

HOSPITAL BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

The hospital blood bank is responsible for management of the hospital's blood stock. This includes maintaining an inventory for each blood group, ensuring an average age of blood at time of issue, and monitoring the amount of blood that becomes out dated or is not used for other reasons.

Blood donation management system:

In short we can say that blood donation management system is an online web application which helps the blood bank and hospitals to look for the blood donor information and to provide direct link between the donor and recipient. It provides the unique identification number at the time of blood donation camp which helps him for the future correspondence.

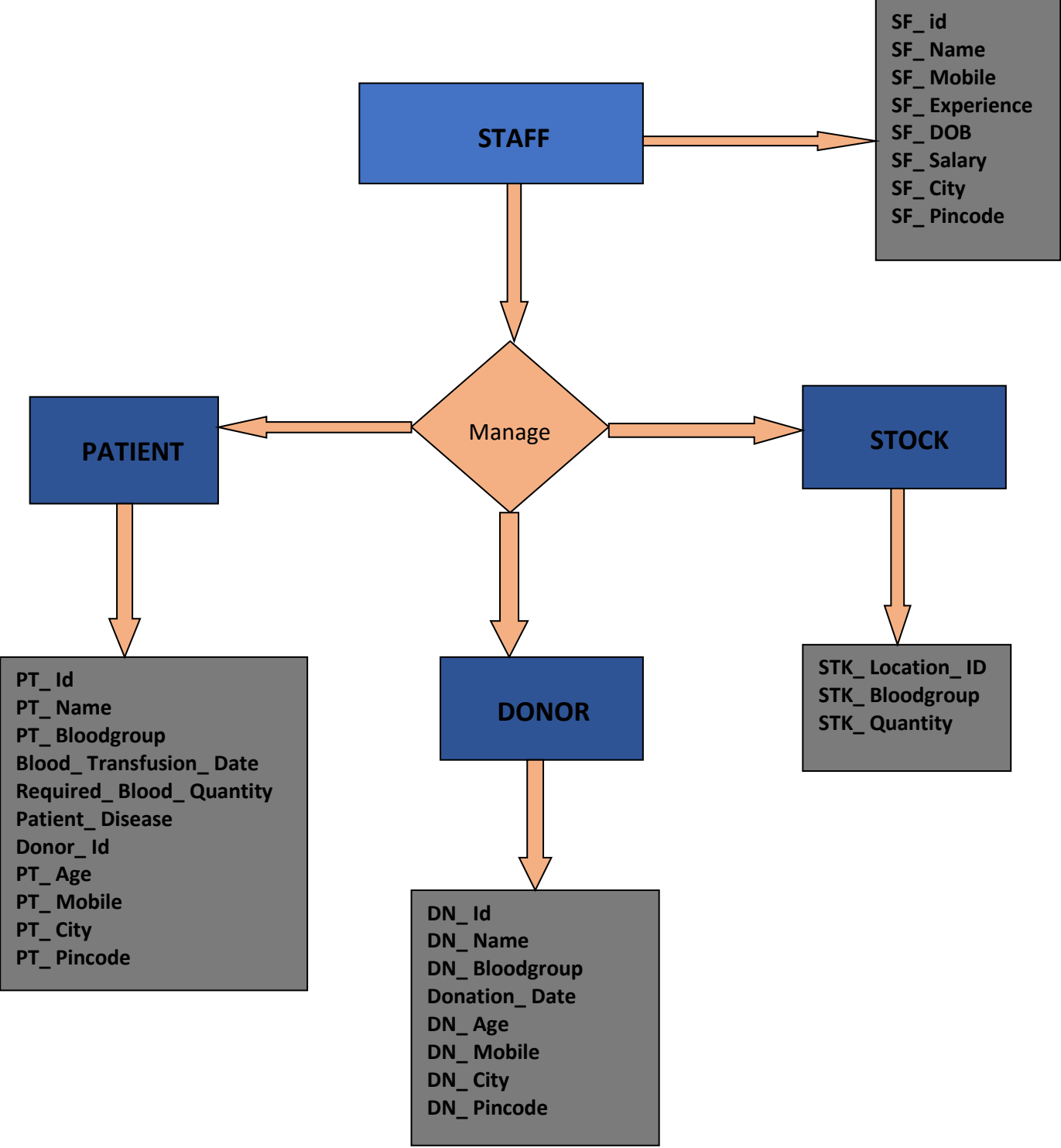
Principle of blood banking:

