CODING CHALLENGE

1. *CREATING A DATABASE:*

```
CREATE SCHEMA `petpals` ;
```

2. *CREATING TABLES:*

Pets Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `pets` (
  `PetId` INT NOT NULL,
  `Name` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  `Age` INT NOT NULL,
  `Breed` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  `Type` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  `AvailableForAdoption` BIT(1) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`PetId`));
```

Shelter Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `shelters` (
  `ShelterId` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `Name` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  `Location` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`ShelterId`));
```

Donations Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `donations` (
  `DonationId` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `DonorName` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  `DonationType` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
  `DonationAmount` DECIMAL(10,2) NULL,
  `DonationItem` VARCHAR(255) NULL,
  `DonationDate` DATETIME NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`DonationId`));
```

AdoptionEvents Table:

```
CREATE TABLE `adoptionevents` (
  `EventId` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `EventName` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  `EventDate` DATETIME NOT NULL,
```

```
    `Location` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (`EventId`));
```

Participants Table:

```
    CREATE TABLE `participants` (
     `ParticipantId` INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
     `ParticipantName` VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
     `ParticipantType` VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
     `EventId` INT NULL,
     PRIMARY KEY (`ParticipantId`),
     INDEX `EventId_idx` (`EventId` ASC) VISIBLE,
     CONSTRAINT `EventId`
       FOREIGN KEY (`EventId`)
       REFERENCES `petpals`.`adoptionevents` (`EventId`)
       ON DELETE SET NULL
ON UPDATE NO ACTION);
```

INSERTING VALUES:

```
    INSERT INTO Pets (PetID, Name, Age, Breed, Type, AvailableForAdoption)
    VALUES
      (1, 'Kutty', 2, 'Pomeranian', 'Toy Dog', b'1'),
      (2, 'Muthu', 3, 'Shih Tzu', 'Companion Dog', b'1'),
      (3, 'Babu', 1, 'Beagle', 'Hound Dog', b'0'),
      (4, 'Sugu', 2, 'Cavalier King Charles Spaniel', 'Lap Dog', b'1'),
(5, 'Chotu', 3, 'Pug', 'Companion Dog', b'1');


    INSERT INTO Shelters (ShelterID, Name, Location)
    VALUES
      (1, 'Paws Shelter', 'Chennai'),
      (2, 'Furry Friends', 'Coimbatore'),
      (3, 'Paw Haven', 'Madurai'),
      (4, 'Tail Waggers Home', 'Trichy'),
(5, 'Hope for Paws', 'Salem');


    INSERT INTO Donations (DonationID, DonorName, DonationType, DonationAmount,
    DonationItem, DonationDate)
    VALUES
      (1, 'Arun', 'Cash', 5000.00, NULL, '2025-01-10 10:30:00'),
      (2, 'Meena', 'Item', NULL, 'Dog Food', '2025-02-15 12:15:00'),
      (3, 'Vijay', 'Cash', 3000.00, NULL, '2025-03-20 15:45:00'),
```

(4, 'Sneha', 'Item', NULL, 'Pet Toys', '2025-04-05 09:00:00'),
(5, 'Ravi', 'Cash', 7000.00, NULL, '2025-05-18 14:00:00');

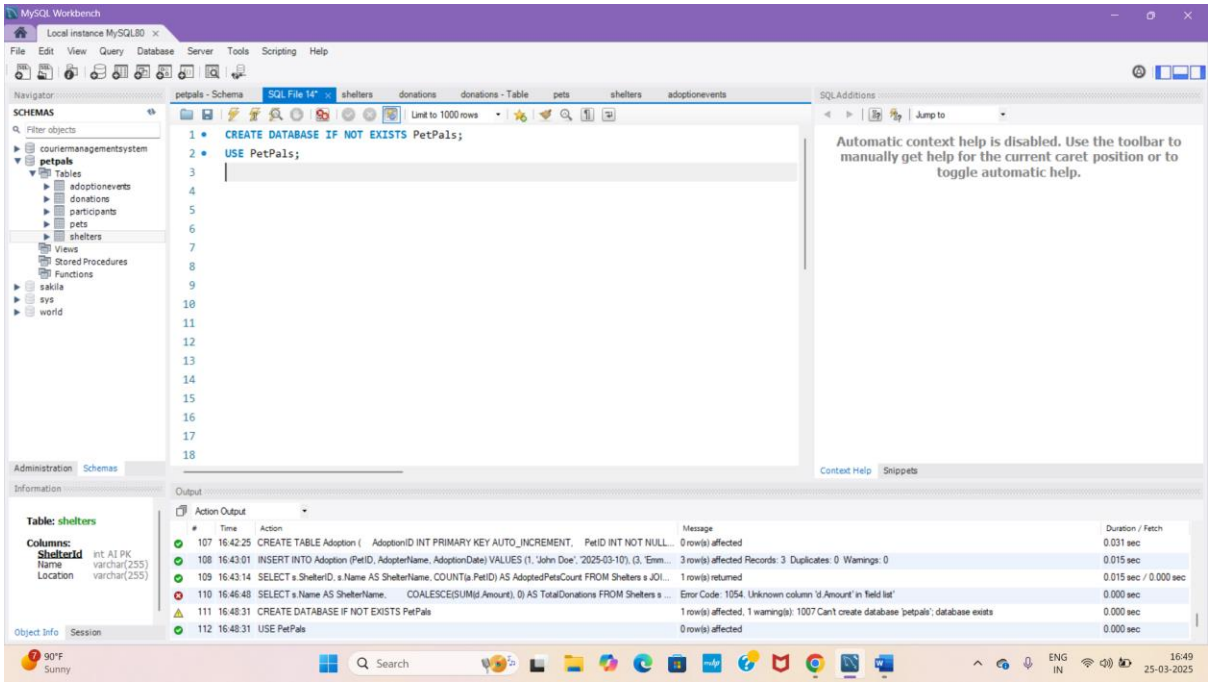
INSERT INTO AdoptionEvents (EventID, EventName, EventDate, Location)
VALUES
(1, 'New Year Adoption Drive', '2025-01-15 10:00:00', 'Chennai'),
(2, 'Furry Friends Fest', '2025-02-20 11:30:00', 'Coimbatore'),
(3, 'Paws for Love', '2025-03-25 09:00:00', 'Madurai'),
(4, 'Home for Paws', '2025-04-10 14:00:00', 'Trichy'),
(5, 'Adopt-a-Pet Carnival', '2025-05-05 12:00:00', 'Salem');

3. Define appropriate primary keys, foreign keys, and constraints.

To maintain data integrity and ensure proper relationships, we define Primary Keys (PK), Foreign Keys (FK), and Constraints in the database schema.

