

# ANIMAL SHELTER

IMT 543  
Final Project (Presentation)



## BUSINESS PROBLEM SPACE

Shelters play a crucial role in providing a safe haven for animals

Challenges: Animal Profiles, Adoption Status, Adopter Details, and Medical History can become overwhelming.

Animal Shelter Database is needed





# Why did I choose this topic?

Love animals

I aim to assist animal shelters making their data managing smoother and enhancing the overall adoption experience, both the shelter side for their operations efficiently and the adopter side



## 2. DDL/physical database design highlights: Procedure

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'SERVERS' tree shows a connection to 'localhost, <default> (sa)'. Under 'Databases', several databases are listed, including 'animal2', 'animalFinal', 'AnimalShelter', 'animalTest', 'pubs', 'SampleSuperStore', 'SSENSEDataset', 'UNIVERSITY', and 'VideoGameSales'. The main pane shows the 'AnimalFinal.sql' script with the following SQL code:

```
290
291 /*
292 Q1 Write the SQL code to create two (2) stored procedures to populate transactional tables.
293 */
294 CREATE PROCEDURE SendAdoptionNotification
295     @AdopterID INT,
296     @AnimalID INT,
297     @AdoptionDate DATE
298 AS
299 BEGIN
300     DECLARE @AdopterName VARCHAR(255);
301     DECLARE @AnimalName VARCHAR(255);
302     DECLARE @Email VARCHAR(255);
303     DECLARE @NotificationMessage NVARCHAR(1000);
304
305     -- Retrieve adopter information
306     SELECT @AdopterName = CONCAT(FirstName, ' ', LastName), @Email = Email
307     FROM Adopter
308     WHERE AdopterID = @AdopterID;
309
310     -- Retrieve animal information
311     SELECT @AnimalName = AnimalName
312     FROM Animal
313     WHERE AnimalID = @AnimalID;
314
315     -- Construct notification message
316     SET @NotificationMessage = N'Dear ' + @AdopterName + '
317     Congratulations! You have successfully adopted ' + @AnimalName + '
318     The adoption took place on ' + CONVERT(NVARCHAR, @AdoptionDate, 120) + '. Thank you for choosing us!';
319
320     PRINT @NotificationMessage;
321 END;
```

Below the script, the 'Messages' pane shows the execution results:

Messages

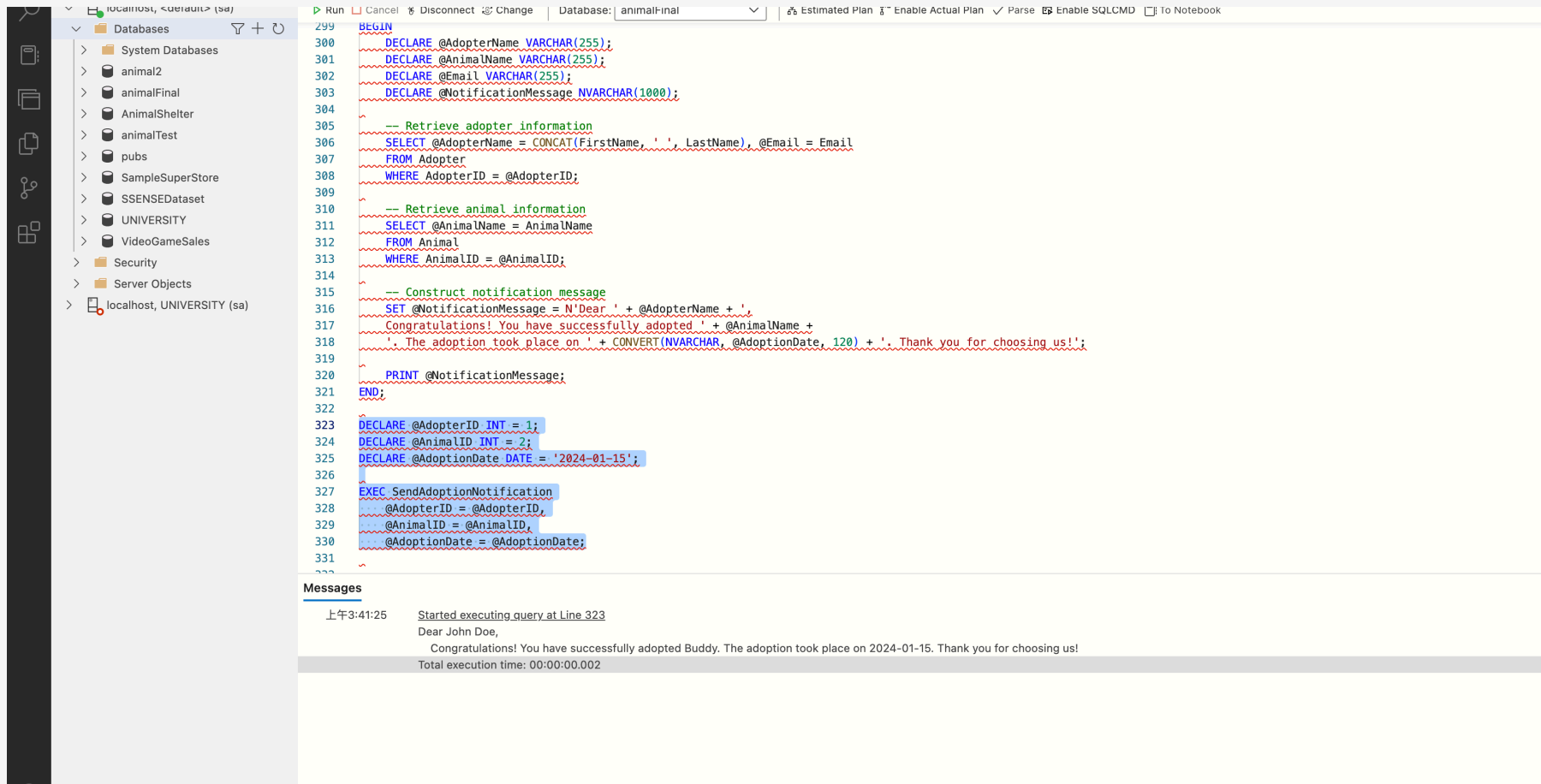
上午3:39:03 Started executing query at Line 294

