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We hereby declare that the attached group assignment has been researched, undertaken, completed, and submitted as a collective effort by the group members listed below.

We have honored the principles of academic integrity and have upheld Student Code of Academic Conduct in the completion of this work

We understand that if plagiarism is found in the assignment, then lower marks or no marks will be awarded

for the assessed work. In addition, disciplinary actions may be taken.

	Course (SC2002/CE2002 CZ2002)	Lab Group	Date
Maximilian Wong Junlin Chin Shao Yang	5,02002	SCE4	17/11/2024 © 17/11/2024
Fernandez Anandaraj Joyanne Tan Xin Min	SC2002	SCE4 Group 1	7 17/11/2024
Ma Jinlin			17/11/2024 17/11/2024

SC2002 Health Management System

Principles Used

Encapsulation

Encapsulation restricts direct access to some components of objects, which is essential for protecting the integrity of an object's data. Here's how it applies in the HMS: **Patient Data**: Sensitive details in the Patient class, such as medical history, should be marked as private. Access to this information should be controlled through getter methods, ensuring that only authorized classes (like the Doctor class) can view or modify this information. **Protected Password Field**: The password field can be marked as protected to allow subclasses to access but keep it hidden from other classes. **System-Wide Variables**: Constants and other variables that need to be accessible across the application, like hospital ID patterns, are declared as public static final, ensuring that they remain consistent and unchanged.

Polymorphism

Polymorphism allows objects to be treated as instances of their parent class, enabling flexibility and reusability:

Role-Based Menus: All user roles (Patient, Doctor, Pharmacist, Administrator) inherit from a User superclass. Each role can override methods to define specific functionalities, such as appointment handling for the Patient and Doctor classes. **Appointment Management**: Using polymorphism, the system can handle appointments in a way where each user interacts with them according to their role's specific requirements.

Inheritance

Inheritance enables new classes to adopt properties and methods of existing classes, promoting code reuse: **User Role Hierarchy**: The User class acts as a superclass with shared attributes like userID and password, which the Patient, Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator classes inherit. This reduces code duplication and centralizes user authentication features. **Staff Management**: By creating a general Staff class, both Doctor and Pharmacist can inherit common attributes (such as ID and name), with each subclass adding its role-specific details.

Abstraction

Abstraction hides the complexity of the system by focusing on the essential attributes and behaviors: **Abstract User Class**: The User class can be made abstract to define essential functionalities that all users must implement, such as login() and logout() methods. This way, each role-specific user only needs to implement methods that are unique to their role, ensuring that the HMS remains modular and maintainable. **Appointment and Inventory Management**: By abstracting out inventory and appointment management details, classes interacting with these functionalities don't need to know about the underlying database or storage details. They only interact with exposed interfaces or abstract methods.

Additional Details Based on Requirements

System Initialization: The HMS requires loading initial data for staff, patients, and inventory from files. This setup can be managed through encapsulation and abstraction by creating utility classes responsible for reading and setting up data without exposing details to the main program. **Error Handling and Data Integrity**: Each user's data access should be restricted through encapsulated methods to prevent unauthorized modification, e.g., patients cannot change medical records except for non-medical information.

SOLID Principles

Single Responsibility Principle (SRP)

The SRP states that a class should have only one reason to change, and should only have one job or responsibility. **User Classes**: Users (Patient, Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator classes) are encapsulated in their class, each responsible for handling actions specific to that role, like viewing or modifying medical records for Doctors. This ensures each user class only manages its behavior and data. **Separation of Objects**: Objects such as MedicalRecord, Appointment, and ReplenishmentRequest are managed by their respective classes. MedicalRecord handles patient

records, Appointment manages scheduling, and ReplenishmentRequest handles inventory requests. This ensures each class only has a single responsibility.

Open/Closed Principle (OCP)

The OCP states software entities should be open for extension but closed for modification. This means we should be able to add new functionality to a class without altering its existing code. **Abstract User Class**: The User class is defined as abstract, allowing the creation of new user roles (e.g., Nurse, Technician) by inheriting from this class. This keeps the original code and satisfies OCP. **Extensible Modules**: Appointment and Inventory are designed to handle various types of data and user interactions. If new functionalities are needed (adding new appointment types), developers can add new classes or methods inheriting from the existing Appointment class without altering its functionality.