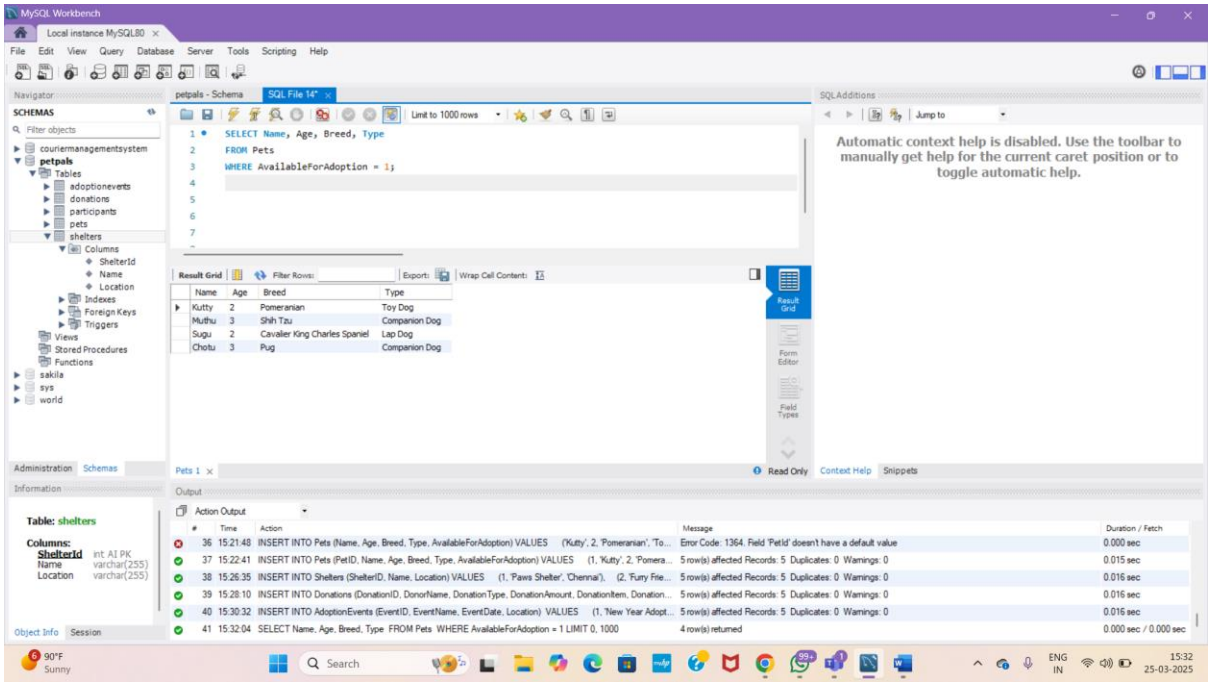
4. Ensure the script handles potential errors, such as if the database or tables already exist.

CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS PetPals;
USE PetPals;



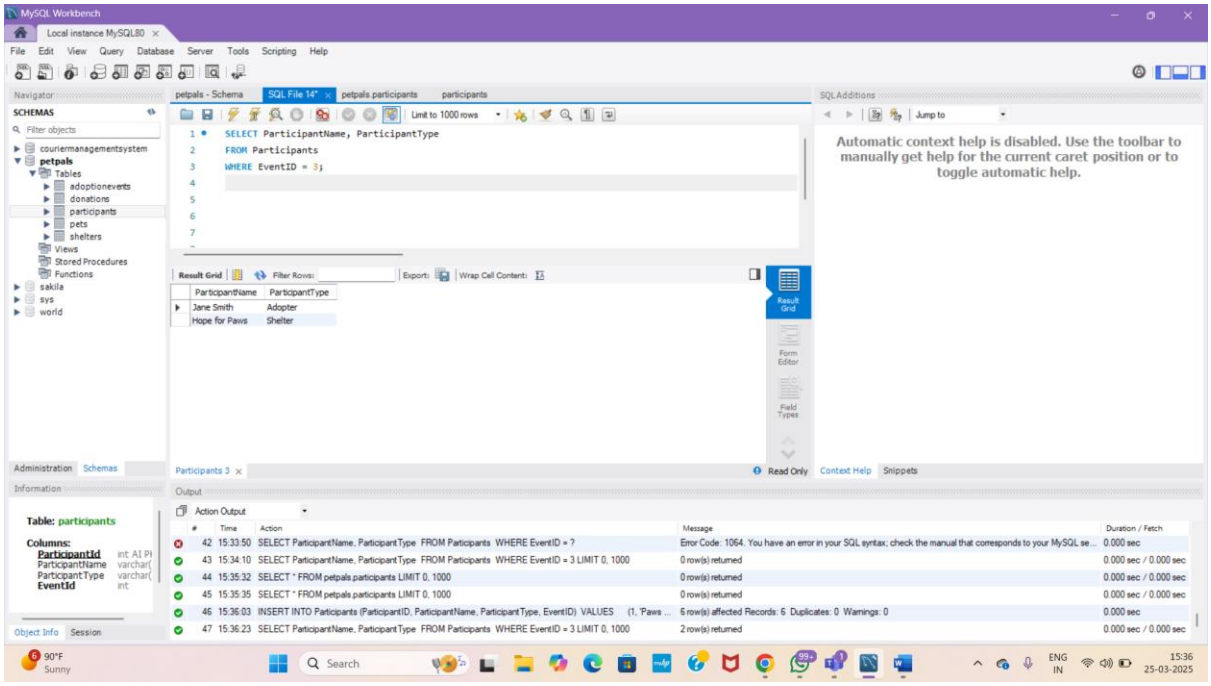
5. Write an SQL query that retrieves a list of available pets (those marked as available for adoption) from the "Pets" table. Include the pet's name, age, breed, and type in the result set. Ensure that the query filters out pets that are not available for adoption.

SELECT Name, Age, Breed, Type
FROM Pets
WHERE AvailableForAdoption = 1;



6. Write an SQL query that retrieves the names of participants (shelters and adopters) registered for a specific adoption event. Use a parameter to specify the event ID. Ensure that the query joins the necessary tables to retrieve the participant names and types.