The discipline of Transfusion Medicine (also known as “Blood Banking”) includes: (i) the collection, testing, processing, and preparation of blood and blood components; (ii) the selection of the most appropriate products and transfusion practice based on laboratory findings and patient need; and (iii) the monitoring of the effectiveness of transfusion as modified by disease, physiological status, or the procedure(s) performed. Certain patient groups (e.g., neonates, oncology patients, hematopoietic progenitor cell transplant recipients, those with sickle cell disease, and others); often require complex pretransfusion processing and specialized product selection and modification.

Table List of Hospital Blood Bank Management Project

[illegible]

ER DIAGRAM



❖ STRUCTURE OF TABLES

Hospital_Staff Table Structure

Hospital_Staff table contains the information about the staff who works in the hospital.

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> desc Hospital_Staff;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
SF_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
SF_Name	varchar(19)	YES		NULL	
SF_Mobile	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
SF_Experience	varchar(14)	YES		NULL	
SF_DOB	date	NO		NULL	
SF_Salary	int(11)	NO		NULL	
SF_City	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
SF_Pincode	int(11)	NO		NULL	

Donor Table Structure

Donor table contains the information about the Donors who have donated the blood.

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> desc Donor;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
DN_Id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
DN_Name	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
DN_Bloodgroup	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Donation_Date	date	NO		NULL	
DN_Age	int(11)	NO		NULL	
DN_Mobile	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
DN_City	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
DN_Pincode	int(11)	NO		NULL	

Patient Table Structure

Patient table contains information about the patients who are admitted in the hospital and needed a blood transfusion.

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> desc Patient;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
PT_Id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
PT_Name	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
PT_Bloodgroup	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Blood_Transfusion_Date	date	NO		NULL	
Required_Blood_Quantity	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Patient_disease	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
Donor_Id	int(11)	NO	MUL	NULL	
PT_Age	int(11)	NO		NULL	
PT_Mobile	bigint(20)	NO		NULL	
PT_City	varchar(15)	NO		NULL	
PT_Pincode	int(11)	NO		NULL	

Stock Table Structure

Stock table contains information about the quantity of blood available in stock and where it is stored.

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> desc Stock;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
STK_Location_ID	int(10)	YES		NULL	
STK_Bloodgroup	varchar(19)	YES		NULL	
STK_Quantity	varchar(19)	YES		NULL	

❖ Content of Tables

Hospital_Staff Table Content

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from hospital_staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113

Donor Table Content

DN_Id	DN_Name	DN_Bloodgroup	Donation_Date	DN_Age	DN_Mobile	DN_City	DN_Pincode
1	Ravi Singh	A positive	2022-06-11	26	8797111222	Punjab	300012
2	Sneha Singh	B positive	2022-06-13	27	8797223222	Punjab	300012
3	Chiro Bakshi	A positive	2022-06-11	27	8797221222	Kolkata	200011
4	Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	2022-06-13	26	8797773222	Pune	401113
5	Arvind Manjrekar	AB positive	2022-06-09	28	8797223856	Pune	401113
6	Ananya Jaiswal	O positive	2022-06-08	27	8711223222	Kolkata	200011
7	Sourabh Iyer	O positive	2022-05-03	31	8797221722	Mumbai	400018
8	Shakshi Pandit	AB positive	2022-05-13	33	8797845662	Mumbai	400018
9	Roshni Sharma	A negative	2022-04-11	31	8757223222	Punjab	300012
10	Kapil Sharma	B negative	2022-05-01	24	8117223222	Mumbai	400018
11	Sonal Shelar	O negative	2022-06-05	31	8763223222	Pune	401113

