

Chapter 1

Introduction

Human Body is a very complex and sophisticated structure and comprises of millions of functions. All these complicated functions have been understood by man him, part-by-part their research and experiments. As science and technology progressed, medicine became an integral part of the research. Gradually, medical science became an entirely new branch of science. As of today, the Health Sector comprises of Medical institutions i.e. Hospitals, HOSPITALs etc. research and development institutions and medical colleges. Thus the Health sector aims at providing the best medical facilities to the common man

1.1 Background Study

System Analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination. Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system. One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

1.2 Problem Statement

Since Hospital is associated with the lives of common people and their day-to-day routines so I decided to work on this project.

The manual handling of the record is time consuming and highly prone to error. The purpose of this project is to automate or make online, the process of day-to-day activities like Room activities, Admission of New Patient, Discharge of Patient, Assign a Doctor, and finally compute the bill etc. I have tried my best to make the complicated process Hospital Management System as simple as possible using Structured & Modular technique & Menu oriented interface. I have tried to design the software in such a way that user may not have any difficulty in using this package & further expansion is possible without much effort. Even though I cannot claim that this work to be entirely exhaustive, the main purpose of my exercise is perform each Hospital's activity in computerized way rather than manually which is time consuming.

I am confident that this software package can be readily used by non-programming personal avoiding human handled chance of error.

1.3 Motivation and Objectives of the Project

Hospital are the essential part of our lives, providing best medical facilities to people suffering from various ailments, which may be due to change in climatic conditions, increased work-load, emotional trauma stress etc. It is necessary for the hospitals to keep track of its day-to-day activities & records of its patients, doctors, nurses, ward boys and other staff personals that keep the hospital running smoothly & successfully.

But keeping track of all the activities and their records on paper is very cumbersome and error prone. It also is very inefficient and a time-consuming process Observing the continuous increase in population and number of people visiting the hospital. Recording and maintaining all these records is highly unreliable, inefficient and error-prone. It is also not economically & technically feasible to maintain these records on paper. Thus keeping the working of the manual system as the basis of our project. We have developed an automated version of the manual system, named as "Administration support system for medical institutions".

The main aim of our project is to provide a paper-less hospital up to 90%. It also aims at providing low-cost reliable automation of the existing systems. The system also provides excellent security of data at every level of user-system interaction and also provides robust & reliable storage and backup facilities.

1.4 Advantages

The software helps to handle the entire administration of hospitals and healthcare facilities. Typically, such a software includes various modules that help doctors manage their assignments and schedules, carry out patient registration, maintain store inventory records, keep track of medicine, administration, maintain blood bank (with available blood type) details, individual record of patients with their test reports, nursing and housekeeping service details, financial information, including final billing & payments, insurance details and much more. After the customized software is implemented and integrated into the system, patient care and hospital administration becomes an easy job.

Chapter 2

REQUIREMENT AND SPECIFICATION

2.1 Hardware Requirements

Processor: Intel core i3/i5
RAM : 2 GB(minimum)
Hard disk : 1TB
Input device : Mouse and Key board
Output device : Monitor

2.2 Software Requirements

Front End : PHP
Back End : MySQL
Operating System : windows 10
Browser : Google chrome

Chapter 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 ER Diagram

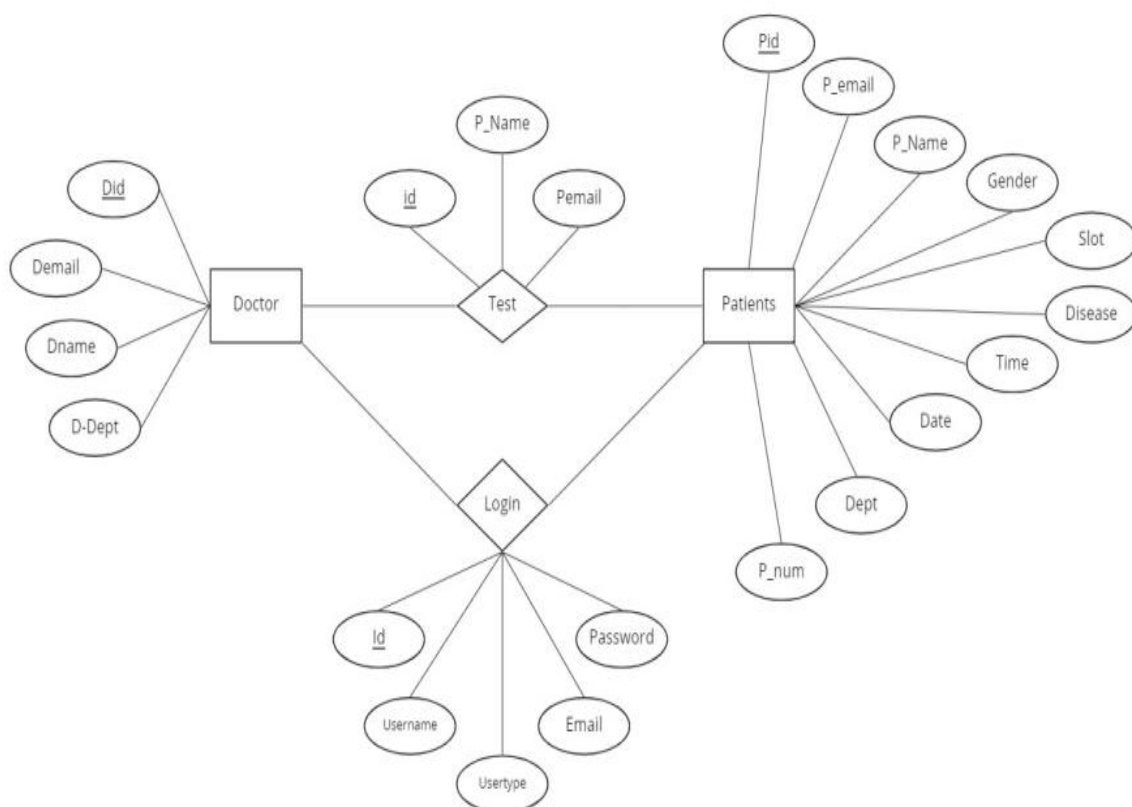


Fig 3.1:ER Diagram

The Fig 3.1 shows , ER DIAGRAM describes inter related things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge.

