

Assignment Title: "SmartCity Integrated Database System"

Scenario:

A SmartCity database integrates multiple services such as E-Commerce, Education, Healthcare, Banking, Transportation, HR, and Entertainment into a unified database system. Your task is to design and implement a database for this SmartCity.

Task Breakdown

Phase 1: Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD)

Step 1: Design an ERD incorporating at least 5 or all services from the list below.

Included Services:

1. E-Commerce Module:

- Entities: Customer, Orders, Product, Payments
- Relationships:
 - Customer places multiple orders.
 - Each order contains multiple products.
 - Payments are made for each order.

2. Education Module:

- Entities: Student, Courses, Professors, Exams, Enrollments, ExamResult
- Relationships:
 - A student can enroll in multiple courses.
 - Professors teach multiple courses.
 - Exams are conducted for courses.
 - Exam results are linked to students.

3. Healthcare Module:

- Entities: Patient, Doctor, Appointment, Prescriptions
- Relationships:
 - Patients book appointments with doctors.

- Doctors issue prescriptions to patients.
4.  Banking Module:
- Entities: Accounts, Transactions, Loan, Branch
 - Relationships:
 - Users have accounts in different branches.
 - Accounts record transactions and loans.

5.  Entertainment / Music Streaming Module:

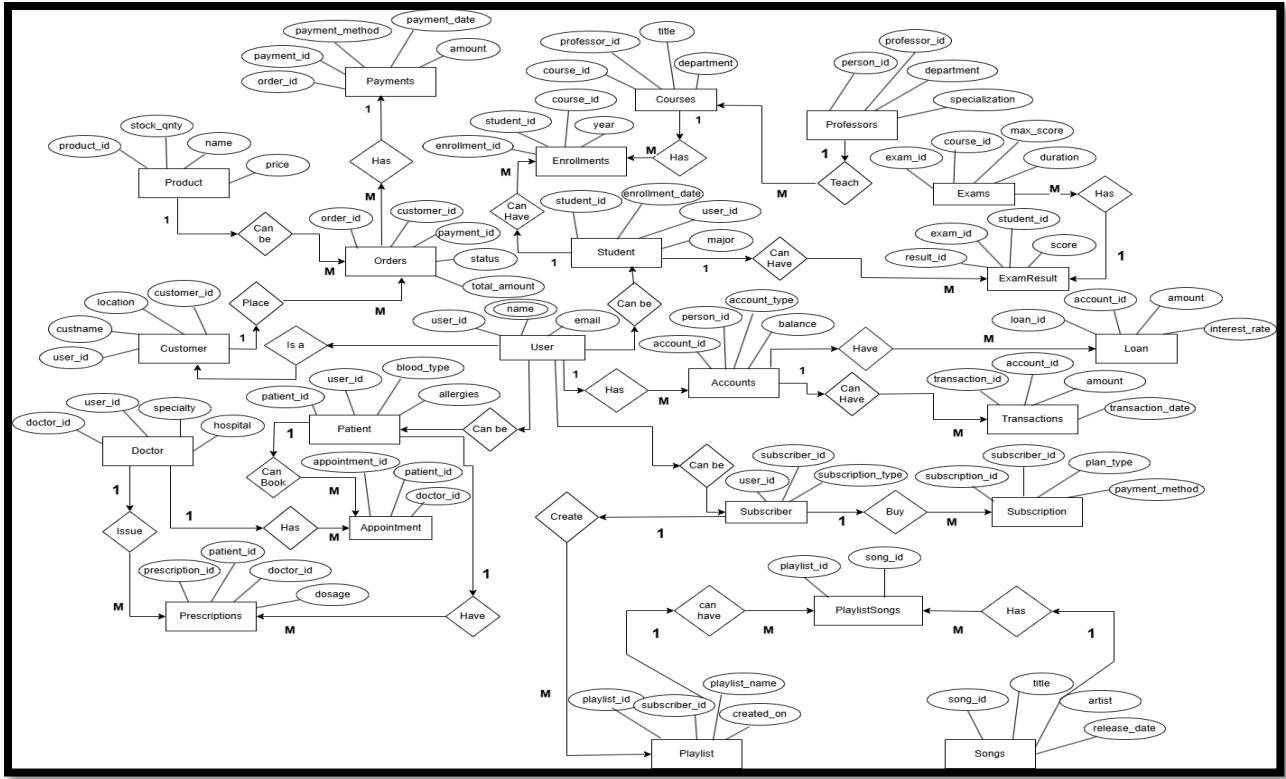
- Entities: Subscriber, Subscription, Playlist, Songs, Playlist_Songs
- Relationships:
 - Subscribers can create multiple playlists.
 - Playlists contain multiple songs.

