchased.

3.3.2 Technical Feasibility:

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes for the implementing this system.

3.3.3 Operational Feasibility:

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make

some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

Software Specification:

What is HTML?

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language

HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like). HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example . The first tag in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). Though not always necessary, it is best practice to append a slash to tags which are not paired with a closing tag. The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language rather than a programming language. HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.

- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of element
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

- **A simple HTML document**

```
<!DOCTYPE html> <html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head> <body>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1> <p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body> </html>
```

Uses of HTML :

- 1). Structuring web pages
- 2). Navigating the internet

- 3). Embedding images and videos
- 4). Improving client-side data storage and offline capabilities
- 5). Game development
- 6). Interacting with native APIs

What is CSS?

CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

It is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. CSS is a cornerstone specification of the web and almost all web pages use CSS style sheets to describe their presentation. CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. [1] This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content . CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

However if the author or the reader did not link the document to a specific style sheet the default style of the browser will be applied.

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External style sheets are stored in CSS files

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page! HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1> <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

When tags like ``, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color. I I information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) createCSS. CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

JavaScript

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight at used as a part of pages, whose implementations allow client-side script user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language w capabilities.

Modern JavaScript is a “safe” programming language. It does not provide low-level access to memory or the CPU, because it was initially created for browsers which do not require it.

JavaScript’s capabilities greatly depend on the environment it’s running in. For instance, [Node.js](#) supports functions that allow JavaScript to read/write arbitrary files, perform network requests, etc.

In-browser JavaScript can do everything related to webpage manipulation, interaction with the user, and the webserver.

For instance, in-browser JavaScript is able to:

Add new HTML to the page, change the existing content, modify styles.

React to user actions, run on mouse clicks, pointer movements, key presses.

Send requests over the network to remote servers, download and upload files (so-called [AJAX](#) and [COMET](#) technologies).

Get and set cookies, ask questions to the visitor, show messages.

Remember the data on the client-side (“local storage”).

Advantage

- Less server interaction - You can validate user input before sending server.

This saves server traffic, which means less load on your server. Immediate feedback to the visitors - They don't have to wait for a page they have forgotten to enter something.

- Increased interactivity - You can create interfaces that react when them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard.

- Richer interfaces - You can use JavaScript to include such items components and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site visitors.

Data Types :

JavaScript allows you to work with three primitive data types

- 1). Numbers, e.g. 123, 120.50 etc.
- 2). Strings of text e.g. "This text string" etc
- 3). Boolean e.g. true or false.

Trivial data types

null and undefined, each of which defines only a single value.

PHP

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a popular server-side scripting language primarily used for web development. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 and has since evolved into a powerful and versatile language. PHP is widely known for its ease of use, flexibility, and broad compatibility with various operating systems and web servers. It is particularly suitable for building dynamic web pages and applications that interact with databases and handle user data. One of the key features of PHP is its ability to embed within HTML, allowing developers to seamlessly mix PHP code with regular HTML markup. This makes it straightforward to create dynamic content and generate HTML dynamically based on user input or other conditions.

Some key characteristics of PHP include:

- 1)Open Source:** PHP is an open-source language, which means it is freely available and can be modified and customised according to specific needs. The open-source nature has contributed to the vast PHP community and the availability of numerous libraries and frameworks.
- 2)Server-Side Scripting:** PHP is primarily used on the server side, meaning it runs on the web server and generates dynamic web content before sending it to the client's browser. This enables the creation of interactive websites and applications that can process and store user data.
- 3)Cross-Platform Compatibility:** PHP is compatible with various operating systems (Windows, Linux, macOS) and can work with a wide range of web servers (Apache, Nginx, Microsoft IIS). This flexibility allows developers to deploy PHP applications across different environments.
- 4)Database Integration:** PHP provides excellent support for database connectivity. It has built-in extensions for interacting with various databases, such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, and more. This enables developers to easily perform database operations and handle data effectively.
- 5)Extensive Frameworks and Libraries:** PHP has a rich ecosystem of frameworks and libraries that simplify and accelerate web development. Frameworks like Laravel, Symfony, and CodeIgniter offer structured approaches to building web applications, while libraries provide pre-built functionality for common tasks.