Liskov Substitution Principle (LSP)

The LSP suggests that subclasses should be substitutable for their base classes without altering the correctness of the program. Derived classes should be able to operate in place of their base classes without unexpected behavior.

Consistency in Subclasses: SUbclasses of User inherit its attributes and methods. ResetPassword() operates identically across all subclasses without needing any overriding, allowing any User object to be used interchangeably in contexts where these methods are needed. Role-Specific Methods: Each user subclass implements methods specific to themselves, Doctor has updateMedicalRecord() while Patient does not, this ensures each subclass behaves predictably and satisfies the LSP.

Interface Segregation Principle (ISP)

The ISP states Instead of having a large, generalized interface, smaller, more focused interfaces that are specific to the needs of the classes that use them are better. **INamable Interface**: Inamable interface is realized by all classes with names, mainly User and Medicine. The abstract User class makes its subclasses to be nameable.. This implements a focused small interface specific to nameable objects. **No Forced Implementation**: Each user class only implements the methods it needs. Patient and Doctor classes only need to retrieve records, so IGetRecord includes only the getRecord method, satisfying the ISP.

Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)

The DIP states high-level modules shouldn't depend on low-level modules but on abstractions. **Minimal Direct Dependency Among Classes**: Classes interact with one another through HMSdatabase or abstract data access layers rather than directly with one another. Doctor and Patient classes don't depend on each other directly for the viewing or scheduling of appointments, but with the AppointmentManager, which handles the interactions and data handling. **Abstractions over Implementations**: Doctor, Patient, Administrator, and Pharmacist depend on the abstract User class, allowing the system to scale or change independently. Implementations for each role's specific actions are encapsulated in their respective classes, ensuring modularity and extensibility.

Summary of SOLID Principles in HMS

By applying these SOLID principles, the HMS achieves:

- 1. **Modularity and Maintainability**: Changes to one part of the system (like adding a new user role) don't require rewriting other parts.
- 2. **Extensibility**: New features can be added easily without modifying existing code, ensuring the system remains stable.
- 3. **Flexibility**: Different classes can be used interchangeably without breaking functionality, enhancing reusability and reducing dependency.
- 4. **Reduced Complexity**: Each component has a single purpose, making the system easier to understand, debug, and test.

Assumptions Made

User Authentication

As a more complex database system is not used, sensitive information such as user passwords are not hashed when being stored and will be stored in plaintext within the CSVs in which they reside instead.

UserType Enumerator

As we have 2 different types of users (Staff and Patient), and 3 different types of Staff (Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator), an ENUM datatype is used to store their respective user types. The enum will have the values of PATIENT, DOCTOR, PHARMACIST, and ADMINISTRATOR. These values are defined at the system and Database Initialization.

Database Storage

Common data that is used systemwide by various separate classes are entirely stored within the HMS database class. These include arrays to store the various lists used within the system. These Arrays Include: (Users, Patients, Pharmacists, Doctors, Administrators, Staff, MedicineInventory, Appointments, replenishmentRequests, and Medical Records). Additionally, an instance of the ApptManager class is instantiated within the HMSDatabase class to allow management and interfacing of the Appointment Array with other classes. This approach allows all data and information to be centrally managed by the HMS database class and consolidated in one central location.

HMSDatabase

As a SQL database is not being used, all data used in the system is saved in separate CSV files i.e. Patient_List.csv, Staff_List.csv, Medicine_List.csv, etc These files are then processed upon system initialization into their respective object types and arrays then subsequently stored within the HMSdatabase Class.

DatabaseHelper

A Helper class is used to assist the HMS database class for data work. This includes the initialization of arrays, Modification of the database, saving of data to CSVs, etc. The helper comprises of entirely static variables and functions to allow modification of the database System Wide.

Working Hours

Doctor working hours are assumed to be 7 days a week, 9 am - 6 pm.