Step 2: Ensure all entities, attributes, relationships, and cardinality are defined.

The ERD has been designed by identifying:

- Entities: Each service is represented by relevant entities.
- Attributes: Attributes relevant to entities are defined.
- Relationships: Relationships between entities are shown with appropriate cardinality (1:1, 1:M, M:M).
- Normalization: The database is normalized to 3NF to avoid redundancy.

ERD Diagram



Phase 2: Implementing Database Schema

Database Schema - CREATE Queries

```

CREATE TABLE User (
    user_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    name VARCHAR(100),
    email VARCHAR(100) UNIQUE
);

/* Healthcare Module */
CREATE TABLE Patient (
    patient_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INT,
    blood_type VARCHAR(10),
    allergies TEXT,
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User(user_id)
);

CREATE TABLE Doctor (
    doctor_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    user_id INT,
    specialty VARCHAR(100),
    hospital VARCHAR(100),
    FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES User(user_id)
);

```

The image shows two separate MySQL result grids side-by-side. Both grids have a header bar with 'Result Grid' and 'Filter Rows:' followed by a search input field.

Left Grid:

	Tables_in_weekend_aassign2
▶	accounts
	appointment
	branch
	courses
	customer
	doctor
	enrollments
	examresult
	exams
	loan
	orders
	patient
	payments
	playlist
	playlist_songs
	prescriptions
	product
	professors
	songs
	student
	subscriber
	subscription
	transactions
	user

Right Grid:

	Tables_in_weekend_aassign2
▶	exams
	loan
	orders
	patient
	payments
	playlist
	playlist_songs
	prescriptions
	product
	professors
	songs
	student
	subscriber
	subscription
	transactions
	user

Phase 3: Inserting Sample Data

Sample Data - INSERT Queries

-- User Table

```
INSERT INTO User (user_id, name, email) VALUES
(1, 'Amit Sharma', 'amit.sharma@email.com'),
(2, 'Priya Gupta', 'priya.gupta@email.com'),
(3, 'Rohan Kumar', 'rohan.kumar@email.com'),
(4, 'Neha Verma', 'neha.verma@email.com'),
(5, 'Suresh Iyer', 'suresh.iyer@email.com');
```

The image shows a MySQL result grid with a header bar including 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows:', and various export icons.

Query:

```
4 •  SELECT * FROM Appointment;
5 •  SELECT * FROM Prescriptions;
```

Result Grid:

	user_id	name	email
▶	1	Rahul Sharma	rahul.sharma@gmail.com
	2	Priya Mehta	priya.mehta@yahoo.com
	3	Amit Kumar	amit.kumar@hotmail.com
	4	Sneha Patil	sneha.patil@gmail.com
	5	Vikas Singh	vikas.singh@yahoo.com
	6	Anjali Nair	anjali.nair@gmail.com
	7	Rohan Joshi	rohan.joshi@hotmail.com
	8	Neha Gupta	neha.gupta@gmail.com
	9	Pooja Deshmukh	pooja.deshmukh@gmail.com
	10	Kunal Kapoor	kunal.kapoor@gmail.com
	11	Amit Trivedi	amit.trivedi@example.com
	12	Neha Sharma	neha.sharma@example.com
	13	Karan Mehta	karan.mehta@example.com
	14	Sanya Kapoor	sanya.kapoor@example.com
	15	Vikram Singh	vikram.singh@example.com
	16	APJ Abdul Kalam	apj.kalam@example.com
	17	Deepika Padukone	deepika.padukone@example.com
	18	Kangana Ranaut	kangana.ranaut@example.com
	19	Narendra Modi	narendra.modi@example.com
	20	Salman Khan	salman.khan@example.com