6)Community and Resources: PHP has a vast and active community of developers, which means there are abundant resources available, including documentation, tutorials, forums, and online communities. This makes it easier for beginners to learn and for experienced developers to seek assistance when needed.

Due to its adaptability and popularity, PHP is now widely used in the web development sector. Many websites on the internet, from small personal blogs to extensive e-commerce platforms and content management systems, are powered by it. PHP is an appealing option for developers wishing to create dynamic web apps quickly thanks to its combination of simplicity, capability, and enormous resources.

CHAPTER 4

RESULT ANALYSIS AND VALIDATION

Hardware

- RAM : 4 GB
- Storage: 20 GB or more
- CPU : 2 Ghz or faster
- Architecture : 32 bit or 64 bit

Software Requirement

- Visual Studio Code with all extension.
- Operating System: windows 7 & above or Linux based OS or MAC OS

Required Tool

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- PHP

System configuration:

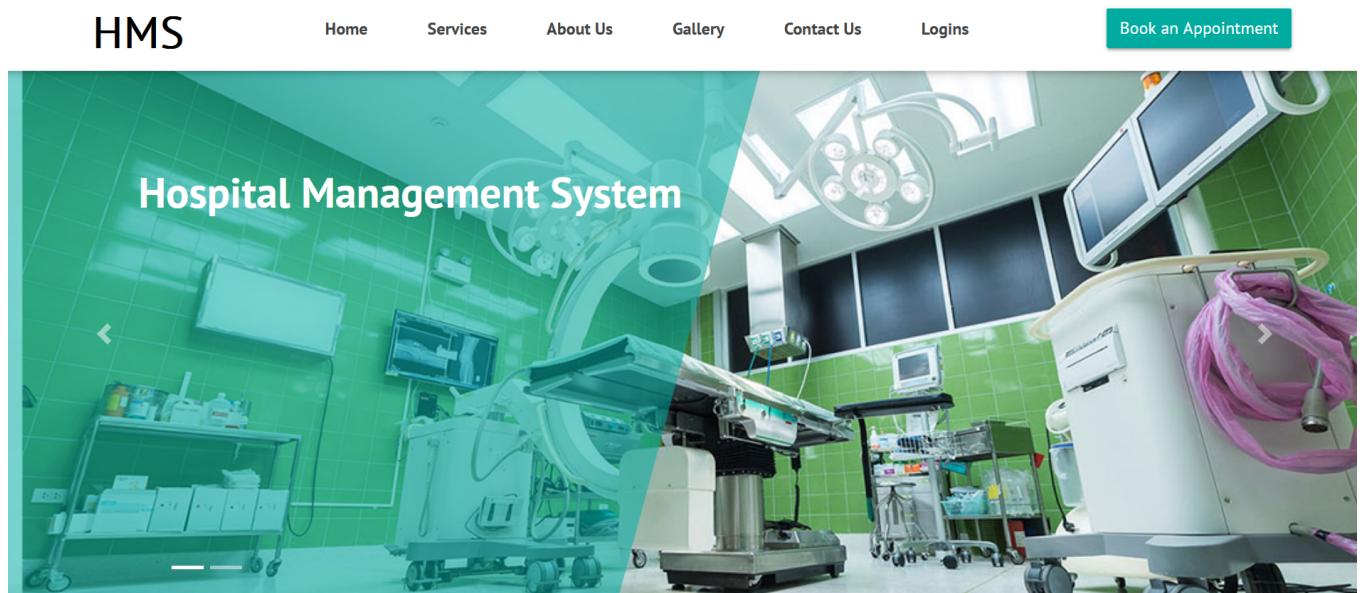
This project can run on commodity hardware.

We ran the entire project on an Intel I5 processor with 8 GB Ram, 2 GB Nvidia Graphic Processor.

It also has 2 cores which run at 1.7 GHz, 2.1 GHz respectively. First part is the training phase which takes 10-15 mins of time and the second part is the testing part which only takes a few seconds to make predictions and calculate accuracy.