3.2 Schema diagram

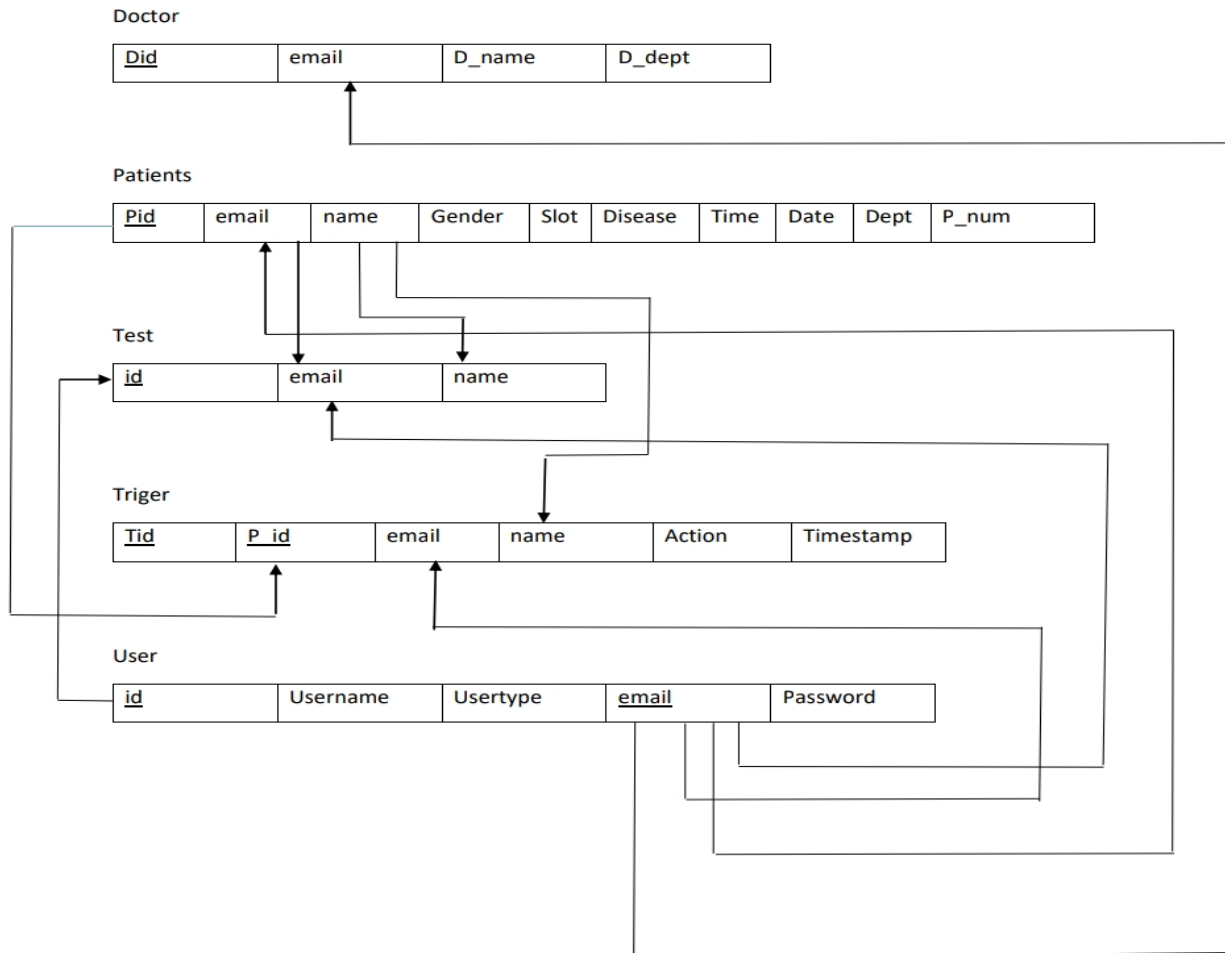


Fig 3.2: Schema Diagram

The Fig 3.2 shows, the schema diagram of a database system is its structure describe in formal language supported by the database management system. The formal definition of data base schema is set of formulas integrity constraints imposed on the database.