Patient Table Content

PT_Id	PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Blood_Transfusion_Date	Required_Blood_Quantity	Patient_disease	Donor_Id	PT_Age	PT_Mobile	PT_City	PT_Pincode
101	Asha Parekh	A positive	2022-05-11	500 ml	Jaundice	1	27	8791411222	Punjab	300012
102	Ananya Srivastav	B positive	2022-06-11	500 ml	Malaria	2	26	8797911222	Kolkata	200011
103	Mangal Pandey	A positive	2022-05-12	600 ml	Jaundice	1	35	8733911222	Punjab	300012
104	Rani Srivastav	A positive	2022-05-10	450 ml	Malaria	3	23	8793411222	Kolkata	200011
105	Anjali Mukherji	A positive	2022-06-01	300 ml	Typhoid	1	27	7797911222	Kolkata	200011
106	Pankaj Sharma	B positive	2022-05-23	700 ml	Cholera	2	26	8782911222	Mumbai	400018
107	Atul Verma	A positive	2022-05-23	600 ml	Tuberculosis	3	26	8782911342	Pune	401113
108	Vikram Sharma	B positive	2022-04-21	300 ml	Cholera	4	37	8782911222	Mumbai	400018
109	Ashish Mishra	A positive	2022-03-23	450 ml	Typhoid	3	35	8782918142	Pune	401113
110	Karan Kapoor	B positive	2022-05-23	700 ml	Tuberculosis	4	37	8782911777	Mumbai	400018

Stock Table Content

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select * from Stock;
```

STK_Location_ID	STK_Bloodgroup	STK_Quantity
1	A positive	35 litres
2	B positive	20 litres
3	A positive	15 litres
4	B positive	17 litres
5	AB positive	19 litres
6	O positive	8 litres
7	O negative	9 litres
1	A positive	35 litres
3	A positive	15 litres
2	B positive	20 litres
4	B positive	17 litres
5	AB positive	19 litres

- **How to create Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management database and Hospital_Staff table shown above in SQL:**

How to create Database:

Mysql -h localhost -u root

Create database Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management;

Show databases;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| college |
| company |
| hospital_blood_bank_management |
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| phpmyadmin |
| shop |
| student_management_system |
| tcs |
| test |
+-----+
11 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

Show databases command is used to see all the database created in SQL.

Use Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management;

Use command is used to select the particular database in which you want to make changes.

How to create a Hospital_Staff table in database Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management

Create table Hospital_Staff (SF_id int not null primary key auto_increment, SF_Name varchar(40) not null, SF_Mobile bigint not null, SF_Experience varchar(15) not null, SF_DOB date not null, SF_Salary int not null, SF_City varchar(15) not null, SF_Pincode int not null);

Show tables;

Show tables command is used to see all the tables created in a Particular database.

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_hospital_blood_bank_management |
+-----+
| hospital_staff                            |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.001 sec)
```

Desc table_name syntax i.e Desc Hospital_Staff as shown below is used to see the column constraints which we have added while creating the table.

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> desc Hospital_Staff;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| SF_id      | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| SF_Name    | varchar(19) | YES  |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_Mobile  | bigint(20) | NO   |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_Experience | varchar(14) | YES  |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_DOB     | date      | NO   |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_Salary  | int(11)   | NO   |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_City    | varchar(15) | NO   |     | NULL    |              |
| SF_Pincode | int(11)   | NO   |     | NULL    |              |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

How to insert single row of values into table Hospital_Staff

Insert into Hospital_Staff values (1,'Abhishek Pandit',7977787877,'7 years','1994-03-08',70000,'Mumbai',400018);
 Select * from Hospital_Staff;