List of Figures

1) Home Page: In this it contains all the information and some navigation bar:



Home page code:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with several tabs open at the top: index.php, registration.php, edit-profile.php, checklogin.php, change-password.php, change-email.php, and manage-medhis.php. The main editor area contains PHP code for a login page. The code includes database queries for inserting user information into a table named 'tblcontactus'. It also includes HTML and CSS links for styling. A status bar at the bottom indicates the code length (Ln 345), column number (Col 5), spaces used (Spaces: 4), encoding (UTF-8), line endings (CRLF), and the file type (PHP).

```

1 <?php
2     include_once('hms/include/config.php');
3     if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
4         {
5             $name=$_POST['fullname'];
6             $email=$_POST['emailid'];
7             $mobileno=$_POST['mobileno'];
8             $description=$_POST['description'];
9             $query=mysqli_query($con,"insert into tblcontactus(fullname,email,contactno,message) value('$name','$email','$mobileno','$description')");
10            echo "<script>alert('Your information successfully submitted');</script>";
11            echo "<script>window.location.href ='index.php'</script>";
12        }
13    } ?
14    <!doctype html>
15    <html lang="en">
16
17        <head>
18            <meta charset="utf-8">
19            <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1, shrink-to-fit=no">
20            <title> Hospital management System </title>
21
22            <link rel="shortcut icon" href="assets/images/fav.jpg">
23            <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/bootstrap.min.css">
24            <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/fontawsom-all.min.css">
25            <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/animate.css">
26            <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="assets/css/style.css" />
27
28        </head>
29
30    <body>

```

2) Login Page:

The screenshot shows the 'HMS | Patient Login' page. The title bar says 'HMS | Patient Login'. Below it is a form titled 'Sign in to your account'. The form instructions say 'Please enter your name and password to log in.' It has two input fields: 'Username' (with a person icon) and 'Password' (with a lock icon). Below the password field is a 'Forgot Password ?' link. To the right of the password field is a blue 'Login' button with a white arrow. At the bottom of the form is a link 'Don't have an account yet? Create an account'. The footer of the page says 'HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.'

Login Page code:

The screenshot shows an IDE interface with several tabs open in the top bar, including index.php, user-login.php, registration.php, edit-profile.php, checklogin.php, change-password.php, and change-error.php. The main editor area displays the contents of user-login.php. The code is a PHP script that handles user login logic, including session start, error reporting, configuration inclusion, and database queries to check user credentials and log the user in.

