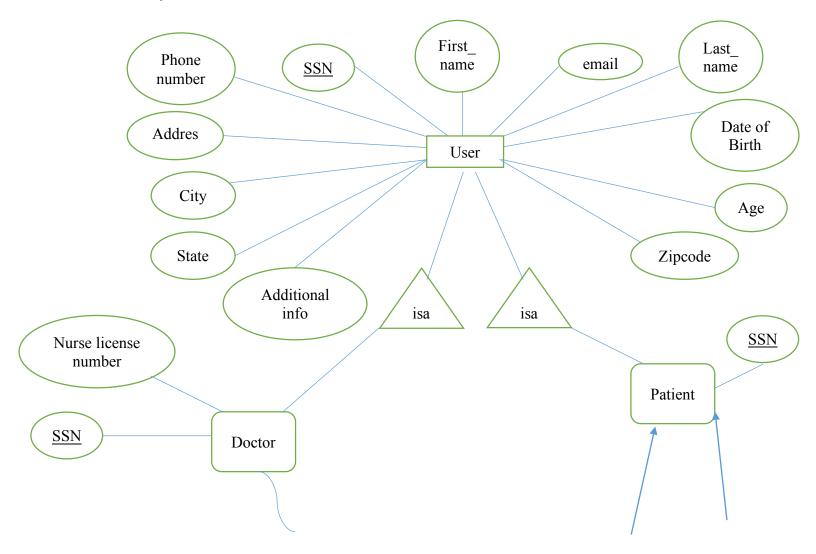
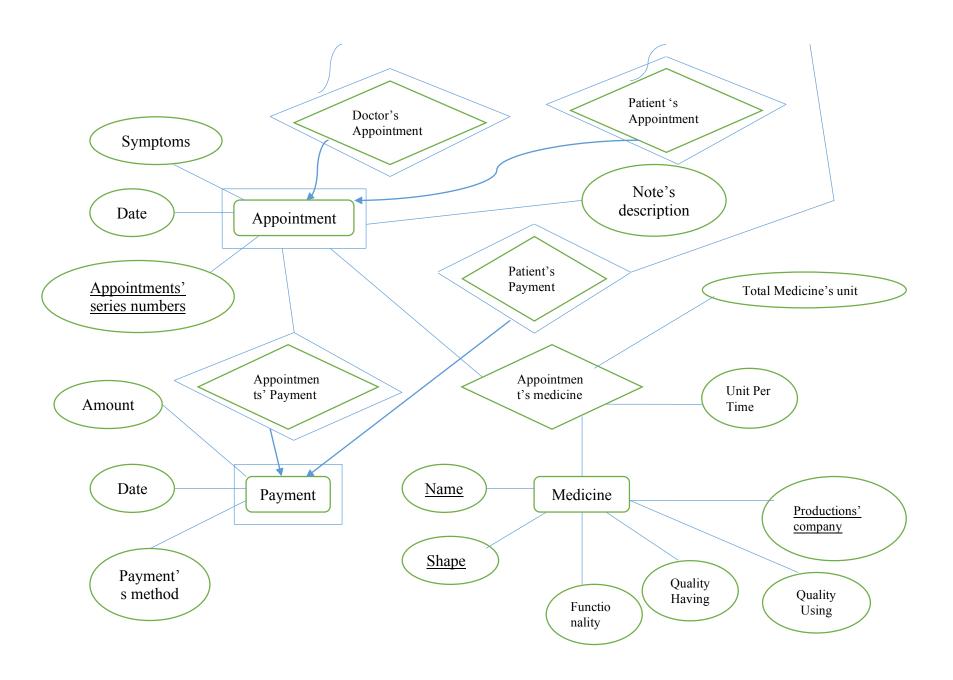
Name: Minh Vu, Chien-Hsiung Chao Group: 5

This is our database Entity Relation





In our database, we have some tables:

- User (ssn, first_name, last_name, age, email, address, city, state, zip_code, phone, date_of_birth)
- **Doctor** (<u>doctor_ssn</u>, doctor_license_number)
- **Doctor_Specialist** (<u>doctor_ssn,</u> doctor_specialist_subject)
- Patient (patient ssn)
- Appointment (appointment series number, doctor ssn, patient ssn, symptoms, date, note)
- Payment (<u>appointment_series_number, date</u>, total_amount_of_money, payment's method, paying_amount_of_money, rest_amount_of_money)
- Medicine (medicine name, medicine shape, medicine producer, functionality, quanlity_having, quanlity_using)
- **Appointment_Medicine** (appointment_series_number, medicine_name, medicine_shape, medicine_producer, unit_per_time, total_amount_of_medicine)

In this database we assume,

Any appointment record has the same symptoms, date and note's description at the same time.

Any appointment record has only one patient

Any payment record has to input in the different date

Based on this database, we could have a minimal Functional Dependencies:

User relaction:

<u>ssn</u>->first_name, last_name, age, email, address, city, state, zip_code, phone, date_of_birth

Doctor relation:

```
\underline{doctor\_ssn} \rightarrow doctor\_license\_number, doctor\_specialist\_subject
```

This is a violation because doctor_license_number is unique and it could generate every attribute, therefore this is a candidate key and it violates 3NF. To eliminate this violation, we spread this into 2 relation

```
doctor_license_number: doctor_ssn, doctor_license_number
```

Both of these attribute is the candidate key, but we choose doctor_ssn is a primary key

doctor_specialist_subject: doctor_ssn, doctor_specialist_subject

Appointment relation:

<u>appointment series number</u> → doctor_ssn, patient_ssn, symptoms, date, note_description

Payment relation:

<u>appointment series number</u>, <u>date</u> → total_amount_of_money, payment's method, paying_amount_of_money, rest amount of money

Medicine relation:

medicine name, medicine shape, medicine producer → functionality, quanlity_having, quanlity_using

Appointment Medicine relation:

<u>appointment series number, medicine name, medicine shape, medicine producer</u> → <u>unit_per_time, total medicine's unit</u>

Conclusion

After these processes of violation eliminations, the result relations do not contain any violation to 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, BCNF and 4NF.