Msg 2714, Level 16, State 3, Procedure SendAdoptionNotification, Line 1

There is already an object named 'SendAdoptionNotification' in the database.

Total execution time: 00:00:00.003

## 2. DDL/physical database design highlights: Procedure



The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface on the left, showing a server instance 'localhost, UNIVERSITY (sa)' with various databases listed. The main window shows a SQL query editor with a stored procedure named 'SendAdoptionNotification'. The procedure is written in T-SQL and includes variable declarations, comments, and SQL statements to retrieve adopter and animal information, construct a notification message, and print it. The procedure is executed with specific parameters for AdopterID, AnimalID, and AdoptionDate.

```
299 BEGIN
300     DECLARE @AdopterName VARCHAR(255);
301     DECLARE @AnimalName VARCHAR(255);
302     DECLARE @Email VARCHAR(255);
303     DECLARE @NotificationMessage NVARCHAR(1000);
304
305     -- Retrieve adopter information
306     SELECT @AdopterName = CONCAT(FirstName, ' ', LastName), @Email = Email
307     FROM Adopter
308     WHERE AdopterID = @AdopterID;
309
310     -- Retrieve animal information
311     SELECT @AnimalName = AnimalName
312     FROM Animal
313     WHERE AnimalID = @AnimalID;
314
315     -- Construct notification message
316     SET @NotificationMessage = N'Dear ' + @AdopterName + ',
317     Congratulations! You have successfully adopted ' + @AnimalName +
318     'The adoption took place on ' + CONVERT(NVARCHAR, @AdoptionDate, 120) + '. Thank you for choosing us!';
319
320     PRINT @NotificationMessage;
321 END;
322
323 DECLARE @AdopterID INT = 1;
324 DECLARE @AnimalID INT = 2;
325 DECLARE @AdoptionDate DATE = '2024-01-15';
326
327 EXEC SendAdoptionNotification
328     @AdopterID = @AdopterID,
329     @AnimalID = @AnimalID,
330     @AdoptionDate = @AdoptionDate;
331
```

**Messages**

上午3:41:25 Started executing query at Line 323  
Dear John Doe,  
Congratulations! You have successfully adopted Buddy. The adoption took place on 2024-01-15. Thank you for choosing us!  
Total execution time: 00:00:00.002

