

## P2. DATABASE DESIGN, INITIAL ERD

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TOPIC: Blood Bank Management Database System

### Abstract:

A blood bank is a place where blood is collected and stored before providing it to the patients in need. Blood banks are usually scattered all over the place and are not easily accessible to the individuals who need them because of either health emergencies or blood shortages. Hence it is vital that the blood banks have a organized database by help of which blood units can be supplied within the shortest time possible. In this database we are managing information of blood donors, Organizations, partners of the blood bank, receivers and records of blood units consumed.

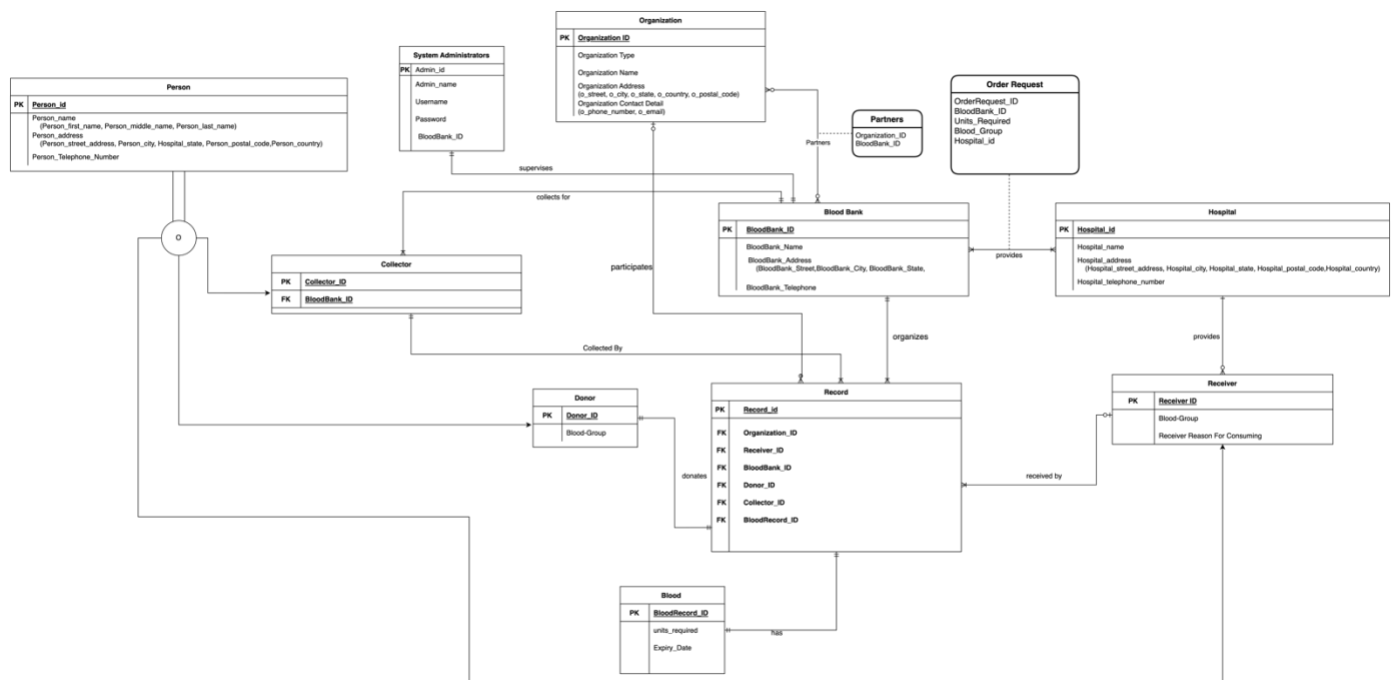
In this database we have the following 12 main entities - Blood Bank, Blood, Hospital, Organization, Partners, Donor, Collector, Receiver, Record, System Administrators, Person, and Order Request.

