

Onyedikachi Okenwa

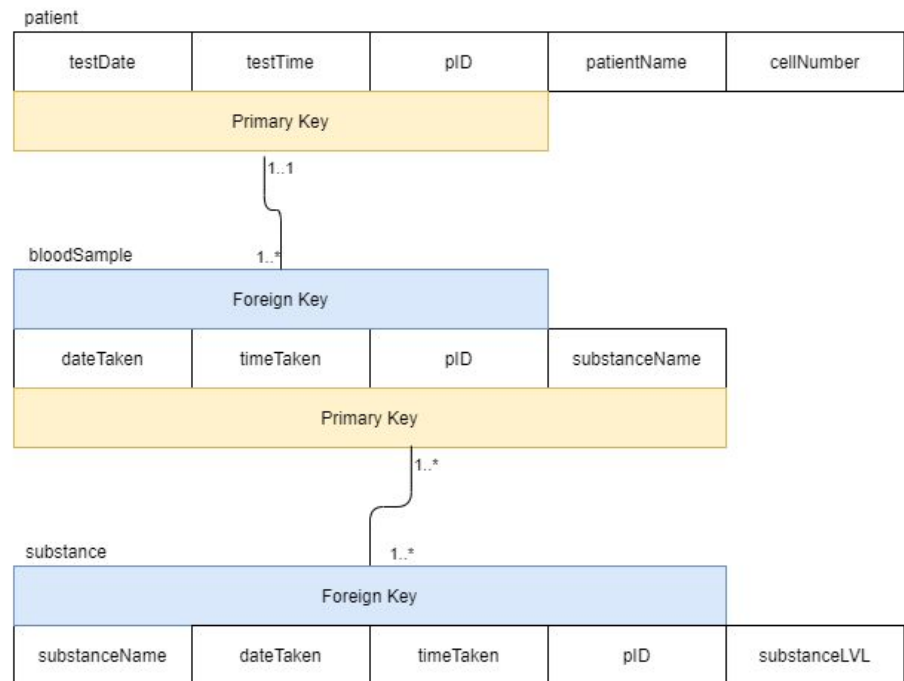
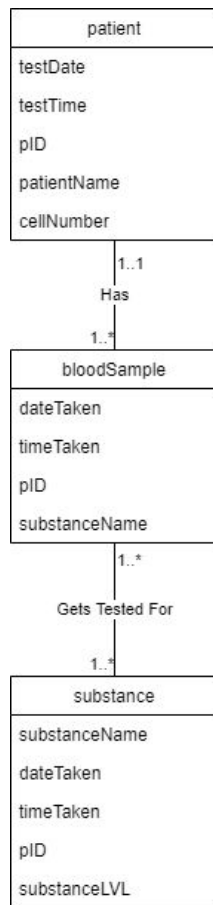
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HW 4 Patients and Blood Samples

In our class model, we created 3 different classes; one for patient, bloodSample, and substance. We defined the primary key of patient to be the testDate, testTime, and patientID (pID). For bloodSample, the primary key consists of dateTaken, timeTaken, pID, substanceName and the foreign key was dateTaken, timeTaken, and pID since we wanted to relate a bloodSample to a patient. Patient can have 1 to many bloodSamples but bloodSample can only belong to 1 patient. Our substance table had only a foreign key that consisted of substanceName, dateTaken, timeTaken, and pID. In this table we are going to keep track of the level of the substance that is being tested for. It has a 1 to many relationship with bloodSample because a bloodSample can be tested for many things.

We chose our primary key for patient because the only way to differentiate between different bloodSamples was through the time and date it was taken. Since we are keeping track of multiple patients, we also included pID so that way patients with the same name can be tracked by their patient ID rather than their name. Similarly, we chose our primary key for bloodSample to be the same as the primary key for patient for the same reasons, but this time we included substanceName to make sure that one entry bloodSample cannot be tested for the same thing twice.