Select * from table_name syntax i.e Select * from Hospital_Staff as shown below is used to retrieve all the values which we have inserted in table Hospital_Staff

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> Select * from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| SF_id | ST_Name      | SF_Mobile | SF_Experience | SF_DOB      | SF_Salary | SF_City | SF_Pincode |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1     | Abhishek Pandit | 7977787877 | 7 years      | 1994-03-08 | 70000     | Mumbai | 400018     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)
```

How to insert multiple row of values into table Hospital_Staff

```
Insert into Hospital_Staff (ST_Name, SF_Mobile, SF_Experience,SF_DOB,
SF_Salary, SF_City, SF_Pincode) values ('Snehal Surve',7977787899,'6
years',"1994-03-06",30000,'Mumbai',400018), ('Anagha Surve',7977787833,'6
years',"1994-03-07",40000,'Pune',401113), ('Saylee Patil',7977783499,'5
years',"1994-04-06",40000,'Pune',401111), ('Sunny Singh',9017787899,'5
years',"1993-03-07",30000,'Punjab',300012), ('Ravi Bishnoi',7933337899,'3
years',"1995-03-06",25000,'Kolkata',200011), ('Ashish Singh',7911187899,'4
years',"1991-03-08",30000,'Punjab',300012), ('Shruti Pandit',7113977899,'7
years',"1995-03-19",70000,'Mumbai',400018), ('Akash Dubey',7977799999,'3
years',"1992-07-06",25000,'Kolkata',200011), ('Anagha Shinde',7977149789,'4
years',"1996-08-01",41000,'Pune',401113);
```

```
Select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113

❖ ALTER STATEMENT

The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table. The ALTER TABLE statement is also used to add and drop various constraints on an existing table. Below are the examples of ALTER statements to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.

1. Query to add column in an existing Hospital_Staff table.

Alter table Hospital_Staff add SF_Email varchar(10), add SF_Age int(5);

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> Alter table Hospital_Staff add SF_Email varchar(10), add SF_Age int(5);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.292 sec)
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode	SF_Email	SF_Age
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018	NULL	NULL
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018	NULL	NULL
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113	NULL	NULL
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113	NULL	NULL
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012	NULL	NULL
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011	NULL	NULL
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012	NULL	NULL
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018	NULL	NULL
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011	NULL	NULL
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113	NULL	NULL

2. Query to drop column in an existing Hospital_Staff table.

Alter table Hospital_Staff drop SF_Email, drop SF_Age;

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> Alter table Hospital_Staff drop SF_Email, drop SF_Age;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.201 sec)  
Records: 0 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113

3. Query to change column name in an existing Hospital_Staff table.

Alter table Hospital_Staff change column ST_Name SF_Name varchar(19);

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> Alter table Hospital_Staff change column ST_Name SF_Name varchar(19);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (1.825 sec)
Records: 10  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> Select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode	SF_Age
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018	NULL
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018	NULL
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113	NULL
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401111	NULL
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012	NULL
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011	NULL
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012	NULL
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018	NULL
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011	NULL
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113	NULL

```
10 rows in set (0.001 sec)
```

4. Query to change existing table name

Alter table Hospital_Staff rename to Hospital_Staffs;

Show tables;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> show tables;
```

Tables_in_hospital_blood_bank_management
donor
hospital_staffs
patient
stock

Changing the table name back to its previous name which is Hospital Staff

Alter table Hospital_Staffs rename to Hospital_Staff;

Show tables;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_hospital_blood_bank_management |
+-----+
| donor                                     |
| hospital_staff                           |
| patient                                  |
| stock                                    |
+-----+
```

5. Query to change column constraint in an existing Hospital_Staff table.

Alter table Hospital_Staff modify SF_Experience varchar(14);

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> Alter table Hospital_Staff modify SF_Experience varchar(14);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (1.300 sec)
Records: 10  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> desc Hospital_Staff;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| SF_id          | int(11)       | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| SF_Name        | varchar(19)   | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_Mobile      | bigint(20)    | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_Experience  | varchar(14)   | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_DOB         | date          | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_Salary      | int(11)       | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_City        | varchar(15)   | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_Pincode     | int(11)       | NO   |     | NULL    |                |
| SF_Age         | int(5)        | YES  |     | NULL    |                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```


❖ UPDATE STATEMENT

The UPDATE command is used to update existing rows in a table.