### Key Design:

<u>ENTITY</u>	<u>PK</u>	<u>FK</u>	<u>ATTRIBUTE</u>
BLOOD BANK	BloodBank_ID		BloodBank_Name, BloodBank_Address, BloodBank_Telephone
BLOOD	Blood_Encounter_ID		Units_Required
HOSPITAL	Hospital_ID		Hospital_name, Hospital_address, Hospital_Telephone_Number
ORGANIZATION	Organization		Organization_Type, Organization_Name, Organization_Address, Organization_Contact_Detail
PARTNERS			Organization_ID, BloodBank_ID
ORDER REQUEST			OrderRequest_ID, BloodBank_ID, Units_Required, Blood_Group,

			Hospital_id
PERSON	Person_ID		Person_name, Person_address, Person_Telephone_Number
DONOR	Donor_ID		Blood-Group
COLLECTOR	Collector_ID	BloodBank_ID	
RECEIVER	Receiver_ID		Blood-Group, Receiver Reason for Consuming
RECORD	Record_ID	Organization_ID, Receiver_ID, BloodBank_ID, Donor_ID, Collector_ID	
SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR	Admin_ID		Admin_name, Username, Password, Blood_bank_id

## ERD:



## Summary of ERD:

1. This ER diagram is a summary of blood banks and the supply chain we are building to form the connectivity among people, hospitals and other organizations helping in providing blood facilities.
2. So, In the ER diagrams we have created 12 entities and with different attributes associated with it.
3. Starting with System Administrator it will store all the basic information of login details of a person (Admin) in which the Admin Id is considered as a primary key for system administrator. It will act as the first page of

the website in which we need to enter Admin\_name, Username, Password and Blood\_id\_number. After entering all the details, we will be able to fetch all user details.

4. The Record entity is the main entity which will link all the various entities involved in any blood donation encounter. It has Record\_id as its primary key and BloodRecord\_id(also called blood bag number) as FK for Blood, BloodBank\_id as FK for Blood Bank, Donor\_id for donor, Receiver\_id as FK for receiver and many more.
5. Person is super class which has some attributes. Its subclasses are Donor, Receiver and collector. A person can be a donor as well as a receiver at different times.
6. For the Blood entity, the Blood has its primary key BloodRecord\_id which will be unique for every blood bag. It will also have an expiry date for the blood.
7. A collector is a person, who is supposed to collect blood from the donor like a nurse. It will always be linked to a single blood bank.
8. Hospital Entity will put an order request (associative entity) with the blood bank. Hospital will also provide the blood bags to the receiver. Blood Bank will provide the blood bags to the hospital for every order request.
9. Organizations (like companies, NGO, etc.) will partner (associative entity) up with the Blood Bank to hold drives for blood collection. If in any record, organization\_id is null, then it will be considered that this encounter was not in any drive. But if otherwise, then it was a part of the drive.
10. Initially we login through system admin it will fetch data from Blood Bank and records. From records, the admin will be able to access everything for any record. They can also access the order requests with any hospitals placed and process them. As we can see through the ER diagram the relationship between system administrator and a Blood Bank is mandatory one and only one, which means that each blood bank should have only one administrator who should have mandatory unique ID and password.
11. The relationship between Blood Bank and collector is mandatory, many to mandatory one which means one blood bank can have many collectors but for each collector will have one blood bank.
12. Entity Organization has Organization ID as a primary key and other attributes like Organization type , organization name and organization address . In this organization, we build a direct relationship with Record which is optional one to optional many relationships. As we know that each organization can have zero or many records, also each record can have either zero or one relationship.
13. In the Record entity we have many foreign keys are they all are the derived attributes from the different entity like:
  - a. Organization\_ID
  - b. Receiver\_ID
  - c. BloodBank\_ID
  - d. Donor\_ID
  - e. Collector\_ID
14. Entity Hospital in the ER diagram defines the Hospital\_ID as a primary key and Hospital\_Name, Hospital Address and hospital telephone\_Number.
15. Blood bank entity and hospital entity has a relationship of one-to-many mandatory on both the sides which means that each blood bank can be linked to many hospitals whereas each hospital can have many blood banks.
16. Hospital further builds a relationship with the receiver in which receiver\_ID is the primary key and other attributes are Blood group and receiver reason for consuming. Receivers form a relationship with records in order to create a record of a receiver and store it into a database.