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include("include/config.php");
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
    $uname=$_POST['username'];
    $pwd=$_POST['password'];
    $ret=mysqli_query($con,"SELECT * FROM users WHERE email='$uname' and password='$pwd'");
    $num=mysqli_fetch_array($ret);
    if($num>0)
    {
        $_SESSION['login']=$_POST['username'];
        $_SESSION['id']=$num['id'];
        $pid=$num['id'];
        $host=$_SERVER['HTTP_HOST'];
        $ui=$_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
        $status=1;
        // For stroing log if user login successfull
        $log=mysqli_query($con,"insert into userlog(uid,username,userip,status) values('$pid','$uname','$ui','$status')");
        header("location:dashboard.php");
    }
    else
    {
        // For stroing log if user login unsuccessfull
        $_SESSION['login']=$_POST['username'];
        $ui=$_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR'];
        $status=0;
        mysqli_query($con,"insert into userlog(username,userip,status) values('$uname','$ui','$status')");
        & SESSION['msg']="Invalid Username or Password";
    }
}
```

3)Sign up:

Sign Up

Enter your personal details below:

Gender

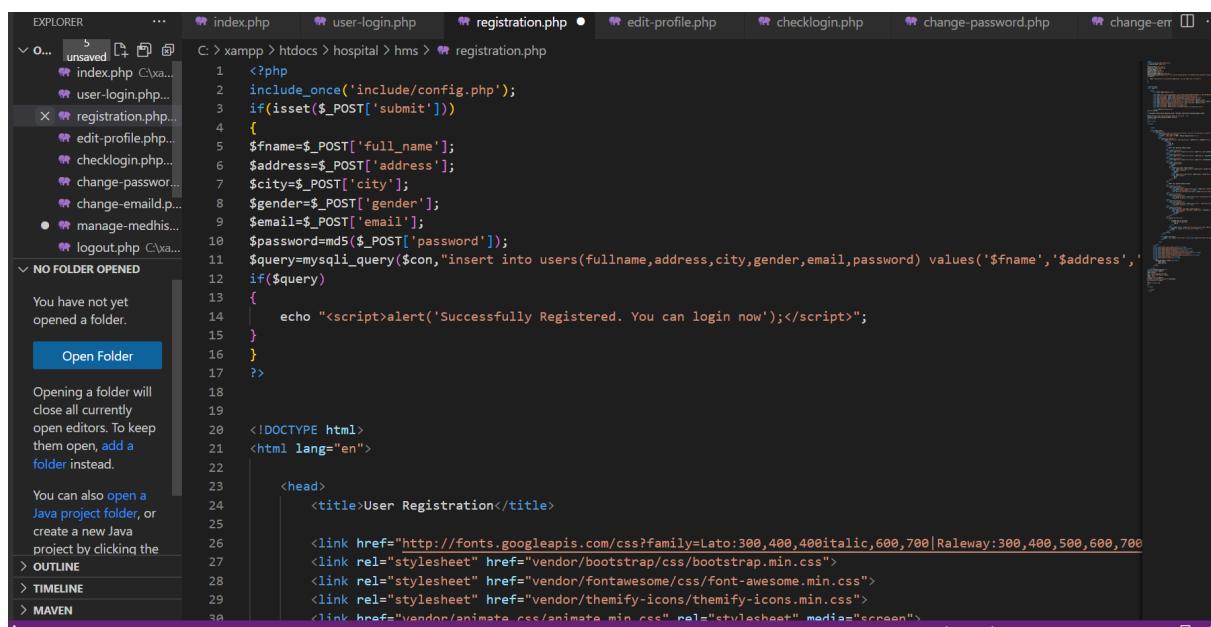
Female Male

Enter your account details below:

I agree

Already have an account? [Log-in](#)

With code:

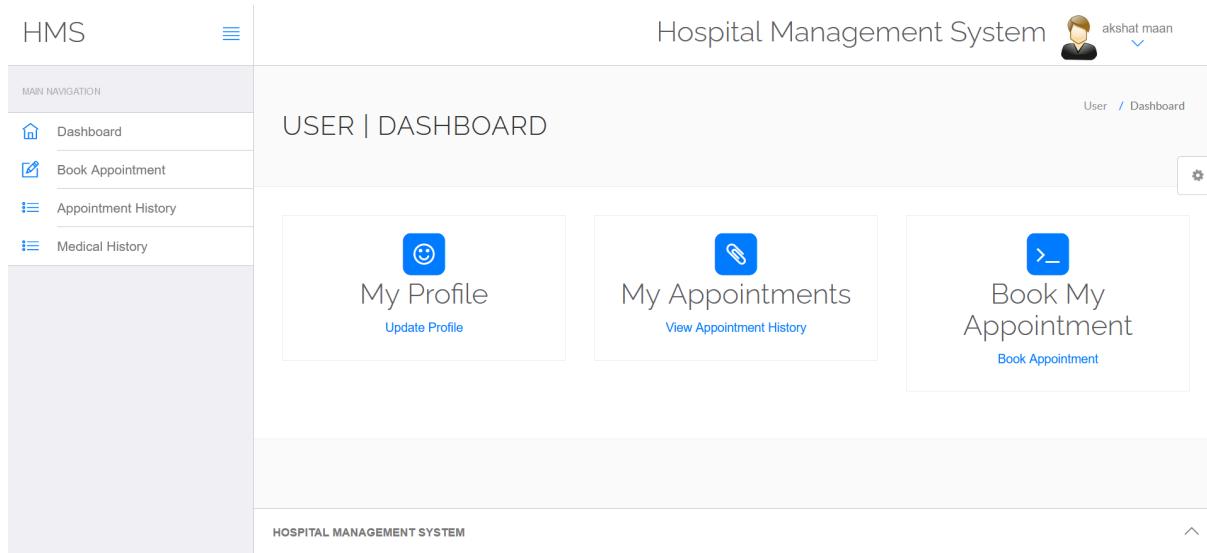