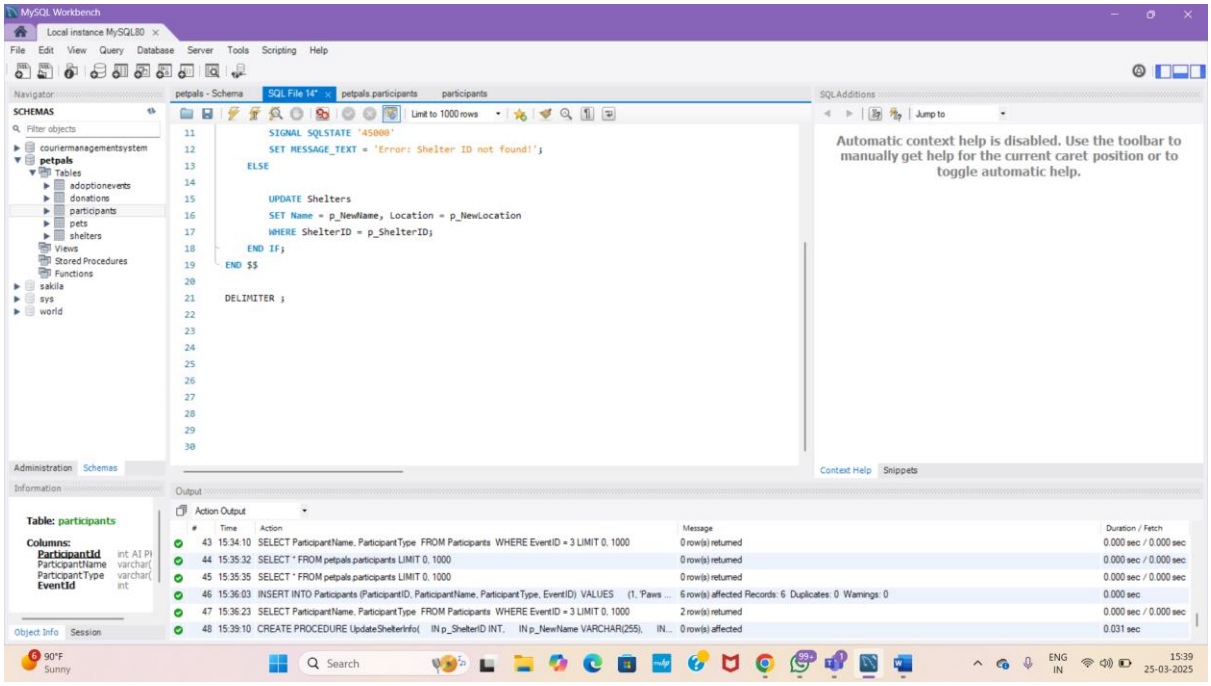
```
SELECT ParticipantName, ParticipantType
FROM Participants
WHERE EventID = 3;
```

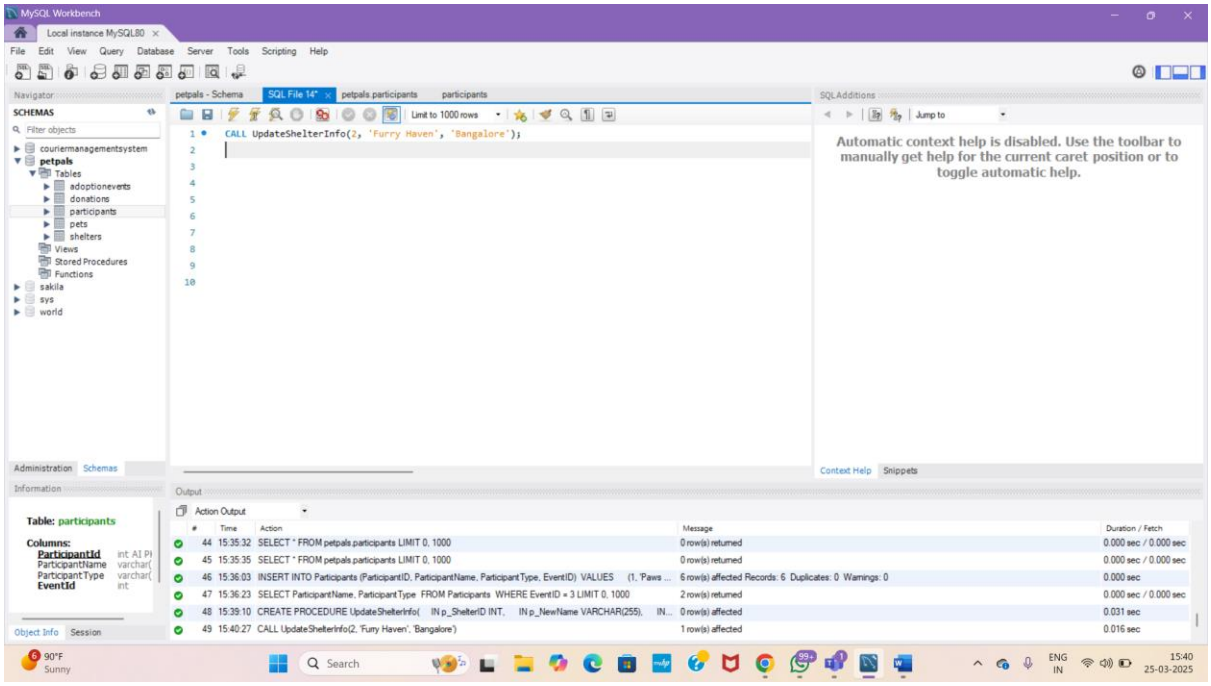


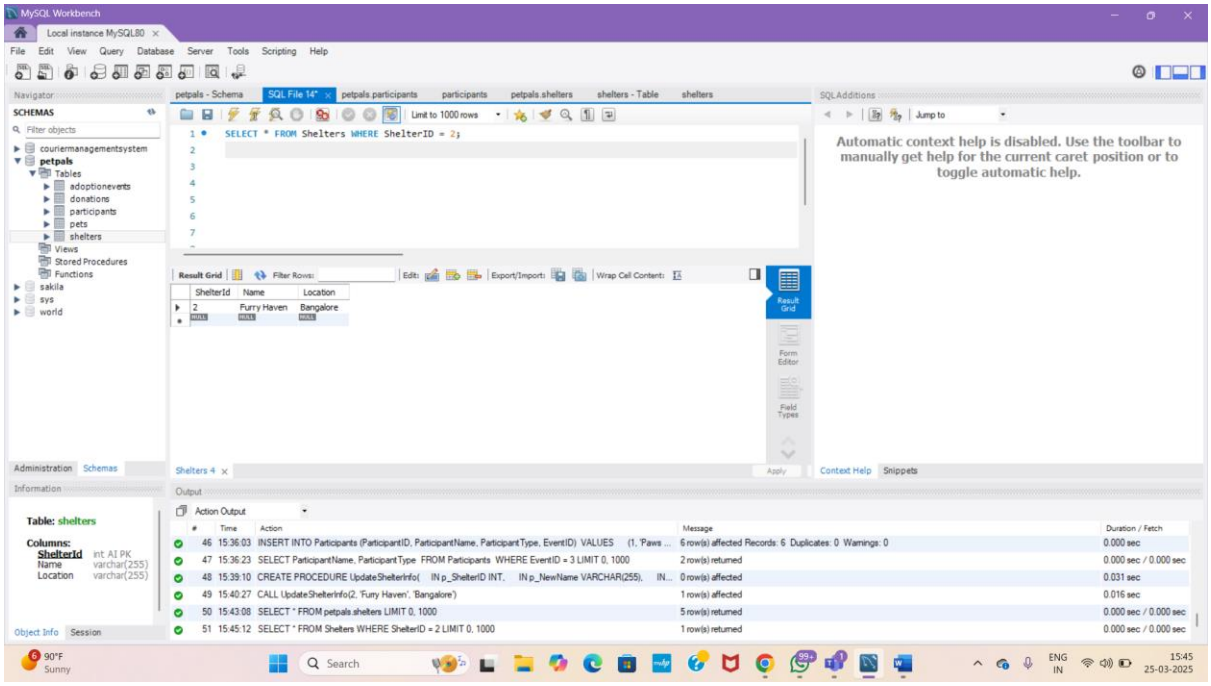
7. Create a stored procedure in SQL that allows a shelter to update its information (name and location) in the "Shelters" table. Use parameters to pass the shelter ID and the new

information. Ensure that the procedure performs the update and handles potential errors, such as an invalid shelter ID.