3.3 Implementation

TABLE 3.3.1: DOCTORS TABLE

Column Name	Data type and Size	Constraint	Description
did	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the doctor id
email	Varchar(50)		Represent email
doctorname	Varchar(50)		Represent Doctor name
dept	Varchar(100)		Represent Doctor's department

TABLE 3.3.2: PATIENTS TABLE

Column Name	Data type and Size	Constraint	Description
Pid	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the patient id
Email	Varchar(50)		Represent email
Name	Varchar(50)		Represent name
Gender	Varchar(50)		Represent gender
Slot	Varchar(50)		Represent slots
Disease	Varchar(50)		Represent disease
Time	Time		Represent time
Date	Date		Represent date
Dept	Varchar(50)		Represent department
number	Varchar(10)		Represent number

TABLE 3.3.3: TEST TABLE

Column Name	Data type and Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the patient id
name	Varchar(20)		Represent name
email	Varchar(20)		Represent email

TABLE 3.3.4: TRIGER TABLE

Column Name	Data type and Size	Constraint	Description
Tid	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the trigr id
Pid	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the patirnt id
Email	Varchar(50)		Represent email
Name	Varchar(20)		Represent name
Action	Varchar(20)		Represent action
timestamp	datetime		Represent timestamp

TABLE 3.3.5: USER TABLE

Column Name	Data type and Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Int(11)	Primary key	It uniquely identifies the user id
Username	Varchar(50)		Represent user name
Usertype	Varchar(50)		Represent user type
Email	Varchar(50)		Represent email
password	Varchar(1000)		Represent password

Chapter 4

TESTING

4.1 Integration Testing

Integration testing done before, during and after integration of a new module into the main software package. This involves testing of each individual code module. One piece of software can contain several modules which are often created by several different programmers. It is crucial to test each modules effect on the entire program model. After integration testing the project works successfully.

4.2 Unit Testing

Unit testing performed on each module or block of code during development. Unit testing is normally done by the programmer who writes the code.

4.3 System Testing

System testing done by a professional testing agent on the completed software product before it is introduced to the market.

4.4 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is a beta testing of the product done by the actual end user.

4.5 Recovery Testing

Recovery testing is done to demonstrate a software salutation is reliable, trustworthy and can successfully recoup form possible crashes.

4.6 Functional Testing

Functional Testing also known as functional completeness testing. Functional Testing involves trying to think of any possible missing functions. Testers might make a list of additional functionalities that a product could to improve it during functional testing.

4.7 Hardware/Software Testing

IBM refers to Hardware/Software testing as “HW/SW Testing”. This is when the tester focuses his/her attention on the interactions between the hardware and software during system testing.

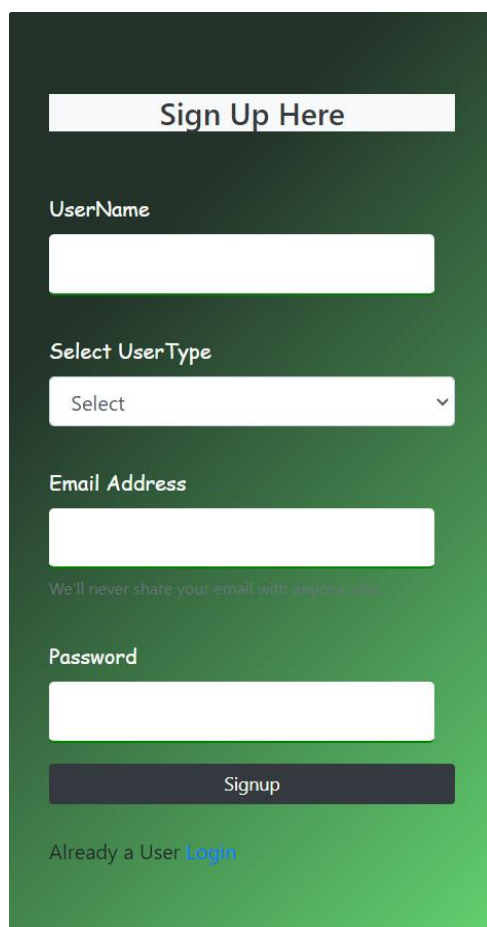
4.8 Security Testing

Security Testing is a variant of Software Testing which ensures, that system and applications in an organization, are free from any loopholes that may cause a big loss. Security testing of any system is about finding all possible loopholes and weaknesses of the system which might result into a loss of information at the hands of the employees or outsiders of the Organization.