```

EXPLORER      ...
index.php     user-login.php   registration.php ● edit-profile.php   checklogin.php   change-password.php   change-err
C:\xampp\htdocs\hospital\hms>registration.php
1 <?php
2 include_once('include/config.php');
3 if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
4 {
5 $fname=$_POST['full_name'];
6 $address=$_POST['address'];
7 $city=$_POST['city'];
8 $gender=$_POST['gender'];
9 $email=$_POST['email'];
10 $password=md5($_POST['password']);
11 $query=mysqli_query($con,"insert into users(fullname,address,city,gender,email,password) values('$fname','$address','$city','$gender','$email','$password')");
12 if($query)
13 {
14 echo "<script>alert('Successfully Registered. You can login now');</script>";
15 }
16 }
17 ?>
18
19
20 <!DOCTYPE html>
21 <html lang="en">
22
23 <head>
24   <title>User Registration</title>
25
26   <link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato:300,400,400italic,600,700|Raleway:300,400,500,600,700" rel="stylesheet">
27   <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css">
28   <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/font-awesome/css/font-awesome.min.css">
29   <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/themify-icons/themify-icons.min.css">
30   <link href="vendor/animate.css/animate.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
31   <link href="css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">

```

4) Patient Login Page:



With code:

The screenshot shows a code editor with an unsaved file named 'index.php'. The code is a PHP script that starts a session, includes configuration files, and checks if the user is logged in. It then outputs an HTML document with a title 'User | Dashboard' and a head section containing multiple CSS links from vendor directories. The code editor interface includes a sidebar with file navigation and status messages about folder openings.

```
<?php
session_start();
//error_reporting(0);
include('include/config.php');
include('include/checklogin.php');
check_login();

?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <title>User | Dashboard</title>
    <link href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Lato:300,400,400italic,600,700|Raleway:300,400,500,600,700" rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/fontawesome/css/font-awesome.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="vendor/themify-icons/themify-icons.min.css">
    <link href="vendor/animate.css/animate.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/perfect-scrollbar/perfect-scrollbar.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/switchery/switchery.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/bootstrap-touchspin/jquery.bootstrap-touchspin.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/select2/select2.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/bootstrap-datepicker/bootstrap-datepicker3.standalone.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link href="vendor/bootstrap-timepicker/bootstrap-timepicker.min.css" rel="stylesheet" media="screen">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/styles.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/plugins.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/themes/theme-1.css" id="skin_color" />
```

5) Appointment Page:

Hospital Management System

User / Book Appointment

USER | BOOK APPOINTMENT

Book Appointment

Doctor Specialization
Select Specialization

Doctors
Select Doctor

Consultancy Fees

Date

localhost/hospital/hms/book-appointment.php#

6) Medical History Page:

Hospital Management System

Users / View Medical History

View Medical History

| # | Patient Name | Patient Contact Number | Patient Gender | Creation Date | Updation Date | Action |
|---|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------|
| | | | | | | |

7) Doctor Dashboard:

The screenshot shows the 'DOCTOR | DASHBOARD' page. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'MAIN NAVIGATION' containing links for 'Dashboard', 'Appointment History', 'Patients', and 'Search'. The main content area is titled 'DOCTOR | DASHBOARD' and features two cards: 'My Profile' (with a user icon and 'Update Profile' link) and 'My Appointments' (with a pen icon and 'View Appointment History' link). The top right corner shows the user profile 'Dr. Ambuj' and navigation links for 'User / Dashboard'. The bottom left shows the URL 'localhost/hospital/hms/doctor/dashboard.php#'. The footer reads 'HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'.

8) Doctor Appointment history:

The screenshot shows the 'DOCTOR | APPOINTMENT HISTORY' page. The sidebar is identical to the dashboard. The main content area is titled 'DOCTOR | APPOINTMENT HISTORY' and displays a table header with columns: #, Patient Name, Specialization, Consultancy Fee, Appointment Date / Time, Appointment Creation Date, Current Status, and Action. The bottom left shows the URL 'localhost/hospital/hms/doctor/appointmentHistory.php#'. The footer reads 'HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM'.

9) Manage Patient History:

The screenshot shows the 'DOCTOR | MANAGE PATIENTS' section of the HMS. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'MAIN NAVIGATION' containing links for Dashboard, Appointment History, Patients, and Search. The main content area displays a table titled 'Manage Patients' with one row of data:

| # | Patient Name | Patient Contact Number | Patient Gender | Creation Date | Updation Date | Action |
|----|--------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | satyam | 1234567890 | male | 2023-04-27 15:51:00 | | |

10)Search Patients

The screenshot shows the 'DOCTOR | MANAGE PATIENTS' section of the HMS. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'MAIN NAVIGATION' containing links for Dashboard, Appointment History, Patients, and Search. The main content area has a search form with a placeholder 'Search by Name/Mobile No.' and a 'Search' button.