CALL UpdateShelterInfo(2, 'Furry Haven', 'Bangalore');
SELECT * FROM Shelters WHERE ShelterID = 2;

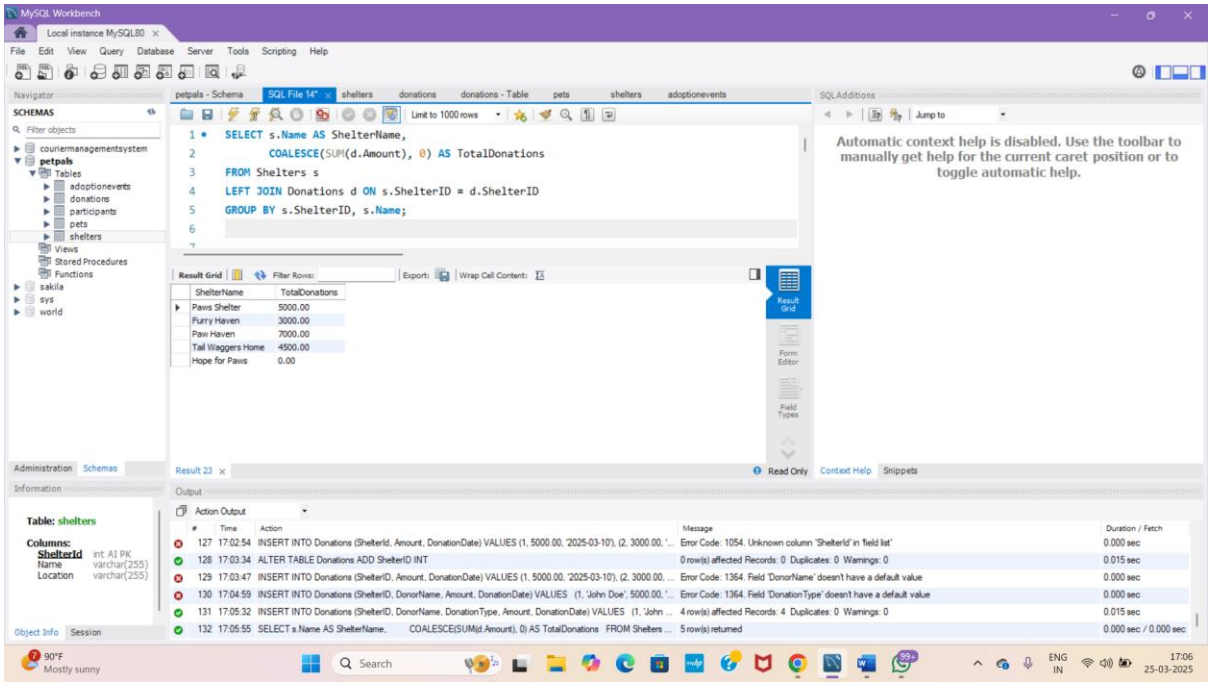






8. Write an SQL query that calculates and retrieves the total donation amount for each shelter (by shelter name) from the "Donations" table. The result should include the shelter name and the total donation amount. Ensure that the query handles cases where a shelter has received no donations.

```
SELECT s.Name AS ShelterName,