Chapter 5

5.1 Snapshots

Sign up page

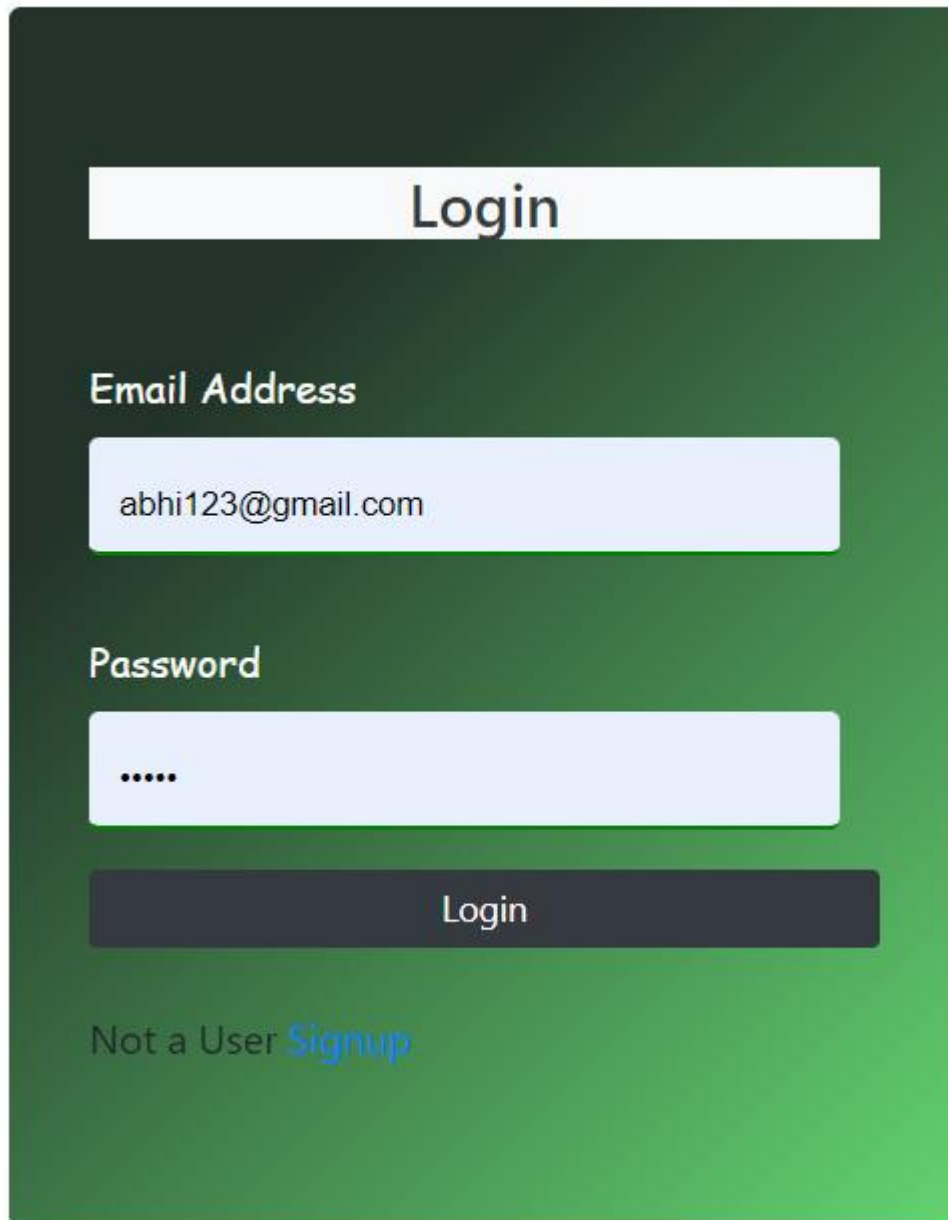


The image shows a mobile-style sign-up form on a green gradient background. At the top is a white button labeled 'Sign Up Here'. Below it are four input fields: 'UserName' (a white text box), 'Select UserType' (a white dropdown menu with 'Select' and a downward arrow), 'Email Address' (a white text box), and 'Password' (a white text box). Below the password field is a dark grey button labeled 'Signup'. At the bottom, the text 'Already a User' is followed by a blue link labeled 'Login'. A small grey text line 'We'll never share your email with anyone else.' is positioned between the email and password fields.

Fig 5.1.1: Sign up page

The Fig. 5.1.1 shows Sign up page, using Username, User type, Email, Password user can sign up.

Login page

The image shows a login page with a green gradient background. At the top, there is a white rectangular box with the word "Login" in black text. Below this, the text "Email Address" is displayed in white. Underneath, a light blue input box contains the email address "abhi123@gmail.com". Further down, the text "Password" is shown in white, followed by a light blue input box containing five dots ".....". Below the password field is a dark grey rectangular button with the word "Login" in white text. At the bottom, the text "Not a User" is followed by a blue link labeled "Signup".

Login

Email Address

abhi123@gmail.com

Password

.....

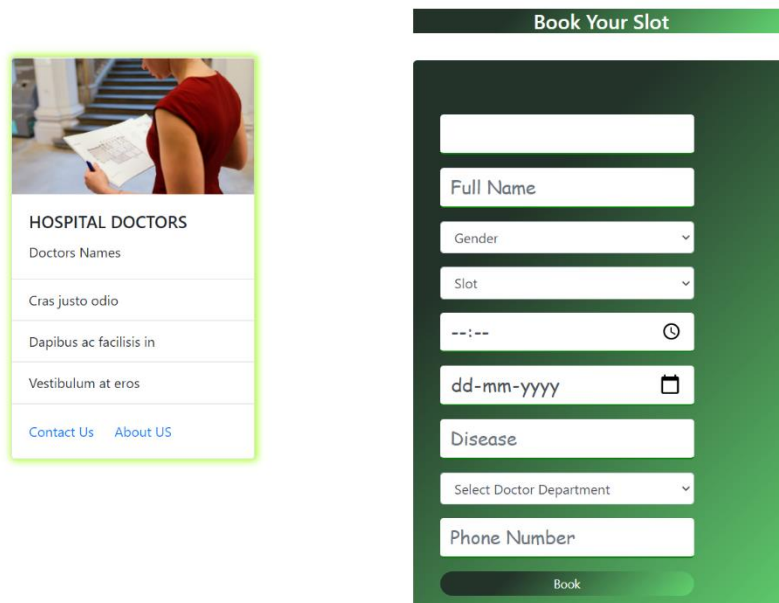
Login

Not a User [Signup](#)

Fig 5.1.2: Login page

The Fig. 5.1.2 shows Login page, using User Email and Password user can Login.

Patients Booking



Book Your Slot

Full Name

Gender

Slot

--:--

dd-mm-yyyy

Disease

Select Doctor Department

Phone Number

Book

Fig 5.1.3: Patients booking

The Fig. 5.1.3, Patients can book their slots using email, full name, Gender, slot timing, date, disease, doctor department and phone number.