1. Query to update existing in an existing Hospital_Staff table.

Update Hospital_Staff set SF_Pincode=401113 where SF_id=4;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113

❖ SELECT STATEMENT

The SELECT command is used to retrieve data from the database as per the required condition.

We will see some examples of the SELECT command which is used to retrieve data from the table Hospital_Staff as per the required condition.

1. Query to retrieve all the data from the Hospital_Staff table .

Select * from Hospital_STAFF table;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select * from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_id	SF_Name	SF_Mobile	SF_Experience	SF_DOB	SF_Salary	SF_City	SF_Pincode
1	Abhishek Pandit	7977787877	7 years	1994-03-08	70000	Mumbai	400018
2	Snehal Surve	7977787899	6 years	1994-03-06	30000	Mumbai	400018
3	Anagha Surve	7977787833	6 years	1994-03-07	40000	Pune	401113
4	Saylee Patil	7977783499	5 years	1994-04-06	40000	Pune	401113
5	Sunny Singh	9017787899	5 years	1993-03-07	30000	Punjab	300012
6	Ravi Bishnoi	7933337899	3 years	1995-03-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
7	Ashish Singh	7911187899	4 years	1991-03-08	30000	Punjab	300012
8	Shruti Pandit	7113977899	7 years	1995-03-19	70000	Mumbai	400018
9	Akash Dubey	7977799999	3 years	1992-07-06	25000	Kolkata	200011
10	Anagha Shinde	7977149789	4 years	1996-08-01	41000	Pune	401113

2 : Query to find specific columns from Hospital_Staff table.

Select SF_Name,SF_City from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select SF_Name,SF_City from Hospital_Staff;
```

SF_Name	SF_City
Abhishek Pandit	Mumbai
Snehal Surve	Mumbai
Anagha Surve	Pune
Saylee Patil	Pune
Sunny Singh	Punjab
Ravi Bishnoi	Kolkata
Ashish Singh	Punjab
Shruti Pandit	Mumbai
Akash Dubey	Kolkata
Anagha Shinde	Pune

❖ AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS

In database management, an aggregate function or aggregation function is a function where the values of multiple rows are grouped together to form a single summary value.

Types of aggregate functions are:

- COUNT
- SUM
- MAX
- MIN
- AVG

Below are some examples in which we have retrieved the data from the Hospital_Staff table using the aggregate functions with the SELECT clause.

1: Query to count number of Staff ID from Hospital_Staff table.

Syntax : Select count (column name) from table_name ;
i.e Select count(SF_id) from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select count(SF_id) from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+
| count(SF_id) |
+-----+
|           10 |
+-----+
```

2: Query to maximum salary of Staff from Hospital_Staff table.

Syntax : Select max (column name) from table_name ;
Select max(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select max(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+
| max(SF_Salary) |
+-----+
|           70000 |
+-----+
```

3: Query to minimum salary of Staff from Hospital_Staff table.

Syntax : Select min (column name) from table_name ;
Select min(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select min(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+
| min(SF_Salary) |
+-----+
|          25000 |
+-----+
```

4: Query to average salary of Staff from Hospital_Staff table.