Medical Records

We assume that in real life, to have a medical record for a patient, the patient first needs to see a doctor to diagnose their issue. Similarly, for a patient to have a medical record, they will need to also have an appointment.

Additional Features/Enhancements

Database Features

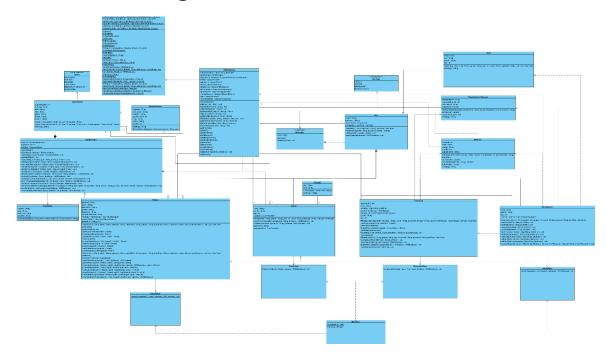
Persistent Data

Modifications that are made such as adding users, making appointments, etc. are persistent and changes can be saved into the database between sessions. This is done by saving changes to the respective arrays within the HMSdatabase class and rewriting them back into the CSVs where the initial data is being stored.

Resetting of database

Administrators can reset the database back to its initial state, copying a reference CSV which stays unchanged into the working sets of CSVs. This allows the system to be reset back to its original state for testing purposes or in case something breaks.

Detailed UML Class Diagram



Classes

Administrator, Admin View, Appointment, Appt Manager, Availability, Database Helper, Doctor, Doctor View, HMSD atabas e, Main View, Medical Record, Medicine, Patient, Patient View, Pharmacist, Pharmacist View, Replenishment Request, Staff, Time Slot, User

Interface

INameable

Enumerator

Status, UserType

Relationships

Dependency

Admin-> Doctor, AdminView, HMSDatabase, Medicine, Patient, Pharmacist, ReplenishmentRequest, Staff;
Appointment-> Status; Doctor-> ApptManager, DoctorView; HMSDatabase-> DatabaseHelper, ApptManager;
MedicalRecord-> Appointment, Patient-> PatientView, Pharmacist-> Medicine, PharmacistView,
RepleneishmentRequest; User-> UserType; ApptManager-> Availability; MainView -> PatientView, DoctorView,
PharmacistView, AdminView

Association

Admin-HMSDataBase (1-*), Doctor-Appointment, Doctor-HMSDatabase (*-1), User-HMSDatabase (*-1), Patient-HMSDatabase (*-1), Pharmacist-HMSDatabase (*-1), Staff-HMSDatabase (*-1), Medicine-HMSDatabase (*-1), TimeSlot-Doctor (1-*)

Aggregation

Patient->Appointment(1-0..*). patient->MedicalRecord(1-0..*)

Composition

ApptManager->Appointment(1-*)

Generalization

User->Admin, Doctor, Patient, Pharmacist, Staff

Realization

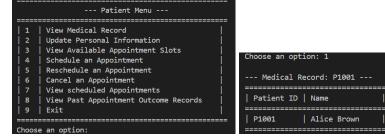
INameable->User, Medicine

Test Cases

Patient

Patient Menu

Test Case 1: View Medical Record



Choose an option: 1			
Medical Record: P1001			
Patient ID Name	DOB	Gender Blood Type Email	Phone Number
P1001 Alice Brown	5/14/1980	Female A+ alice.brown@example.com	not available

Test Case 2: Update Personal Information

Choose an option: 2 Enter email: change@ema Enter phone number: 899 Updated medical record Medical Record: P10	398989 for patient ID:		
Patient ID Name	DOB	Gender Blood Type Email	Phone Number
P1001 Alice Br		Female A+ change@email.co	

