Cross-Tabulation and extraction of Valuable Insights Using SQL



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SQL Query Solution Explanation

Problem Statement: In an academic year, two vital datasets—demographics and assessments—are integrated for cross-tabulations. The goal is to extract insights on the correlation between learning outcomes and engagement metrics, particularly student attendance and retention, at school and network levels.

All the queries and the Databases are uploaded to GitHub

https://github.com/Amolpagare10/SQL Database Integration.git

Solution to the above problem statement is a SQL Query which involves integration of databases using the appropriate joins and the use of functions to extract necessary insights.

```
1 • SET @location_param = 'ALL';
2 • SET @month_param = 'ALL';
3 • SET @class_param = 'ALL';
4 • SET @branch_code_param = 'ALL';
5 • SET @first_name_param = 'ALL';
6 • SET @last_name_param = 'ALL';
7
```

These lines set up parameters with default values. These parameters will be used to filter the data in the subsequent query.

```
8 • ⊖ SET @sql = CONCAT(
            'SELECT
                atm.StudentId,
10
11
                dem. First Name,
12
                dem.Last Name,
                atm.average total marks AS 'Average Marks',
13
                dem.Location,
15
                Gender,
                Branch code,
17
                dem.Class.
18
                Division.
```

```
19 Academic_Year,
20 dem.month,
21 dem.Branch_Category,
22 dem.Date_of_Joining,
23 Internal_ID,
24 dem.city
```

SELECT Clause: Selects specific columns from the tables `average_total_marks` and `demographics`.

```
25 FROM average_total_marks atm
26 RIGHT JOIN demographics dem
27 ON atm.StudentId = dem.Child_ID
```

FROM Clause: Specifies the tables being queried and establishes a RIGHT JOIN relationship between `average_total_marks` and `demographics` based on the `StudentId` and `Child_ID` columns, respectively.

```
28 WHERE atm.StudentId IS NOT NULL ',
```

WHERE Clause: Filters the results based on the provided parameters. If a parameter is set to 'ALL', the corresponding condition is omitted.

```
29
           IF(@location param != 'ALL',
                CONCAT('AND Location = "', @location_param, '"'),
30
31
32
           ),
33
           IF(@month param != 'ALL',
                CONCAT('AND Month = "', @month param, '"'),
34
35
36
           ),
37
           IF(@class_param != 'ALL',
                CONCAT('AND Class = "', @class param, '" '),
38
39
40
           ),
```

```
41
           IF(@branch code param != 'ALL',
               CONCAT('AND Branch_code = "', @branch_code_param, '"'),
42
43
44
           ),
           IF(@first name param != 'ALL',
45
               CONCAT('AND dem.First_Name = "', @first_name_param, '" '),
46
47
48
           ),
49
           IF(@last_name_param != 'ALL',
               CONCAT('AND dem.Last_Name = "', @last_name_param, '" '),
50
51
52
           ),
```

This line is using the IF statement to dynamically construct a condition for the Month parameter. The logic is as follows:

If @month_param is not equal to 'ALL', it concatenates the condition 'AND Month = "<value>" ' to the SQL guery.

If '@month_param' is 'ALL', it appends an empty string ' '.

This pattern is similarly followed by the location, class, first_name, last_name and Branch_code filters.

```
ORDER BY

FIELD(dem.Month, "January", "February", "March", "April", "May",

June", "July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"),

FIELD(LOWER(dem.Class), "jr.kg", "sr.kg", "1", "2", "3",

"4", "5", "6", "7", "8", "9", "10"),

dem.First_Name ASC'

);
```

ORDER BY Clause: Orders the result set based on the specified criteria. The `FIELD` function is used to create a custom order for months and classes. Results are ordered first by month, then by class in a case-insensitive manner, and finally by the first name in ascending order.

```
    PREPARE dynamic_query FROM @sql;
    EXECUTE dynamic_query;
    DEALLOCATE PREPARE dynamic_query;
```

These lines prepare, execute, and deallocate the dynamically constructed query using the parameters set earlier. The `PREPARE` statement creates a prepared statement from the dynamic SQL string, the `EXECUTE` statement runs the prepared statement, and `DEALLOCATE` frees up the resources associated with the prepared statement.

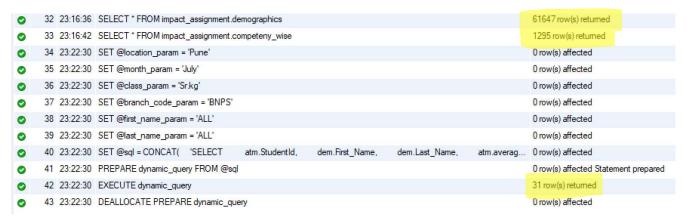
Demonstrating the use of Query for effective retrieval of data for any set of filters.

For example, if we were to get the detail for the corresponding entities, we fill up the parameters with the required values.

```
1    SET @location_param = 'Pune';
2    SET @month_param = 'July';
3    SET @class_param = 'Sr.kg';
4    SET @branch_code_param = 'BNPS';
5    SET @first_name_param = 'ALL';
6    SET @last_name_param = 'ALL';
7
```

We get the required details of the students with their average marks and other necessary details also them being arranged according to the class hierarchy and the sequence of months in a year.





The output pane displays the exact number of data entries which satisfy the filters out of the total 61647 Unique entries.

In this example 31 entries satisfy the given specifications.

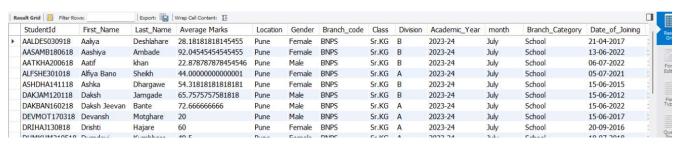
I have also created a separate query to calculate the per-cent average total marks of each student for all the subject English, Marathi, Math and Hindi.

Note: Assuming the marks given were scaled down to 1 for the total marks.

ssment	Competency	MarksObtained	Status
	Phonics	0.725	TRUE
	Listening and Speaking	0.21875	TRUE
	Grammar	0.1666666667	TRUE
	Writing	0.25	TRUE
	Phonics	0.075	TRUE
	Listening and Speaking	0.15625	TRUE
	Grammar	0.08333333333	TRUE
	Writing	0	TRUE
	Phonics	0.125	TRUE
	Listening and Speaking	0.21875	TRUE
	Grammar	0.08333333333	TRUE
	Writing	0.25	TRUE

```
1    SELECT
2    StudentId,
3         (AVG(MarksObtained) * 100) AS 'Average %'
4    FROM
5         competeny_wise
6    GROUP BY
7    StudentID, Subject;
```

Joined this result with the "Demographics" database to get a holistic view of the student's performance relative to the demographic perspective.



Note: Not all entries of students in the Demographic database were listed in the assessment databases. Also some students had their locations changed in different months, in the Demographics database.



12698 AABSHA170518	Pune	12-10-2017
12699 AADAKU060813	Pune	28-06-2022
12700 AADALH031217	Mumbai	01-07-2022
12701 AADANS010314	Pune	14-06-2022
12702 AADATP210917	Mumbai	21-07-2017
12703 AADBID220808	Pune	01-07-2021
12704 AADBOR131212	Mumbai	26-06-2012
12705 AADCHA210319	Mumbai	15-06-2017
12706 AADDAK090416	Nagpur	18-09-2021
12707 AADDHA210219	Mumbai	14-09-2020
12700	Duna	15 06 2015