SQL TO CREATE TABLES & INSERT VALUES:

CREATE TABLE patient(

testDate date NOT NULL,

testTime time NOT NULL,

pID int NOT NULL,

patientName varchar(100) NOT NULL,

cellNumber int NOT NULL,

CONSTRAINT patient_PK PRIMARY KEY (testDate, testTime, pID)

);

```

CREATE TABLE bloodSample(
    dateTaken    date    NOT NULL,
    timeTaken    time    NOT NULL,
    pID          int     NOT NULL,
    substanceName varchar(100) NOT NULL,

    CONSTRAINT bloodSample_FK FOREIGN KEY (dateTaken, timeTaken, pID)
REFERENCES patient (testDate, testTime, pID),
    CONSTRAINT bloodSample_PK PRIMARY KEY (dateTaken, timeTaken, pID,
substanceName)
);

```

```

CREATE TABLE substance(
    dateTaken    date    NOT NULL,
    timeTaken    time    NOT NULL,
    pID          int     NOT NULL,
    substanceName varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    substanceLVL int     NOT NULL,

    CONSTRAINT substance_FK FOREIGN KEY (dateTaken, timeTaken, pID,
substanceName) REFERENCES bloodSample(dateTaken, timeTaken, pID, substanceName)
);

```

```

INSERT INTO patient (testDate, testTime, pID, patientName, cellNumber)

```

```
VALUES ('2020-01-21', '10:24:20', 123456, 'John Doe', 56222),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'Bob Thompson', 98342),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'James Smith', 21353);
```

```
INSERT INTO bloodSample(dateTaken, timeTaken, pID, substanceName)  
VALUES ('2020-01-21', '10:24:20', 123456, 'sugar'),  
      ('2020-01-21', '10:24:20', 123456, 'LDL'),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'HDL'),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'alcohol'),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'calcium'),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'sodium');
```

```
INSERT INTO bloodSample(dateTaken, timeTaken, pID, substanceName)  
VALUES ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'LDL'),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'LDL');
```

```
INSERT INTO substance(dateTaken, timeTaken, pID, substanceName, substanceLVL)  
VALUES ('2020-01-21', '10:24:20', 123456, 'sugar', 122),  
      ('2020-01-21', '10:24:20', 123456, 'LDL', 423),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'HDL', 314),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'alcohol', 123),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'calcium', 30),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'sodium', 192),  
      ('2019-05-05', '12:56:06', 123415, 'LDL', 99),  
      ('2020-12-21', '14:31:04', 098123, 'LDL', 160);
```

SQL THAT WILL LIST THE PATIENT NAME, TIME, AND DATE OF ANY BLOOD SAMPLES SHOW A VALUE OF LDL CHOLESTEROL > 160 mg/dL

SELECT patientName, testDate, testTime FROM patient p

NATURAL JOIN bloodSample b

NATURAL JOIN substance s

WHERE (s.SUBSTANCELVL > 160 AND s.SUBSTANCENAME = 'LDL');

SAME QUERY USING RELATIONAL ALGEBRA

π patient.patientName, patient.testDate, patient.testTime (σ substance.substanceName = 'LDL'

\wedge substance.substanceLVL > 160) (((patient) \bowtie patient.pID = bloodSample.pID (bloodSample))

\bowtie bloodSample.substanceName = substance.substanceName (substance))

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE window with a query editor at the top and a results pane below. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT patientName, testDate, testTime FROM patient p
2 NATURAL JOIN bloodSample b
3 NATURAL JOIN substance s
4 WHERE (s.SUBSTANCELVL > 160 AND s.SUBSTANCENAME = 'LDL');
```

The results pane displays a table with the following data:

#	PATIENTNAME	TESTDATE	TESTTIME
1	John Doe	2020-01-21	10:24:20

The output pane at the bottom shows the execution log:

```
Java DB Database Process x SQL 6 execution x
[1:1] Executed successfully in 0.036 s.
Fetching resultset took 0.002 s.

Execution finished after 0.115 s, no errors occurred.
```