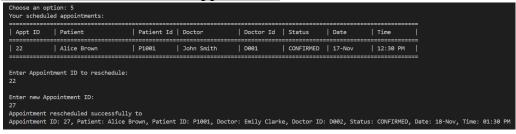
Test Case 3: View Available Appointment Slots

ppointment_List.csv updated successfully. 								
Appt ID	Patient	Patient Id	Doctor	Doctor Id	Status	Date	Time	
 22	NA	NA	John Smith	D001	PENDING	17-Nov	12:30 PM	
	NA	NA NA	John Smith	D001	PENDING	17-Nov	05:30 PM	
24	NA	NA	John Smith	D001	PENDING	17-Nov	06:00 PM	
25	NA	NA NA	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	18-Nov	09:00 AM	
26	NA	NA NA	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	18-Nov	09:30 AM	
	NA	NA NA	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	18-Nov	01:30 PM	
28	NA	NA	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	18-Nov	05:30 PM	
29	NA .	l na	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	18-Nov	06:00 PM	

Test Case 4: Schedule an Appointment

Choose an option: 4
Enter an available appointment ID:
22
Appointment scheduled successfully for patient ID P1001 with Doctor John Smith on 17-Nov at 12:30 PM

Test Case 5: Reschedule an Appointment



Test Case 6: Cancel an Appointment

	ed appointments:						
Appt ID	Patient	Patient Id	Doctor	Doctor Id	Status	Date	Time
27	Alice Brown	P1001	Emily Clarke	 D002	CONFIRMED	18-Nov	01:30 PM
Enter Appoir 27	ntment ID to cancel:			=======		=======	

Test Case 7: View Scheduled Appointments

A	I postans	I pastant t		D+ Td	C+-+	D-+-	1
Appt ID	Patient	Patient Id	a Doctor	Doctor Id	Status	Date	Time

Test Case 8: View Past Appointment Outcome Records

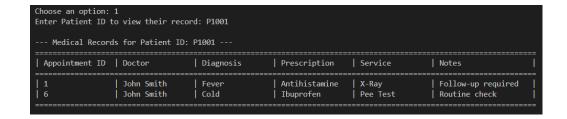
Choose an option:						
Appointment ID	Doctor	Diagnosis	Prescription	Service	Notes	l
6 13 19	John Smith Emily Clarke John Smith	Cold Allergy Cold	Paracetamol Cough Syrup Ibuprofen	General Checkup Pee Test Pee Test	Routine check Routine check Routine check	

Doctor

Doctor Menu

Test Case 9: View Patient Medical Records

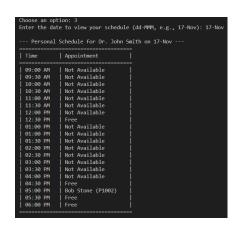




Test Case 10: Update Patient Record

Choose an option: 2 Enter Patient ID: P1001 What do you want to update? 1. Diagnosis 2. Prescription 3. Service Enter choice (1/2/3): 1 --- Matching Records for Patient ID: P1001 and Field: Diagnosis -- | No. | Appointment ID | Diagnosis | Notes | | 1 | 3 | Allergy | Routine check | | 2 | 1 | Fever | Follow-up required | | 3 | 6 | Cold | Routine check | Enter the number of the record you want to update: 1 Enter new value for Diagnosis: Allergiess Diagnosis updated successfully for Appointment ID: 3

Test Case 11: View Personal Schedule

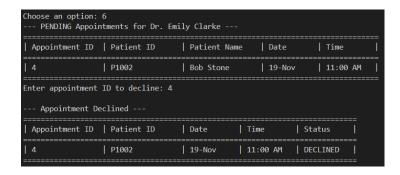


Test Case 12: Set Availability for Appointments

Enter start time Enter end time	MMM, e.g., 17-Nov): 17-Nov e (hh:mm AM/PM, e.g., 09:00 AM): 10:00 AM (hh:mm AM/PM, e.g., 05:00 PM): 12:00 PM st.csv updated successfully.	
Doctor ID	Date Start Time End Time	
D002	17-Nov	

Test Case 13: Accept or Decline Appointment Requests

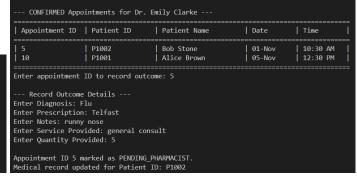
Appointment ID	Patient ID		Patient Nam	e		Date		Time	
2 4	======================================		Charlie Whi Bob Stone			10-Nov 19-Nov	 	4:30 P 11:00	AM
Enter appointment Appointment A									
	Dotiont ID	==	 Date	==== Ті	me	 I	Stat	:====== ::::	=
Appointment ID	Pattent ID		Date	1 11			Jeac	.u.s	



