## The SQL database for the Veterinary Clinic consists of the following tables:

### Appointments

In general, this table consists of appointment_id, which can help to identify each appointment if adding new information is required. Column Appointment_type provide information about the way the appointment was agreed upon (customer's calls, messages, drop-in or online). Appointment time – that provides information about the time and date of the appointment. This column has the rule of a unique time of appointment for each vet. It allows adding appointments only at a unique time for each vet, which proves that one vet can have only one appointment in a one-time slot. It will avoid queues and overworking for stuff. Animal_id is a foreign key from Animal Table, it provides the id number of each animal. Symptom_id is for declaring the symptoms, which were the reason for the appointment. The staff_id column shows what vet provides each appointment.

### Staff

This short table has general information about each member of the team. Here there is information about names, positions, phones, and emails can be added. Staff_id is the primary key of this table, it helps identify each member. Nurses don't include in the appointment table because it will depend on if the vet would need nurse help, so maybe in the future, it will be useful to create a schedule of nurses if they don't work full time.

### AnimalOwners

The primary key of this table – owner_id. Also, there are some information about customers: name, email, phone.

### Symptoms

This table is for helping receptionists include new appointments faster. For example, if a customer calls and tries to arraign an appointment, the receptionist immediately can ask about symptom and include the id of the symptom in the appointment table. Also, it can help to arrange an appointment with the right vet, who is responsible for those kinds of symptoms.

### Diagnosis

All possible diagnoses can be included in this table, for adding their id in an appointment table. It can help to systemize information about the treating history of each animal. The primary key – is the id of diagnosis.

### Animals

The primary key of this table is animal id. It also has information about the breed, name, owner_id(foreign key) and age. Age here is a full number of years. For example, if an animal is 4 years and 3 months old, in this table it looks like 4 full years.

### Payments

This table has information about Billing_id (primary key), Billing_date, Billing_amout (the sum in Euro), Payment_method, Appointment_id (foreign key) and Payment_status. The Billing_amount in the Payments table can be used to determine the total amount due for each appointment, and the Payment_method can be used to determine the way payment was done. If the payment was not made, the receptionist can prepare a bill and email it to the patient. Also, the status of payment can be checked in the Payments table in the Payment_status column because sometimes if a customer has an instalment

payment, he/she/they would have Payment_method, but Payment_status would be “In progress” because some installment payment is still being pending.

### InstallmentPayment

This table is for saving information about payments which are instalment. It means, that some customers can have several payments for one appointment, and some installment payments could be later. In this table, the receptionist can check the status of each payment.