Patients Booking Details

H.M.S Home Patients Booking Booking Details Welcome avi										
Department										Search
PID	EMAIL	NAME	GENDER	SLOT	DISEASE	DATE	TIME	D.DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER	EDIT
19	avi11@gmail.com	avi	Male	morning	fever	2022-02-06	11:15:00	corona	23675755751	Delete

Done By:

VISHNU VARDHAN M S

PAVAN KUMAR N

Fig 5.1.4: Patients booking details

The Fig. 5.1.4, Details of the patient who booked the slot, the patient can edit or delete the details.

Doctors Not Availability

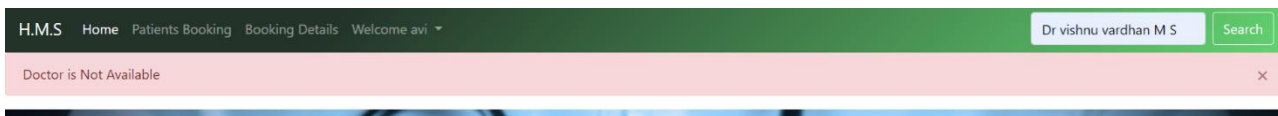


Fig 5.1.5: Doctors not availability

The Fig. 5.1.5 shows whether the Doctor is available. In this case the Doctor is not available.

Doctors Availability

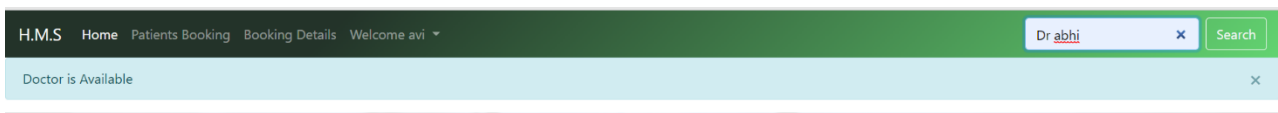


Fig 5.1.6: Doctors availability

The Fig. 5.1.6 Shows the user that the Doctor is available.

Home page



Fig 5.1.7: Home page

The Fig. 5.1.7, Users can access to other features from the home page.

Doctors Booking

Fig 5.1.8: Doctors booking

The Fig. 5.1.8, Doctors books the open slots by entering Email id, Doctor's name, Doctor's Department.

Patients Details

PID	EMAIL	NAME	GENDER	SLOT	DISEASE	DATE	TIME	D.DEPARTMENT	PHONE NUMBER	EDIT	DELETE
2	anees1@gmail.com	anees1 rehman khan	Male	evening1	cold1	2020-02-02	21:20:00	ortho11predict	9874561110	Edit	Delete
5	patient@gmail.com	patien	Male	morning	fevr	2020-11-18	18:06:00	Cardiologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
7	patient@gmail.com	anees	Male	evening	cold	2020-11-05	22:18:00	Dermatologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
8	patient@gmail.com	anees	Male	evening	cold	2020-11-05	22:18:00	Dermatologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
9	aneesurrehman423@gmail.com	anees	Male	morning	cold	2020-11-26	17:27:00	Anesthesiologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
10	anees@gmail.com	anees	Male	evening	fever	2020-12-09	16:25:00	Cardiologists	9874589654	Edit	Delete
15	khushi@gmail.com	khushi	Female	morning	corona	2021-01-23	20:42:00	Anesthesiologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
16	khushi@gmail.com	khushi	Female	evening	fever	2021-01-31	15:46:00	Endocrinologists	9874587496	Edit	Delete
17	aneeqah@gmail.com	aneeqah	Female	evening	fever	2021-01-23	15:48:00	Endocrinologists	9874563210	Edit	Delete
19	127.0.0.1:5000/bookings	ravi	Male	morning	headache	2022-01-20	11:45:00	corona	88617704901	Edit	Delete

Fig 5.1.9 Patients details

The Fig. 5.1.9, Doctor can view all the details the patients and edit.

Patients update the slot details

Update Your Slot

abhi123@gmail.com

pradeep G

Male

morning

18:06

14-02-2022

fever

Cardiologists

9874563210

Update

Fig 5.2.0: Patients update the slot details

The Fig. 5.2.0, Patient slot update form, patient can edit the details.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

6.1 Conclusion

This project has been a rewarding experience in more than one way. The entire project work has enlightened us in the following areas. a) We have gained an insight into the working of the HOSPITAL. This represents a typical real world situation. b) Our understanding of database design has been strengthened this is because in order to generate the final reports of database designing has to be properly followed. c) Scheduling a project and adhering to that schedule creates a strong sense of time management. d) Sense of teamwork has developed and confidence of handling real life project has increased to a great extent. e) Initially, there were problem with the validation but with discussions, we were to implement validations

6.2 Limitations of the system

- o Online payment is not available at this version.
- o Data delete & edit system is not available for all section.
- o User account not verified by Mobile SMS not available in this system.
- o Loss of data due to mismanagement.