## 2. DDL/physical database design highlights: Trigger

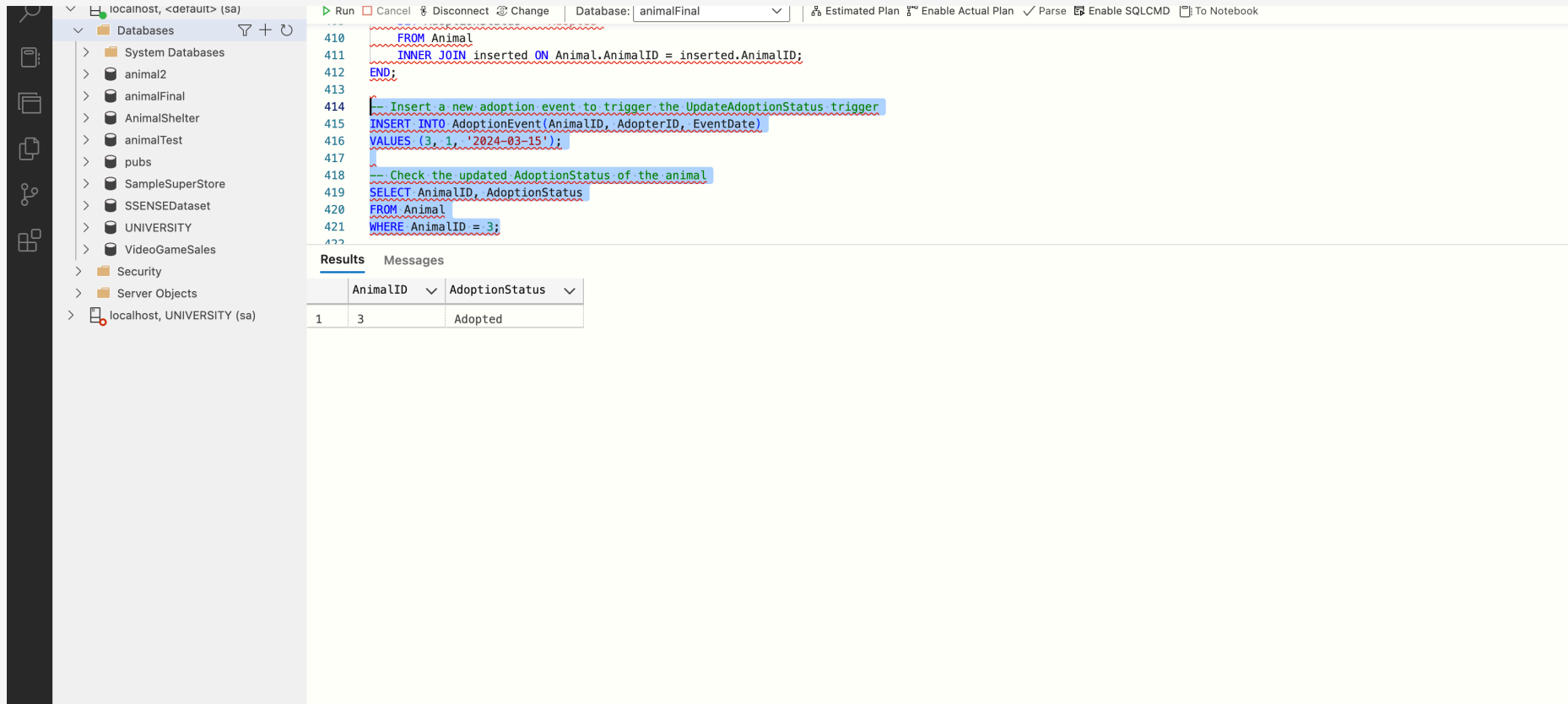
The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'SERVERS' tree shows a connection to 'localhost, <default> (sa)'. Under 'Databases', the 'animalFinal' database is selected. The main pane shows a SQL script named 'AnimalFinal.sql' with the following content:

```
399 ~
400 ~
401 -- Create a trigger that updates the AdoptionStatus when a new adoption event is recorded
402 CREATE TRIGGER UpdateAdoptionStatus
403 ON AdoptionEvent
404 AFTER INSERT
405 AS
406 BEGIN
407     -- Update the AdoptionStatus of animals involved in the new adoption events
408     UPDATE Animal
409     SET AdoptionStatus = 'Adopted'
410     FROM Animal
411     INNER JOIN inserted ON Animal.AnimalID = inserted.AnimalID;
412 END;
413 ~
414 -- Insert a new adoption event to trigger the UpdateAdoptionStatus trigger
415 INSERT INTO AdoptionEvent(AnimalID, AdopterID, EventDate)
416 VALUES (3, 1, '2024-03-15');
417 ~
418 -- Check the updated AdoptionStatus of the animal
419 SELECT AnimalID, AdoptionStatus
420 FROM Animal
421 WHERE AnimalID = 3;
422 ~
423 ~
424 /*
425 03 Write the SQL code to create two (2) computed columns
426 */
427 -- Add Computed Column for Full Name
428 ALTER TABLE Animal
429 ADD FullName AS (CONCAT(AnimalName, ' the ', Species));
430 ~
431 -- Retrieve data with the new computed column
```

Below the script, the 'Messages' pane shows the execution results:

```
上午3:44:32 Started executing query at Line 401
Msg 2714, Level 16, State 2, Procedure UpdateAdoptionStatus, Line 2
There is already an object named 'UpdateAdoptionStatus' in the database.
Total execution time: 00:00:00.003
```