```

1  <?php
2  session_start();
3  error_reporting(0);
4  include("include/config.php");
5  if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
6      $name=$_POST['fullname'];
7      $email=$_POST['email'];
8      $query=mysqli_query($con,"select id from users where fullName='".$name."' and email='".$email."'");
9      $row=mysqli_num_rows($query);
10     if($row>0){
11
12         $_SESSION['name']=$name;
13         $_SESSION['email']=$email;
14         header('location:reset-password.php');
15     } else {
16         echo "<script>alert('Invalid details. Please try with valid details');</script>";
17         echo "<script>window.location.href ='forgot-password.php'</script>";
18
19     }
20 }
21
22 }
23 ?>
24
25
26 <!DOCTYPE html>
27 <html lang="en">
28     <head>
29         <title>Patient Password Recovery</title>
30

```

```

41     </head>
42     <body class="login">
43         <div class="row">
44             <div class="main-login col-xs-10 col-xs-offset-1 col-sm-8 col-sm-offset-2 col-md-4 col-md-offset-4">
45                 <div class="logo margin-top-30">
46                     <a href="../index.php"><h2> HMS | Patient Password Recovery</h2></a>
47                 </div>
48
49                 <div class="box-login">
50                     <form class="form-login" method="post">
51                         <fieldset>
52                             <legend>
53                                 Patient Password Recovery
54                             </legend>
55                             <p>
56                                 Please enter your Email and password to recover your password.<br />
57                             </p>
58
59                             <div class="form-group form-actions">
60                                 <span class="input-icon">
61                                     <input type="text" class="form-control" name="fullname" placeholder="Registered Full Name" />
62                                     <i class="fa fa-lock"></i>
63                                 </span>
64                             </div>
65
66                             <div class="form-group">
67                                 <span class="input-icon">
68                                     <input type="email" class="form-control" name="email" placeholder="Registered Email Address" />
69                                 </span>
70                             </div>
71                         </fieldset>
72                     </form>
73                 </div>
74             </div>
75         </div>
76     </body>
77 
```

Backend Databases:

phpMyAdmin

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: hms » Table: tblpatient

Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0009 seconds.)

SELECT * FROM `tblpatient`

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table

Extra options

| ID | Docid | PatientName | PatientContno | PatientEmail | PatientGender | PatientAdd | PatientAge | PatientMedhis | Created |
|----|-------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2 | 1 | satyam | 1234567890 | ss@gmail.com | male | Varanasi | 21 | no | 2023-10-15 15:55:23 |

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

Show all Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table

Query results operations

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'tblpatient' table in the 'hms' database. The left sidebar lists various tables and databases. The main area displays the results of a SELECT query. A single row is shown with the following data:

| ID | Docid | PatientName | PatientContno | PatientEmail | PatientGender | PatientAdd | PatientAge | PatientMedhis | Created |
|----|-------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 2 | 1 | satyam | 1234567890 | ss@gmail.com | male | Varanasi | 21 | no | 2023-10-15 15:55:23 |

Below the table, there are buttons for 'Edit', 'Copy', 'Delete', and 'Export'. The bottom navigation bar includes 'Show all', 'Number of rows: 25', 'Filter rows: Search this table', and 'Query results operations'.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

- According to this research paper prediction accuracy is sweet for datasets.
- Hospital management system is all about the modernizing a hospital through use of technology.
- Computers helps in it and take over the manual system for quick and easy functioning. This hospital management system is a quite reliable and is proven on many stages.
- All the basic requirements of the hospital are provided in the hospital in order to manage it perfectly and large amount of data can also be stored .

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- www.javascript.com