APPENDIX

Main.py

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, session, redirect, url_for, flash
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
from flask_login import UserMixin
from werkzeug.security import generate_password_hash, check_password_hash
from flask_login import login_user, logout_user, login_manager, LoginManager
from flask_login import login_required, current_user
from flask_mail import Mail
import json

with open('config.json', 'r') as c:
    params = json.load(c)["params"]

# MY db connection
local_server = True
app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = 'aneeqah'

# this is for getting unique user access
login_manager = LoginManager(app)
login_manager.login_view = 'login'

# SMTP MAIL SERVER SETTINGS

app.config.update(
    MAIL_SERVER='smtp.gmail.com',
    MAIL_PORT='465',
    MAIL_USE_SSL=True,
    MAIL_USERNAME=params['gmail-user'],
    MAIL_PASSWORD=params['gmail-password']
)
```

```
)
mail=Mail(app)

@login_manager.user_loader
def load_user(user_id):
    return User.query.get(int(user_id))

#
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URL']='mysql://username:password@localhost/databas_table_name'
app.config['SQLALCHEMY_DATABASE_URI']='mysql://root:@localhost/hmdbms1'
db=SQLAlchemy(app)

# here we will create db models that is tables
class Test(db.Model):
    id=db.Column(db.Integer,primary_key=True)
    name=db.Column(db.String(100))
    email=db.Column(db.String(100))

class User(UserMixin,db.Model):
    id=db.Column(db.Integer,primary_key=True)
    username=db.Column(db.String(50))
    usertype=db.Column(db.String(50))
    email=db.Column(db.String(50),unique=True)
    password=db.Column(db.String(1000))

class Patients(db.Model):
    pid=db.Column(db.Integer,primary_key=True)
    email=db.Column(db.String(50))
    name=db.Column(db.String(50))
```

```
gender=db.Column(db.String(50))
slot=db.Column(db.String(50))
disease=db.Column(db.String(50))
time=db.Column(db.String(50),nullable=False)
date=db.Column(db.String(50),nullable=False)
dept=db.Column(db.String(50))
number=db.Column(db.String(50))
```

```
classDoctors(db.Model):
    did=db.Column(db.Integer,primary_key=True)
    email=db.Column(db.String(50))
    doctorname=db.Column(db.String(50))
    dept=db.Column(db.String(50))
```

```
classTrigr(db.Model):
    tid=db.Column(db.Integer,primary_key=True)
    pid=db.Column(db.Integer)
    email=db.Column(db.String(50))
    name=db.Column(db.String(50))
    action=db.Column(db.String(50))
    timestamp=db.Column(db.String(50))
```

```
# here we will pass endpoints and run the fuction
```

```
@app.route('/')
```

```
defindex():
```

```
    a=params['gmail-user']
```

```
    returnrender_template('index.html')
```

```
@app.route('/doctors',methods=['POST','GET'])
defdoctors():

    ifrequest.method=="POST":

        email=request.form.get('email')

        doctorname=request.form.get('doctorname')

        dept=request.form.get('dept')

        query=db.engine.execute(f"INSERT INTO `doctors` (`email`,`doctorname`,`dept`) VALUES
({email}},{doctorname}},{dept})")

        flash("Information is Stored","primary")

    returnrender_template('doctor.html')

@app.route('/patients',methods=['POST','GET'])
@login_required
defpatient():

    doct=db.engine.execute("SELECT * FROM `doctors`")

    ifrequest.method=="POST":

        email=request.form.get('email')

        name=request.form.get('name')

        gender=request.form.get('gender')

        slot=request.form.get('slot')

        disease=request.form.get('disease')

        time=request.form.get('time')

        date=request.form.get('date')

        dept=request.form.get('dept')

        number=request.form.get('number')
```

Hospital Database Management System

```
subject="HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

query=db.engine.execute(f"INSERT INTO `patients`
(email`,`name`,`gender`,`slot`,`disease`,`time`,`date`,`dept`,`number`)
VALUES
('{email}','{name}','{gender}','{slot}','{disease}','{time}','{date}','{dept}','{number}')"

# mail starts from here

#mail.send_message(subject, sender=params['gmail-user'], recipients=[email],body=f"YOURbOOKING IS
CONFIRMED THANKS FOR CHOOSING US \nYour Entered Details are :\nName: {name}\nSlot: {slot}")

flash("Booking Confirmed","info")

returnrender_template('patient.html',doct=doct)

@app.route('/bookings')
@login_required
defbookings():
    em=current_user.email
    ifcurrent_user.usertype=="Doctor":
        query=db.engine.execute(f"SELECT * FROM `patients`")
        returnrender_template('booking.html',query=query)
    else:
        query=db.engine.execute(f"SELECT * FROM `patients` WHERE email='{em}'")
        returnrender_template('booking.html',query=query)

@app.route("/edit/<string:pid>",methods=['POST','GET'])
@login_required
defedit(pid):
    posts=Patients.query.filter_by(pid=pid).first()
    ifrequest.method=="POST":
```

```
email=request.form.get('email')

name=request.form.get('name')

gender=request.form.get('gender')

slot=request.form.get('slot')

disease=request.form.get('disease')

time=request.form.get('time')

date=request.form.get('date')

dept=request.form.get('dept')

number=request.form.get('number')

db.engine.execute(f"UPDATE `patients` SET `email` = '{email}', `name` = '{name}', `gender` = '{gender}',
`slot` = '{slot}', `disease` = '{disease}', `time` = '{time}', `date` = '{date}', `dept` = '{dept}', `number` =
'{number}' WHERE `patients`.`pid` = {pid}")

flash("Slot is Updates","success")

returnredirect('/bookings')


returnrender_template('edit.html',posts=posts)


@app.route("/delete/<string:pid>",methods=['POST','GET'])
@login_required
defdelete(pid):

    db.engine.execute(f"DELETE FROM `patients` WHERE `patients`.`pid`={pid}")

    flash("Slot Deleted Successful","danger")

    returnredirect('/bookings')


@app.route('/signup',methods=['POST','GET'])
defsignup():

    ifrequest.method=="POST":

        username=request.form.get('username')

        usertype=request.form.get('usertype')
```

```
email=request.form.get('email')

password=request.form.get('password')

user=User.query.filter_by(email=email).first()

if user:
    flash("Email Already Exist", "warning")
    return render_template('/signup.html')

encpassword=generate_password_hash(password)

new_user=db.engine.execute(f"INSERT INTO `user` (`username`,`usertype`,`email`,`password`) VALUES
('{username}','{usertype}','{email}','{encpassword}')")