-- Patient Table

```
INSERT INTO Patient (patient_id, user_id, blood_type, allergies) VALUES
(1, 1, 'O+', 'None'),
(2, 2, 'A-', 'Dust Allergy'),
(3, 3, 'B+', 'Pollen Allergy'),
(4, 4, 'AB-', 'None'),
(5, 5, 'O-', 'Asthma');
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Edit:

	patient_id	user_id	blood_type	allergies
▶	1	1	B+	Dust, Pollen
	2	2	O-	Peanuts
	3	3	A+	Penicillin
	4	4	AB-	Latex
	5	5	B-	Seafood
	6	6	O+	None
	7	7	A-	Gluten
	8	8	AB+	Dairy
	9	9	B+	Shellfish
	10	10	A+	Asthma
	11	11	B+	Dust
	12	12	O-	None
	13	13	AB+	Peanuts
	14	14	A-	Pollen
	15	15	B-	Shellfish
	16	16	A+	None
	17	17	O-	Penicillin
	18	18	AB-	Peanuts
	19	19	B+	Milk
	20	20	A	Cow

Phase 4: Writing SQL Queries

1. Simple Queries

-- 1. Retrieve all customers who have placed at least one order.

```
SELECT DISTINCT c.custname, c.location  
FROM Customer c  
JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id;
```

Result Grid			
	custname	location	customer_id
▶	Rajesh Kumar	Mumbai	1
	Priya Sharma	Delhi	2
	Amit Patel	Ahmedabad	3
	Sneha Nair	Bangalore	4
	Vikas Verma	Chennai	5
	Anjali Singh	Pune	6
	Rohan Gupta	Hyderabad	7
	Neha Choudhary	Kolkata	8
	Pooja Iyer	Lucknow	9
	Kunal Joshi	Jaipur	10
	Rajesh Sharma	Mumbai	11
	Priya Iyer	Chennai	12
	Aman Gupta	Delhi	13
	Neha Singh	Pune	14
	Alok Verma	Kolkata	15
	Kiran Rao	Hyderabad	16
	Arjun Mehta	Bangalore	17
	Pooja Desai	Ahmedabad	18
	Vikas Kumar	Jaipur	19
	Sneha Nair	Karachi	20

-- 2. Find students enrolled in a specific course.

```
SELECT s.name, c.title  
FROM Student s  
JOIN Enrollments e ON s.student_id = e.student_id  
JOIN Courses c ON e.course_id = c.course_id  
WHERE c.title = 'Data Science';
```

```
4  
5 •   SELECT S.name AS student_name, C.title AS course_title  
6     FROM Student S  
7     JOIN Enrollments E ON S.student_id = E.student_id  
8     JOIN Courses C ON E.course_id = C.course_id  
9     WHERE C.title = 'Data Structures';  
10
```

Result Grid		
	student_name	course_title
▶	Amit Trivedi	Data Structures

2. Aggregate Functions

-- 4. Find total revenue generated from all orders.

```
SELECT SUM(total_amount) AS Total_Revenue FROM Orders;
```

```

4
5 •   SELECT SUM(total_amount) AS total_revenue
6     FROM Orders;
7
8 •   SELECT P.department, AVG(A.balance) AS avg_salary

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	total_revenue			
▶	117879.00			

-- 5. Calculate average salary per department.

```
SELECT department, AVG(salary) AS Avg_Salary FROM Employee
GROUP BY department;
```

```

3
4 •   SELECT P.department, AVG(A.balance) AS avg_salary
5     FROM Professors P
6     JOIN Accounts A ON P.user_id = A.user_id
7     GROUP BY P.department;

```

department	avg_salary
Computer Science	100000.000000
Electrical Engineering	80000.000000
Information Technology	120000.000000
Electronics	222500.000000
Data Science	150000.000000
Management	175000.000000
Mechanical Engineering	205000.500000
Civil Engineering	180000.000000
Law	250000.000000
Pharmacy	275000.000000