## 2. DDL/physical database design highlights: Trigger



The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'Databases' folder is expanded, showing a list of databases including 'animalFinal'. The main pane shows a SQL script with the following content:

```
410 FROM Animal
411 INNER JOIN inserted ON Animal.AnimalID = inserted.AnimalID;
412 END;
413
414 -- Insert a new adoption event to trigger the UpdateAdoptionStatus trigger
415 INSERT INTO AdoptionEvent(AnimalID, AdopterID, EventDate)
416 VALUES (3, 1, '2024-03-15');
417
418 -- Check the updated AdoptionStatus of the animal
419 SELECT AnimalID, AdoptionStatus
420 FROM Animal
421 WHERE AnimalID = 3;
```

Below the script, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

AnimalID	AdoptionStatus
1	Adopted



### 3. Retrieving data from the database (SQL)

Databases

- > System Databases
- > animal2
- > animalFinal
- > AnimalShelter
- > animalTest
- > pubs
- > SampleSuperStore
- > SSENSEDataset
- > UNIVERSITY
- > VideoGameSales
- > Security
- > Server Objects
- > localhost, UNIVERSITY (sa)

```
445  /*
446  Q: Write the SQL code to create two (2) different complex queries.
447  */
448  DECLARE @AvgAge INT;
449
450  -- Calculate Average Age
451  SELECT @AvgAge = AVG(Age)
452  FROM Animal
453  WHERE AdoptionStatus = 'Adopted';
454
455  -- Query Adoption Statistics
456  SELECT
457      Type.TypeName AS AnimalType,
458      COUNT(AdoptionRecord.AdoptionID) AS AdoptionCount,
459      @AvgAge AS AverageAdoptedAge
460  FROM AdoptionRecord
461  JOIN Animal ON AdoptionRecord.AnimalID = Animal.AnimalID
462  JOIN Type ON Animal.TypeID = Type.TypeID
463  GROUP BY Type.TypeName
464  ORDER BY AdoptionCount DESC;
465
```

Results Messages

	AnimalType	AdoptionCount	AverageAdoptedAge
1	Dog	10	2
2	Cat	8	2

### 3. Retrieving data from the database (SQL)

Databases

System Databases

animal2

animalFinal

AnimalShelter

animalTest

pubs

SampleSuperStore

SSENSEdataset

UNIVERSITY

VideoGameSales

Security

Server Objects

localhost, UNIVERSITY (sa)

```
509
510 -- Common Table Expression (CTE) for Veterinary Visits
511 WITH VetVisitInfo AS (
512     SELECT
513         A.AnimalID,
514         A.AnimalName,
515         A.Species,
516         COUNT(VV.VetVisitID) AS TotalVisits,
517         AVG(A.Age) AS AverageAgeDuringVisits,
518         MAX(VV.VisitDate) AS MostRecentVisitDate,
519         S.StaffName AS MostRecentVisitStaff
520     FROM
521         Animal A
522     JOIN
523         VetVisit VV ON A.AnimalID = VV.AnimalID
524     JOIN
525         Staff S ON VV.StaffID = S.StaffID
526     WHERE
527         A.AdoptionStatus = 'Adopted'
528     GROUP BY
529         A.AnimalID, A.AnimalName, A.Species, S.StaffName
530 )
531
532 -- Query using the CTE
533 SELECT *
534 FROM VetVisitInfo
535 ORDER BY MostRecentVisitDate DESC;
536
```

Results

Messages

	AnimalID	AnimalName	Species	TotalVisits	AverageAgeDuringVisits	MostRecentVisitDate	MostRecentVisitStaff
1	10	Rocky	Dog	1	4	2024-10-12	Dr. Harris
2	13	Milo	Cat	1	2	2024-06-15	Nurse Moore
3	7	Bella	Cat	1	3	2024-03-12	Dr. Taylor
4	3	Mittens	Cat	1	1	2024-02-05	Dr. Smith
5	5	Oscar	Cat	1	4	2024-01-20	Nurse Johnson
6	2	Buddy	Dog	1	3	2024-01-15	Nurse Davis

# Takeaways

- **Database Design:** Successfully designed a relational database schema with tables for animals, adoptions, health conditions, staff, and more.
- **SQL Skills:** SQL commands, including CREATE TABLE, INSERT INTO, and foreign key relationships
- **Trigger/Procedure Implementation:** Created a trigger to automatically update animal adoption status when corresponding adoption records are inserted.
- **Complex Queries and CTE:** Formulated complex queries involving table joins, aggregate functions, and a Common Table Expression (CTE) to retrieve insightful information about adopted animals and their veterinary visits.