# this is method 2 to save data in db

# newuser=User(username=username,email=email,password=encpassword)

# db.session.add(newuser)

# db.session.commit()

flash("Signup Succes Please Login", "success")

return render_template('login.html')

return render_template('signup.html')

@app.route('/login', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def login():
    if request.method == "POST":
        email=request.form.get('email')
        password=request.form.get('password')
        user=User.query.filter_by(email=email).first()

        if user and check_password_hash(user.password, password):
            login_user(user)
```



```
        flash("Login Success","primary")

        returnredirect(url_for('index'))

    else:

        flash("invalid credentials","danger")

        returnrender_template("login.html")

    returnrender_template("login.html")

@app.route('/logout')
@login_required
deflogout():

    logout_user()

    flash("Logout Successful","warning")

    returnredirect(url_for('login'))

@app.route('/test')
deftest():

    try:

        Test.query.all()

        return'My database is Connected'

    except:

        return'My db is not Connected'

@app.route('/details')
@login_required
defdetails():

    # posts=Trigr.query.all()
```

```
posts=db.engine.execute("SELECT * FROM `trigr`")

returnrender_template('triggers.html',posts=posts)

@app.route('/search',methods=['POST','GET'])
@login_required
defsearch():
    ifrequest.method=="POST":
        query=request.form.get('search')
        dept=Doctors.query.filter_by(dept=query).first()
        name=Doctors.query.filter_by(doctorname=query).first()
        ifname:

            flash("Doctor is Available","info")
        else:

            flash("Doctor is Not Available","danger")
    returnrender_template('index.html')

app.run(debug=True)
```

Booking.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}
Booking
{% endblock title %}

{% block body %}
{% with messages=get_flashed_messages(with_categories=True) %}
{% if messages %}
{% for category, message in messages %}

<div class="alert alert-{{ category }}" alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">
    {{ message }}

    <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert" aria-label="Close">
        <span aria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
    </button>
</div>

{% endfor %}
{% endif %}
{% endwith %}
<table class="table">
<thead class="thead-light">
<tr>
<th scope="col">PID</th>
<th scope="col">EMAIL</th>
<th scope="col">NAME</th>
<th scope="col">GENDER</th>
<th scope="col">SLOT</th>
```

```
<thscope="col">DISEASE</th>

<thscope="col">DATE</th>

<thscope="col">TIME</th>

<thscope="col">D.DEPARTMENT</th>

<thscope="col">PHONE NUMBER</th>

<thscope="col">EDIT</th>

<thscope="col">DELETE</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>

{% for post in query %}

<tr>

<thscope="row">{{ post.pid }}</th>

<td>{{ post.email }}</td>

<td>{{ post.name }}</td>

<td>{{ post.gender }}</td>

<td>{{ post.slot }}</td>

<td>{{ post.disease }}</td>

<td>{{ post.date }}</td>

<td>{{ post.time }}</td>

<td>{{ post.dept }}</td>

<td>{{ post.number }}</td>

<td><a href="/edit/{{ post.pid }}"><button class="btn btn-success">Edit </button></a></td>

<td><a href="/delete/{{ post.pid }}"><button onclick="return confirm('Are you sure to Delete data');" class="btn btn-success">Delete </button></a></td>

</tr>

{% endfor %}

</tbody>

</table>
```

```
{% endblock body %}
```

Doctor.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}
Doctors
{% endblock title %}

{% block body %}

<divclass="container">

<divclass="row">

<divclass="col-md-4"></div>
<divclass="col-md-4">
{% with messages=get_flashed_messages(with_categories=true) %}
{% if messages %}
{% for category, message in messages %}

<divclass="alert alert-{ {category} } alert-dismissible fade show"role="alert">

    { {message} }

<buttontype="button"class="close"data-dismiss="alert"aria-label="Close">

    <spanaria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
```

```
</button>

</div>

{ % endfor % }
{ % endif % }
{ % endwith % }

<br>
<h2class="text-center text-white bg-dark">Doctors Booking</h2>

<br>
<formaction="/doctors"method="post"class="jumbotron">

<divclass="form-group">

<inputtype="email"class="form-control"name="email"value={{ current_user.email }} required>

</div>

<divclass="form-group">

<inputtype="text"class="form-control"name="doctorname"placeholder="Doctor Name"required>

</div>

<divclass="form-group">

<inputtype="text"class="form-control"name="dept"placeholder="Doctor Department"required>

</div>
```

```
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-dark btn-sm btn-block">Book</button>