-- 6. Retrieve top 3 highest-paid employees.

```
SELECT name, salary FROM Employee
ORDER BY salary DESC LIMIT 3;
```

```

9 •   SELECT U.name AS employee_name, A.balance AS salary
10    FROM Accounts A
11    JOIN User U ON A.user_id = U.user_id
12    ORDER BY A.balance DESC
13    LIMIT 3;
14

```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch rows:
	employee_name	salary			
▶	APJ Abdul Kalam	350000.00			
	Sachin Tendulkar	275000.00			
	Kangana Ranaut	250000.00			

3. Joins

-- 7. Get customer names along with their order details using INNER JOIN.

```
SELECT c.custname, o.order_id, o.total_amount  
FROM Customer c INNER JOIN Orders o ON c.customer_id = o.customer_id;
```

custname	order_id	total_amount	status
Rajesh Kumar	1	4999.00	Completed
Priya Sharma	2	2999.00	Pending
Amit Patel	3	1499.00	Shipped
Sneha Nair	4	799.00	Completed
Vikas Verma	5	2499.00	Pending
Anjali Singh	6	399.00	Shipped
Rohan Gupta	7	1999.00	Completed
Neha Choudhary	8	899.00	Pending
Pooja Iyer	9	699.00	Completed
Kunal Joshi	10	599.00	Shipped
Rajesh Sharma	11	39998.00	Completed
Priya Iyer	12	2999.00	Pending
Aman Gupta	13	9999.00	Completed
Neha Singh	14	14999.00	Completed
Alok Verma	15	999.00	Cancelled
Kiran Rao	16	1999.00	Completed
Arjun Mehta	17	3999.00	Pending
Pooja Desai	18	2999.00	Completed
Vikas Kumar	19	2499.00	Shipped
Sneha Nair	20	19999.00	Completed

-- 8. Retrieve doctors and their patients using LEFT JOIN.

```
SELECT d.name AS Doctor, p.name AS Patient FROM Doctor d LEFT JOIN  
Appointment a ON d.doctor_id = a.doctor_id  
LEFT JOIN Patient p ON a.patient_id = p.patient_id;
```

doctor_id	doctor_name	patient_id	patient_name
2	NULL	2	Priya Mehta
5	NULL	5	Vikas Singh
7	NULL	7	Rohan Joshi
9	NULL	9	Pooja Deshmukh
10	NULL	10	Kunal Kapoor
12	NULL	12	Neha Sharma
14	NULL	14	Sanya Kapoor
15	NULL	15	Vikram Singh
1	Rahul Sharma	1	Rahul Sharma
3	Priya Mehta	3	Amit Kumar
6	Amit Kumar	6	Anjali Nair
4	Sneha Patil	4	Sneha Patil
8	Rohan Joshi	8	Neha Gupta
11	Amit Trivedi	11	Amit Trivedi
13	Karan Mehta	13	Karan Mehta
16	APJ Abdul Kalam	16	APJ Abdul Kalam
17	Deepika Padukone	17	Deepika Padukone
18	Kangana Ranaut	18	Kangana Ranaut
19	Narendra Modi	19	Narendra Modi
20	Sachin Tendulkar	20	Sachin Tendulkar

-- 9. List songs and users who have added them to playlists using RIGHT JOIN.

```
SELECT s.title AS Song, u.name AS User FROM Songs s RIGHT JOIN Playlist_Songs ps ON s.song_id = ps.song_id RIGHT JOIN Playlist pl ON ps.playlist_id = pl.playlist_id RIGHT JOIN Subscriber sub ON pl.subscriber_id = sub.subscriber_id RIGHT JOIN User u ON sub.user_id = u.user_id;
```

```
10
11 •   SELECT S.title AS song_title, U.name AS user_name
12   FROM Songs S
13   RIGHT JOIN Playlist_Songs PS ON S.song_id = PS.song_id
14   RIGHT JOIN Playlist P ON PS.playlist_id = P.playlist_id
15   RIGHT JOIN Subscriber SB ON P.subscriber_id = SB.subscriber_id
16   RIGHT JOIN User U ON SB.user_id = U.user_id;
17
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

song_title	user_name
Tum Hi Ho	Rahul Sharma
Channa Mereya	Rahul Sharma
Kabira	Rahul Sharma
Dil Dhadakne Do	Priya Mehta
Raabta	Priya Mehta
Phir Bhi Tumko Chahunga	Amit Kumar
Tera Ban Jaunga	Amit Kumar
Lag Ja Gale	Sneha Patil
Tujh Mein Rab Dikhta Hai	Sneha Patil
Maahi Ve	Vikas Singh
Tum Hi Ho	Anjali Nair
Kabira	Anjali Nair
Dil Dhadakne Do	Rohan Joshi
Raabta	Rohan Joshi

4. Subqueries

-- 10. Find employees earning more than the company average salary.