Test Case 14: View Upcoming appointments

Test Case 15: Recording Appointment Outcomes





Pharmacist

Pharmacist Menu

Test Case 16: View Appointment Outcome Record

Choose an option: 8



Selec	t an option: 1
Viewi	ng all Pending Pharmacy Appointments:
Annoi	ntment ID: 6
	25-Nov
Time:	02:00 PM
Statu	s: PENDING PHARMACIST
Docto	r: John Smith
Patie	nt ID: P1001
Presc	ription: Paracetamol
Quant	ity: 8
	ntment ID: 13
	5-Nov 09:30 AM
	s: PENDING PHARMACIST
	r: Emily Clarke
	nt ID: P1001
	ription: Cough Syrup
	ity: 8
	·

Test Case 17: Update Prescription Status

Select an option: 2 Enter Appointment ID: 6 Successfully dispensed 8 of Paracetamol. Updated inventory.

Test Case 18: View Medication Inventory

Select an option: 3 Medica	tion Inventory	y	
=======================================	========	==========	=
Medicine Name	Quantity	Threshold	
=======================================	========		╘
Paracetamol	100	20	١
Ibuprofen	5	10	١
(Low Stock Warning)			J
Amoxicillin	75	15	
=======================================	========	========	

Test Case 19: Submit Replenishment Request

Select an option: 4

Enter medicine name for replenishment: Ibuprofen Enter quantity to request: 100

Replenishment Request Submitted Successfully Medicine: Ibuprofen Quantity Requested: 100

Request Status: Pending administrator approval Replenishment request submitted successfully and saved.

Administrator

Admin Menu

Test Case 20: View Staff

Filtering (i.e. Doctor)

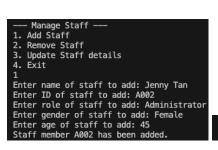


ID	Name	Role	Gender Age	ı
D001 D002	John Smith Emily Clarke	Doctor Doctor	Male 45 Female 38	

Test case 20: Manage Staff

Remove Staff

Update Staff



Enter ID of staff to be removed: D002 Staff ID D002 has been removed.

Enter ID of staff to be updated: D003
Update:
1. ID
2. Name
3. Role
4. Gender
5. Age
6. Exit
2
Enter new name: Mary John

Test Case 21:View Appointments(with outcomes)

Test case 22: View Inventory

Appt ID	Patient Name	Patient ID	Doctor Name	Doctor ID	Status	Date	Time
1	Bob Stone	P1002	John Smith	D001	CONFIRMED	17–Nov	05:00 PM
	Charlie White	P1003	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	10-Nov	04:30 PM
3	Charlie White	P1003	Mary Jane	D003	COMPLETED	21-Nov	11:30 AM
OUTCOME	Diagnosis: Allergy	Prescription: Antibiotics	Service: General Checkup	Notes: Routine check			
4	Bob Stone	P1002	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	19-Nov	11:00 AM
5	Bob Stone	P1002	Emily Clarke	D002	CONFIRMED	1-Nov	10:30 AM
6	Alice Brown	P1001	John Smith	D001	PENDING PHARMACIST	25-Nov	i 02:00 PM
	Charlie White	P1003	Mary Jane	D003	COMPLETED	20-Nov	i 02:30 PM
DUTCOME	Diagnosis: Headache	Prescription: Ibuprofen	Service: Ultrasound	Notes: I think he sick			
8	Charlie White	P1003	John Smith	D001	PENDING	28-Nov	04:00 PM
9	Alice Brown	P1001	Mary Jane	D003	DECLINED	23-Nov	10:00 A
10	Alice Brown	P1001	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	5-Nov	12:30 PM
11	Bob Stone	P1002	John Smith	D001	DECLINED	15-Nov	05:30 PM
12	Bob Stone	P1002	Mary Jane	D003	CANCELLED	9-Nov	10:30 A
13	Alice Brown	P1001	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING_PHARMACIST	5-Nov	09:30 AM
14	Bob Stone	P1002	Mary Jane	D003	PENDING_PHARMACIST	7–Nov	11:00 A
15	Bob Stone	P1002	Emily Clarke	D002	COMPLETED	1-Dec	10:30 A
DUTCOME	Diagnosis: Headache	Prescription: Ibuprofen	Service: Knee Surgery	Notes: Looks serious			
16	Alice Brown	P1001	Mary Jane	D003	DECLINED	3-Nov	02:00 PM
	Bob Stone	P1002	Mary Jane	D003	PENDING	20-Nov	09:30 A
18	Bob Stone	P1002	Emily Clarke	D002	PENDING	24-Nov	05:30 PM
19	Alice Brown	P1001	John Smith	D001	PENDING_PHARMACIST	14-Nov	09:30 AM
20	Alice Brown	P1001	Mary Jane	D003	CANCELLED	16-Nov	02:30 PM