</form>

</div>

<div class="col-md-4"></div>

</div>

</div>

{% endblock body %}
```

Index.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}
HOME
{% endblock title %}

{% block body %}

{% with messages=get_flashed_messages(with_categories=true) %}
{% if messages %}
{% for category, message in messages %}

<div class="alert alert-{{ category }} alert-dismissible fade show" role="alert">

    {{ message }}

<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert" aria-label="Close">
```

```
<spanaria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
</button>
</div>

{ % endfor % }
{ % endif % }
{ % endwith % }

<divid="carouselExampleCaptions" class="carousel slide" data-ride="carousel">
<ol class="carousel-indicators">
  <li data-target="#carouselExampleCaptions" data-slide-to="0" class="active"></li>
  <li data-target="#carouselExampleCaptions" data-slide-to="1"></li>
  <li data-target="#carouselExampleCaptions" data-slide-to="2"></li>
</ol>
<div class="carousel-inner">
  <div class="carousel-item active">
    
    <div class="carousel-caption d-none d-md-block">
      <h5>WELCOME TO H M S</h5>
      <p>Nulla vitae elit libero, a pharetra augue mollis interdum.</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="carousel-item">
    
    <div class="carousel-caption d-none d-md-block">
      <h5>WELCOME TO H M S</h5>
      <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit.</p>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="carousel-item">
```



```
<imgsrc="static/d3.jpg"class="d-block w-100"alt="...">

<divclass="carousel-caption d-none d-md-block">

  <h5>WELCOME TO H M S</h5>

  <p>Praesentcommodocursus magna, velscelerisquenislconsectetur.</p>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<aclass="carousel-control-prev"href="#carouselExampleCaptions"role="button"data-slide="prev">

  <spanclass="carousel-control-prev-icon"aria-hidden="true"></span>

  <spanclass="sr-only">Previous</span>

</a>

<aclass="carousel-control-next"href="#carouselExampleCaptions"role="button"data-slide="next">

  <spanclass="carousel-control-next-icon"aria-hidden="true"></span>

  <spanclass="sr-only">Next</span>

</a>

</div>

{% endblock body %}
```

Login.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}

Login

{% endblock title %}

{% block body %}

<divclass="container mt-3">

<divclass="row">
```

```
<divclass="col-md-4">

</div>

<divclass="col-md-4 jumbotron">

<h4class="text-centerbg-light text-dark">Login</h4>
<br>

{% with messages=get_flashed_messages(with_categories=true) %}
{% if messages %}
{% for category, message in messages %}

<divclass="alert alert-{ {category} } alert-dismissible fade show"role="alert">
    { {message} }

    <buttontype="button"class="close"data-dismiss="alert"aria-label="Close">
        <spanaria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
    </button>
</div>

{% endfor %}
{% endif %}
{% endwith %}

<formaction="/login"method="post">
```

```
<divclass="form-group">
  <labelfor="email">Email Address</label>
  <inputtype="email"class="form-control"id="email"name="email"required>

</div>

<divclass="form-group">
  <labelfor="password">Password</label>
  <inputtype="password"class="form-control"id="password"name="password"required>
</div>

<buttontype="submit"class="btnbtn-dark btn-smbtn-block">Login</button>
</form>

<br>
Not a User <a href="/signup">Signup</a>

</div>

<divclass="col-md-4">

</div>

</div>

</div>

{% endblock body %}
```

Signup.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block title %}
Signup
{% endblock title %}

{% block body %}
<divclass="container mt-3">

<divclass="row">

<divclass="col-md-4">

</div>

<divclass="col-md-4 jumbotron">
<h4class="text-centerbg-light text-dark">Sign Up Here</h4>
<br>

{% with messages=get_flashed_messages(with_categories=true) %}
{% if messages %}
{% for category, message in messages %}

<divclass="alert alert-{{ category }} alert-dismissible fade show"role="alert">
  {{ message }}

  <buttontype="button"class="close"data-dismiss="alert"aria-label="Close">
    <spanaria-hidden="true">&times;</span>
  </button>
</div>

{% endfor %}
{% endif %}
{% endwith %}

<formaction="/signup"method="POST">

<divclass="form-group">
  <labelfor="username">UserName</label>
  <inputtype="text"class="form-control"id="username"name="username"required>
</div>
```

```
<divclass="form-group">

<labelfor="usertype">Select UserType</label>

<selectclass="form-control" id="usertype" name="usertype" required>
  <optionselected>Select</option>
  <optionvalue="Patient">Patient</option>
  <optionvalue="Doctor">Doctor</option>
</select>
</div>

<divclass="form-group">
<labelfor="email">Email Address</label>
<inputtype="email" class="form-control" id="email" name="email" required>
<smallid="emailHelp" class="form-text text-muted">We'll never share your email with anyone else.</small>
</div>

<divclass="form-group">
<labelfor="password">Password</label>
<inputtype="password" class="form-control" id="password" name="password" required>
</div>

<buttontype="submit" class="btn btn-dark btn-sm btn-block">Signup</button>
</form>
<br>
Already a User <a href="/login">Login</a>

</div>

<divclass="col-md-4">

</div>

</div>

</div>

{% endblock body %}
```

References

- [1] "Beginning PHP 4 Databases", Wrox Press Ltd. Paperback-17, October, 2002.70-130 pp.
- [2] Matt Doyle, "Beginning PHP 5.3, 2 ndedition", October 2009. 150-270 pp.
- [3] Luke Welling, Laura Thomson. Sams PHP and MySQL Web Development, 2nd edition, Paperback- 20 February, 2003. 105-209 pp.
- [4] W. Jason Gilmore "Beginning PHP 5 and MySQL 5 from Novice to Professional SECOND EDITION", Jul 9, 2008.100-150 pp.
- [5] Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth and S. Sudarshan "Sixth Edition Database System Conceptsreleased", January 28, 2010. 206-253 pp.
- [6] Server-Side Scripting<http://php.net/manual/en/index.php>, Last accessed on 12/15/2017at 2:33pm
- [7] HTML &CSS <https://www.w3schools.com/>, Last accessed on 10/21/2017at 1:33pm.
- [8] Bootstrap<http://getbootstrap.com/>, last accessed on 09/30/2017at 10:10pm.
- [9] <https://stackoverflow.com/>, last accessed on 11/07/2017 at 2:20am.

