

ITC 6000

Database Management Systems Final Project Presentation "DRUG MISUSE CASE STUDY"

Group Name – HUSKY 3

Team Members: Iti Rohilla (Leader)

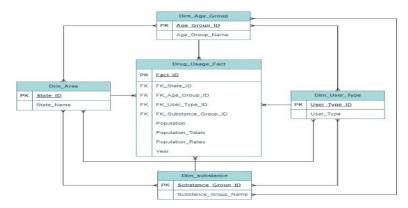
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Entity Relationship Diagram for the Project:



SQL COMMANDS FOR DATA IMPORT:

The data used for the project was imported from csv files obtained from the data source onto the DBBrowser using following commands

Create Table:

```
CREATE TABLE "Dim Age Group" (
                                             CREATE TABLE "Dim User Type" (
                                                     "User_Type_ID"
       "Age Group ID"
                            INTEGER,
                                                                          INTEGER,
       "Age_Group_Name"
                                                     "User_Type" TEXT,
                            TEXT,
                                                     PRIMARY KEY("User_Type_ID")
       PRIMARY KEY("Age_Group_ID"))
INSERT INTO
                                             INSERT INTO Dim_User_Type(User_Type_ID,User_Type)
Dim_Age_Group(Age_Group_ID,Age_Group_Na
                                             VALUES (3001, 'Used Past Year');
me) VALUES (1001,'12_17');
CREATE TABLE "Dim Substance" (
                                             CREATE TABLE "Dim Area" (
       "Substance_Group_ID" INTEGER,
                                                     "State ID"
                                                                  INTEGER.
       "Substance Group Name"
                                                     "State Name" TEXT,
       PRIMARY KEY("Substance_Group_ID")
                                                     PRIMARY KEY("State_ID")
)
                                             INSERT INTO Dim_Area(State_ID,State_Name) VALUES
INSERT INTO
                                             (2100, 'Alabama');
Dim_Substance(Substance_Group_ID,Substance
_Group_Name) VALUES (2501,'Alcohol');
CREATE TABLE Drug_Usage_Fact(
                                             INSERT INTO
               INTEGER NOT NULL PRIMARY
 Fact_ID
                                             Drug_Usage_Fact(Fact_ID,State_ID,Year,Population,FK_S
KEY
                                             ubstance_Group_ID,FK_User_Type_ID,Population_Totals
               INTEGER NOT NULL
                                             ,Population_Rates,FK_Age_Group_ID) VALUES
 ,State_ID
,Year
                                             (40001,2100,2002,380805,2504,3003,20,59.732,1001);
              INTEGER NOT NULL
 ,Population
                 INTEGER NOT NULL
 ,FK Substance Group ID INTEGER NOT NULL
,FK_User_Type_ID
                    INTEGER NOT NULL
                   INTEGER NOT NULL
,Population_Totals
 ,Population_Rates
                    NUMERIC(7,3) NOT NULL
 ,FK_Age_Group_ID
                    INTEGER NOT NULL
```

SQL STATEMENTS -

We ran following SQL queries to answer few interesting questions about data:

1. Among different age groups, which state has the highest number of new users for various substance usage over the years? **Query:** SELECT dag.Age_Group_Name, da.State_Name, SUM(Population_Totals) AS Total New Users FROM Drug_Usage_Fact f JOIN Dim Age Group dag ON f.FK_Age_Group_ID = dag.Age_Group_ID JOIN Dim_Area da ON f.FK_State_ID = da.State_ID JOIN Dim Substance ds ON f.FK Substance Group ID = ds.Substance_Group_ID WHERE f.FK_User_Type_ID = 3003 GROUP BY dag.Age Group Name, da.State Name ORDER BY dag.Age Group Name, Total New Users DESC;

2. Breakdown of the number of users for each substance group.

Query: SELECT ds.Substance_Group_Name, sum(Population_Totals) AS Total_UsersFROM Drug_Usage_Fact fJOIN Dim_Substance ds ON f.FK_Substance_Group_ID = ds.Substance_Group_IDGROUP BY ds.Substance_Group_Name;

3. Determining the year with the highest drug usage rate.

Query: SELECT Year, SUM(Population_Totals) AS Total_UsageFROM Drug_Usage_FactGROUP BY YearORDER BY Total_Usage DESCLIMIT 1;

4. Identifying the substance group with the highest usage.

Query: Identifing the substance group with the highest usage:SELECT ds.Substance_Group_Name, SUM(Population_Totals) AS Total_UsageFROM Drug_Usage_Fact fJOIN Dim_Substance ds ON f.FK_Substance_Group_ID = ds.Substance_Group_IDGROUP BY ds.Substance_Group_NameORDER BY Total_Usage DESCLIMIT 1;

5. Finding the age group with the highest drug usage.

Query: - SELECT da.Age_Group_Name, SUM(Population_Totals) AS Total_UsageFROM Drug_Usage_Fact fJOIN Dim_Age_Group da ON f.FK_Age_Group_ID = da.Age_Group_IDGROUP BY da.Age_Group_NameORDER BY Total_Usage DESCLIMIT 1;

Data Architecture and Storage Requirements:

- **1) Architecture:** Azure Data Studio is the client-side, while Azure SQL Database is the server-side of your solution, following the common client-server model.
- **2) Cloud Hosting:** Both Azure Data Studio and Azure SQL Database are hosted in the cloud, providing benefits such as scalability, high availability, and easy management without the need for physical hardware or on-premises infrastructure.

3) Storage Requirements: The well-structured and optimized database design efficiently manages the fact table with 20,808 rows and four dimension tables with a total of 62 rows, resulting in a total database size of 3.4 MB. Azure automatically manages and scales the storage as needed, making it a cost-effective solution for your storage needs.	