Medication Inventory								
Medicine Name	Quantity	Threshold						
Paracetamol Ibuprofen Amoxicillin	100 5 90	20 10 15						

Test Case 22: Manage Inventory

Remove Medicine

Updating stock

Enter name of new medicine: Panadol Enter stock of new medicine: 50 Enter low stock alert level of new medicine: 20 Panadol has been added to the inventory

Enter name of medicine to be removed: Amoxicillin Amoxicillin has been removed.

Enter name of medicine to update stock: Paracetamol Enter new stock level: 90
Paracetamol's stock has been updated to 90

Changing Low stock Level Alert

Test case 23: Replenishment Request

Enter name of medicine to change low stock alert level: Paracetamol | Ibuparacetamol | Ibuparacetamol | Ibuparacetamol | Paracetamol | Ibuparacetamol | Ibupara

١.	Replenishment Requests									
Ī	Name	I	Requested	Quantity	١	Pharmacist	ID	Ī	Status	Ī
	Paracetamol Ibuprofen		100 100			P001 P001			DECLINED PENDING	_
Enter the name of the medicine whose request is to be approved/declined: Ibuprof Request for Ibuprofen has been approved. The medicine's stock is now 105									= Ibuprofen	

Login System and Password Management

Test case 25: User Login

Test case 26: Wrong Password

Reflection

Difficulties encountered:

- Keeping track of available appointment slots, handling booking and rescheduling appointments

 We store a list of appointments in a file called Appointment_List.csv. There is a class called

 ApptManager to handle the logic for booking and rescheduling.
- Importing Staff/Patient etc lists from files
- We made sure that the columns in the CSV files matched the fields for the objects in our HMS database. Errors or incorrect data placement may result from improper matching.

Knowledge gained:

- We learned how to design a hospital management system in an object-oriented way using concepts, like patients, doctors, appointments, and bills, which can be modeled as objects.
- **Abstraction**: You use interfaces and abstract classes to keep the functionality and data apart. An abstract class, like the User class, might specify the user-related actions without disclosing the implementation specified in the Patient, Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator accounts.
- **Inheritance**: Specialized classes like Patient, Doctor, Pharmacist, and Administrator inherit base classes like User. The specialized classes can inherit variables from the base class, like userId, password, and userType.
- **Encapsulation:** Every system entity, such as a patient, doctor, appointment, etc, has its unique data and methods to interact with it. For instance, you could have methods like getPatientId() so that the variable patientId is read-only.

We learned that the capacity to load and preserve data from external files is frequently necessary for an HMS. This could be accomplished using text-based formats like CSV to store the basic data in text files.

Further Improvement Suggestions:

- **User-Friendly Interface**: A responsive and user-friendly graphical user interface, for instance, a central dashboard that shows important data and real-time indicators, such as future appointments and prescriptions for patients.
- **Database improvements**: Using a database like MongoDB can provide several benefits like scalability, as a developing hospital administration system that handles substantial volumes of patient data can benefit from having a dedicated database system.
- **Enhanced Error Handling**: We can record information like problem messages, impacted modules, timestamps, and the user who experienced the error. We can implement a centralized logging system that keeps track of all errors