Syntax : Select avg (column name) from table_name ;
Select avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+
| avg(SF_Salary) |
+-----+
|    40100.0000 |
+-----+
```

5: Query to add all the salaries of Staff from Hospital_Staff table.

Syntax : Select sum (column name) from table_name ;
Select sum(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> Select sum(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff;
+-----+
| sum(SF_Salary) |
+-----+
|         401000 |
+-----+
```

❖ JOINS

SQL Join statement is used to combine data or rows from two or more tables based on a common field between them. Below are some examples to retrieve data from two tables using joins. Below are the types of Joins:

INNER JOIN

An INNER JOIN is such type of join that returns all rows from both the participating tables where the key record of one table is equal to the key records of another table.

1: Create join from table patient and table donor to show columns DN_Name, DN_Bloodgroup, PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id.

```
Select      DN_Name,      DN_Bloodgroup,      PT_Name,      PT_Bloodgroup,
Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id from Donor inner join Patient on
DN_Id=Donor_ID;
```

DN_Name	DN_Bloodgroup	PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	Donor_Id
Ravi Singh	A positive	Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml	2
Ravi Singh	A positive	Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	1
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml	3
Ravi Singh	A positive	Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml	2
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml	4
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Karan Kapoor	B positive	700 ml	4

2: Create join from table patient and table donor to show columns DN_Name, DN_Bloodgroup, PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id where Donor_ID between 1 and 3 and PT_Name in ascending order.

Select DN_Name, DN_Bloodgroup, PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id from Donor inner join Patient on DN_Id=Donor_ID where Donor_Id between 1 and 3 group by PT_Name asc;

DN_Name	DN_Bloodgroup	PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	Donor_Id
Sneha Singh	B positive	Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml	2
Ravi Singh	A positive	Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	1
Ravi Singh	A positive	Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	1
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml	3
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml	3
Ravi Singh	A positive	Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml	2
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml	3

LEFT JOIN

The LEFT JOIN returns all rows from the left table and the matching rows from the right table. If no matching rows are found in the right table then NULL are used in that columns..

1: Create left join from table patient and table donor to show columns DN_Name, DN_Bloodgroup, PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id.

```
Select      DN_Name,      DN_Bloodgroup,      PT_Name,      PT_Bloodgroup,
Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id from Donor left join Patient on
DN_Id=Donor_ID;
```

DN_Name	DN_Bloodgroup	PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	Donor_Id
Ravi Singh	A positive	Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml	2
Ravi Singh	A positive	Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	1
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml	3
Ravi Singh	A positive	Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml	2
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml	4
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Karan Kapoor	B positive	700 ml	4
Arvind Manjrekar	AB positive	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Ananya Jaiswal	O positive	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Sourabh Iyer	O positive	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Shakshi Pandit	AB positive	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Roshni Sharma	A negative	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Kapil Sharma	B negative	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL
Sonal Shelar	O negative	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

RIGHT JOIN

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all records from the right table (table2), and the matching records from the left table (table1). The result is 0 records from the left side, if there is no match.

1: Create left join from table patient and table donor to show columns DN_Name, DN_Bloodgroup, PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id.

```
Select      DN_Name,      DN_Bloodgroup,      PT_Name,      PT_Bloodgroup,
Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id from Donor right join Patient on
DN_Id=Donor_ID;
```

DN_Name	DN_Bloodgroup	PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	Donor_Id
Ravi Singh	A positive	Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml	2
Ravi Singh	A positive	Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	1
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml	3
Ravi Singh	A positive	Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	1
Sneha Singh	B positive	Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml	2
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml	4
Chiro Bakshi	A positive	Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml	3
Akshay Manjrekar	B positive	Karan Kapoor	B positive	700 ml	4

❖ SUB QUERY

A Subquery or Inner query or a Nested query is a query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause.

Subqueries can be used with the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements along with the operators like =, <, >, >=, <=, IN, BETWEEN, etc.

Below are few examples of Sub Query.

1: Using Subquery to display PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity from Patient table where Donor_Id is 1.

```
select PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id from Patient
where PT_Id in (select PT_Id from patient where Donor_Id =1);
```

PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	Donor_Id
Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	1
Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	1
Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	1

2: Using Subquery in table Hospital_Staff to display city with maximum average staff salary.

