Oracle SQL Capstone Project Exam (17/07/2024)

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-- Create Tables: patients, departments, staff, treatments
-- Patients table
create table patients (
    patientid number primary key,
    name varchar2(100),
    dob date,
    email varchar2(100) unique,
    phone varchar2(20)
);
-- Departments table
create table departments (
    departmentid number primary key,
    departmentname varchar2(100)
);
-- Staff table
create table staff (
    staffid number primary key,
    name varchar2(100),
    role varchar2(50),
    departmentid number,
    constraint fk staff department foreign key (departmentid) references
departments(departmentid)
);
-- Treatments table
create table treatments (
    treatmentid number primary key,
    patientid number,
    staffid number,
    treatmentdate date,
    cost number (10, 2),
    constraint fk_treatments_patients foreign key (patientid) references
patients(patientid) on delete cascade,
    constraint fk treatments staff foreign key (staffid) references
staff(staffid),
    constraint chk_cost_nonnegative check (cost >= 0)
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-- Insert sample data into patients table
insert into patients values (1, 'john doe', to_date('1985-05-15', 'yyyy-mm-
dd'), 'john.doe@example.com', '555-0101');
insert into patients values (2, 'jane smith', to_date('1990-06-20', 'yyyy-mm-
dd'), 'jane.smith@example.com', '555-0102');
insert into patients values (3, 'alice johnson', to_date('1975-09-25', 'yyyy-
mm-dd'), 'alice.j@example.com', '555-0103');
insert into patients values (4, 'bob brown', to date('1982-01-30', 'yyyy-mm-
dd'), 'bob.brown@example.com', '555-0104');
insert into patients values (5, 'eve white', to_date('1995-12-12', 'yyyy-mm-
dd'), 'eve.white@example.com', '555-0105');
-- Insert sample data into departments table
insert into departments values (1, 'cardiology');
insert into departments values (2, 'neurology');
insert into departments values (3, 'orthopedics');
-- Insert sample data into staff table
insert into staff values (1, 'dr. smith', 'cardiologist', 1);
insert into staff values (2, 'dr. jones', 'neurologist', 2);
insert into staff values (3, 'dr. brown', 'orthopedic surgeon', 3);
insert into staff values (4, 'nurse kelly', 'nurse', 1);
insert into staff values (5, 'nurse taylor', 'nurse', 2);
-- Insert sample data into treatments table
insert into treatments values (1, 1, 1, to_date('2023-01-10', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
500);
insert into treatments values (2, 2, 2, to_date('2023-02-15', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
insert into treatments values (3, 3, 3, to_date('2023-03-20', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
750);
insert into treatments values (4, 4, 1, to_date('2023-04-05', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
insert into treatments values (5, 5, 2, to_date('2023-05-30', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
insert into treatments values (6, 1, 3, to_date('2023-06-10', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
300);
insert into treatments values (7, 2, 1, to_date('2023-07-01', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
insert into treatments values (8, 3, 2, to_date('2023-07-15', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
950);
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);

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insert into treatments values (9, 4, 1, to date('2023-08-20', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
1100);
insert into treatments values (10, 5, 3, to date('2023-09-25', 'yyyy-mm-dd'),
650);
-- Update the cost of a specific treatment
update treatments set cost = 600 where treatmentid = 6;
-- Delete a patient and observe the cascading effect on associated treatments
-- Note: Ensure ON DELETE CASCADE is enabled on the foreign key constraint
(already defined above)
-- Delete patient with patientid = 4
delete from patients where patientid = 4;
select * from treatments;
/*
Data Retrieval using different operations
Write a query to list all patients, their associated treatments, and the
staff who provided those treatments.
select p.name as patient name, t.treatmentdate, s.name as staff name
from patients p
join treatments t on p.patientid = t.patientid
join staff s on t.staffid = s.staffid;
-- Create a query to display all treatments, including patient names, staff
names, and department names
select p.name as patient_name, s.name as staff_name, d.departmentname,
t.treatmentdate, t.cost
from treatments t
join patients p on t.patientid = p.patientid
join staff s on t.staffid = s.staffid
join departments d on s.departmentid = d.departmentid;
/*
Subqueries and Correlated Subqueries
Use a subquery to find patients who have received treatments from a specific
department (provided DepartmentID).
*/
select distinct p.*
from patients p
join treatments t on p.patientid = t.patientid
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join staff s on t.staffid = s.staffid
where s.departmentid = 1;
-- Use a correlated subquery to find staff who have treated more than a
specified number of patients (e.g., 3)
select *
from staff s
where (select count(*) from treatments t where t.staffid = s.staffid) > 2;
Aggregate Functions with GROUP BY and HAVING
Calculate the total cost of treatments per patient and filter out patients
with a total treatment cost less than 1000
*/
select p.name as patient_name, sum(t.cost) as total_cost
from patients p
join treatments t on p.patientid = t.patientid
group by p.name
having sum(t.cost) >= 1000;
```

OUTPUT: -