```
SELECT name, salary FROM Employee e
```

```
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM Employee);
```

File | New | Open | Save | Print | Help | Limit to 50 rows | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

```
1 •   SELECT U.name AS employee_name, A.balance AS salary
2   FROM Accounts A
3   JOIN User U ON A.user_id = U.user_id
4   WHERE A.balance > (SELECT AVG(balance) FROM Accounts);
5
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

employee_name	salary
Sneha Patil	200000.00
Kunal Kapoor	175000.00
Neha Sharma	205000.50
Sanya Kapoor	230000.75
Vikram Singh	180000.00
APJ Abdul Kalam	350000.00
Kangana Ranaut	250000.00
Narendra Modi	175000.00
Sachin Tendulkar	275000.00

-- 11. Retrieve products that have been ordered more than 10 times.

```
SELECT name FROM Product
```

```
WHERE product_id IN (
    SELECT product_id FROM Orders GROUP BY product_id
    HAVING COUNT(order_id) > 10
);
```

```
6 •   SELECT P.name AS product_name, COUNT(O.order_id) AS order_count
7     FROM Product P
8       JOIN Orders O ON P.product_id = O.order_id
9         GROUP BY P.name
10        HAVING COUNT(O.order_id) > 10;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	product_name	order_count		

-- 12. Get users who have never placed an order.

```
SELECT name FROM User WHERE user_id NOT IN (
    SELECT user_id FROM Orders);
```

```
11
12 •   SELECT U.name
13     FROM User U
14     WHERE U.user_id NOT IN (
15       SELECT C.user_id
16         FROM Customer C
17           JOIN Orders O ON C.customer_id = O.customer_id
18     );
19
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	name			

5. String Functions

-- 13. Extract the first 3 characters of all user emails.

```
SELECT LEFT(email, 3) AS EmailPrefix FROM User;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor interface. At the top, there are various toolbar icons. Below the toolbar, the query is displayed:

```
1 • SELECT SUBSTRING(email, 1, 3) AS email_prefix, name
2   FROM User;
3
4 • SELECT UPPER(name) AS product_name_upper
5   FROM Product;
```

Below the query, the results are shown in a grid:

email_prefix	name
rah	Rahul Sharma
pri	Priya Mehta
ami	Amit Kumar
sne	Sneha Patil
vik	Vikas Singh
anj	Anjali Nair
roh	Rohan Joshi
neh	Neha Gupta
poo	Pooja Deshmukh
kun	Kunal Kapoor
ami	Amit Trivedi
neh	Neha Sharma
kar	Karan Mehta
san	Sanya Kapoor
vik	Vikram Singh
apj	APJ Abdul Kalam
dee	Deepika Padukone
kan	Kangana Ranaut

-- 14. Convert all product names to uppercase.

```
SELECT UPPER(name) AS Product_Name FROM Product;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor interface. At the top, there are various toolbar icons. Below the toolbar, the query is displayed:

```
3
4 • SELECT UPPER(name) AS product_name_upper
5   FROM Products;
6
```

Below the query, the results are shown in a grid:

product_name_upper
WIRELESS HEADPHONES
SMARTWATCH
BLUETOOTH SPEAKER
POWER BANK
FITNESS BAND
MOBILE CHARGER
LAPTOP STAND
USB CABLE
MEMORY CARD
WIRELESS MOUSE
SMARTPHONE
BLUETOOTH EARBUDS
LAPTOP
SMARTWATCH
TABLET
WIRELESS MOUSE
POWER BANK
EXTERNAL HDD