Inner query

```
select SF_City, avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City;
```

SF_City	avg(SF_Salary)
Kolkata	25000.0000
Mumbai	56666.6667
Pune	40333.3333
Punjab	30000.0000

Subquery

```
select SF_City, avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City having
avg(SF_Salary)>=all(select avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City);
```


SF_City	avg(SF_Salary)
Mumbai	56666.6667

3: Using Subquery in table Hospital_Staff to display city with minimum average staff salary.

Inner query

```
select SF_City, avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City;
```

SF_City	avg(SF_Salary)
Kolkata	25000.0000
Mumbai	56666.6667
Pune	40333.3333
Punjab	30000.0000

Subquery

```
select SF_City, avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City having
avg(SF_Salary)<=all(select avg(SF_Salary) from Hospital_Staff group by SF_City);
```

SF_City	avg(SF_Salary)
Kolkata	25000.0000

4: Using Subquery in table Patient to display PT_Name, Required_Blood_Quantity, PT_Age details of the patient's who's age are less than the patient with maximum age.

Inner query

```
select max(PT_Age) from Patient;
```

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> select max(PT_Age) from Patient;
+-----+
| max(PT_Age) |
+-----+
|          37 |
+-----+
```

Subquery

```
select PT_Name, Required_Blood_Quantity, PT_Age from Patient where (PT_Age)
<(select max(PT_Age) from Patient);
```

PT_Name	Required_Blood_Quantity	PT_Age
Asha Parekh	500 ml	27
Ananya Srivastav	500 ml	26
Mangal Pandey	600 ml	35
Rani Srivastav	450 ml	23
Anjali Mukherji	300 ml	27
Pankaj Sharma	700 ml	26
Atul Verma	600 ml	26
Ashish Mishra	450 ml	35

❖ VIEWS

A view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.

1. Created view using one table Patient to show PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity.

Create view v1 as select PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity from Patient;
Select * from v1;

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from v1;
```

PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity
Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml
Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml
Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml
Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml
Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml
Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml
Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml
Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml
Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml
Karan Kapoor	B positive	700 ml

2. Created view using one table Patient to show PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity where required blood quantity is less than or equal to 500ml.

Create view v2 as select PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity from Patient where Required_Blood_Quantity<='500ml';

```
MariaDB [hospital_blood_bank_management]> select * from v2;
```

PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity
Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml
Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml
Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml
Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml
Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml
Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml

3. Created view using two tables to show PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, Donor_Id, STK_Bloodgroup, STK_Quantity from Patient table and Stock table.

Create view v3 as select PT_Name, PT_Bloodgroup, Required_Blood_Quantity, STK_Bloodgroup, STK_Quantity from Patient, Stock where Donor_Id= STK_Location_ID group by PT_Name;
Show tables;

```
MariaDB [Hospital_Blood_Bank_Management]> show tables;
```

Tables_in_hospital_blood_bank_management
donor
hospital_staff
patient
stock
v3

Select * from v3;

PT_Name	PT_Bloodgroup	Required_Blood_Quantity	STK_Bloodgroup	STK_Quantity
Ananya Srivastav	B positive	500 ml	B positive	20 litres
Anjali Mukherji	A positive	300 ml	A positive	35 litres
Asha Parekh	A positive	500 ml	A positive	35 litres
Ashish Mishra	A positive	450 ml	A positive	15 litres
Atul Verma	A positive	600 ml	A positive	15 litres
Karan Kapoor	B positive	700 ml	B positive	17 litres
Mangal Pandey	A positive	600 ml	A positive	35 litres
Pankaj Sharma	B positive	700 ml	B positive	20 litres
Rani Srivastav	A positive	450 ml	A positive	15 litres
Vikram Sharma	B positive	300 ml	B positive	17 litres