    COALESCE(SUM(d.Amount), 0) AS TotalDonations
FROM Shelters s
LEFT JOIN Donations d ON s.ShelterID = d.ShelterID
GROUP BY s.ShelterID, s.Name;
```

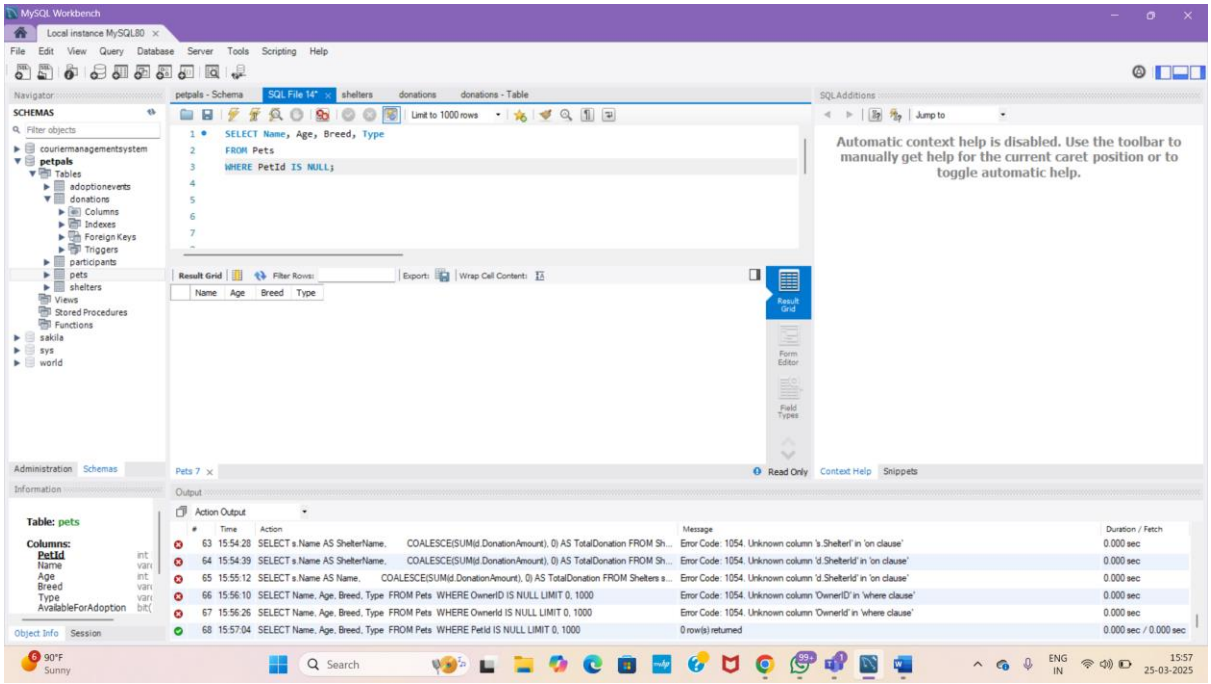


9. Write an SQL query that retrieves the names of pets from the "Pets" table that do not have an owner (i.e., where "OwnerID" is null). Include the pet's name, age, breed, and type in the result set.

SELECT Name, Age, Breed, Type

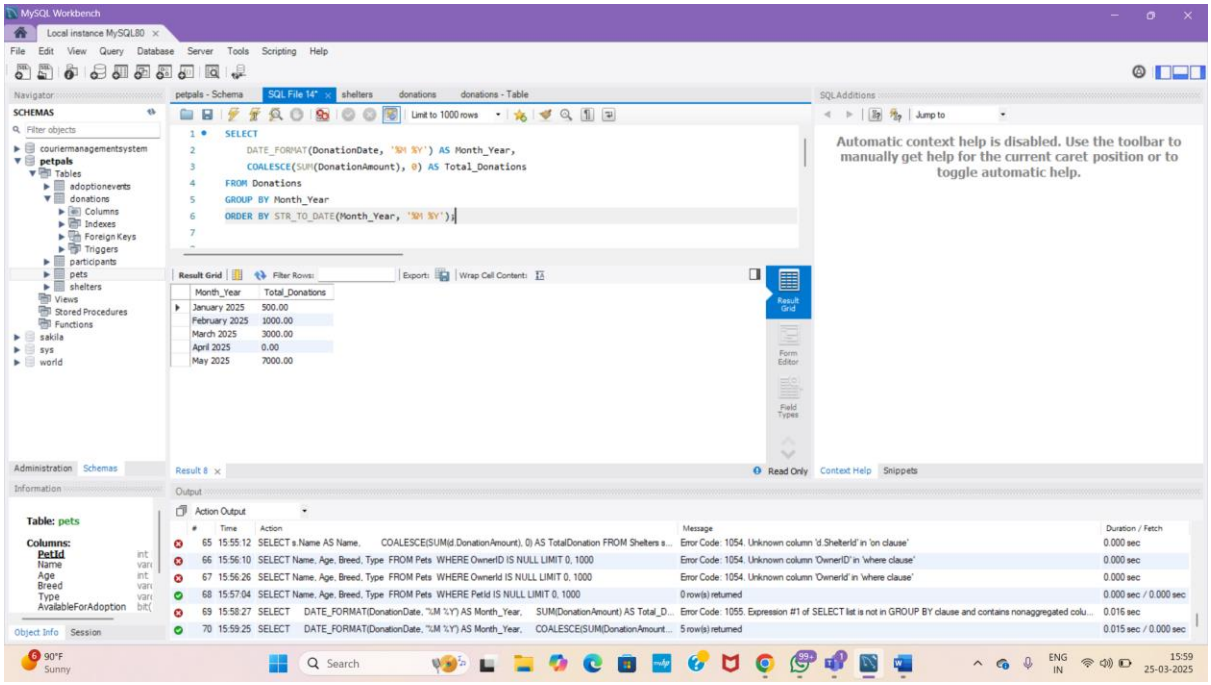
FROM Pets

WHERE PetId IS NULL;



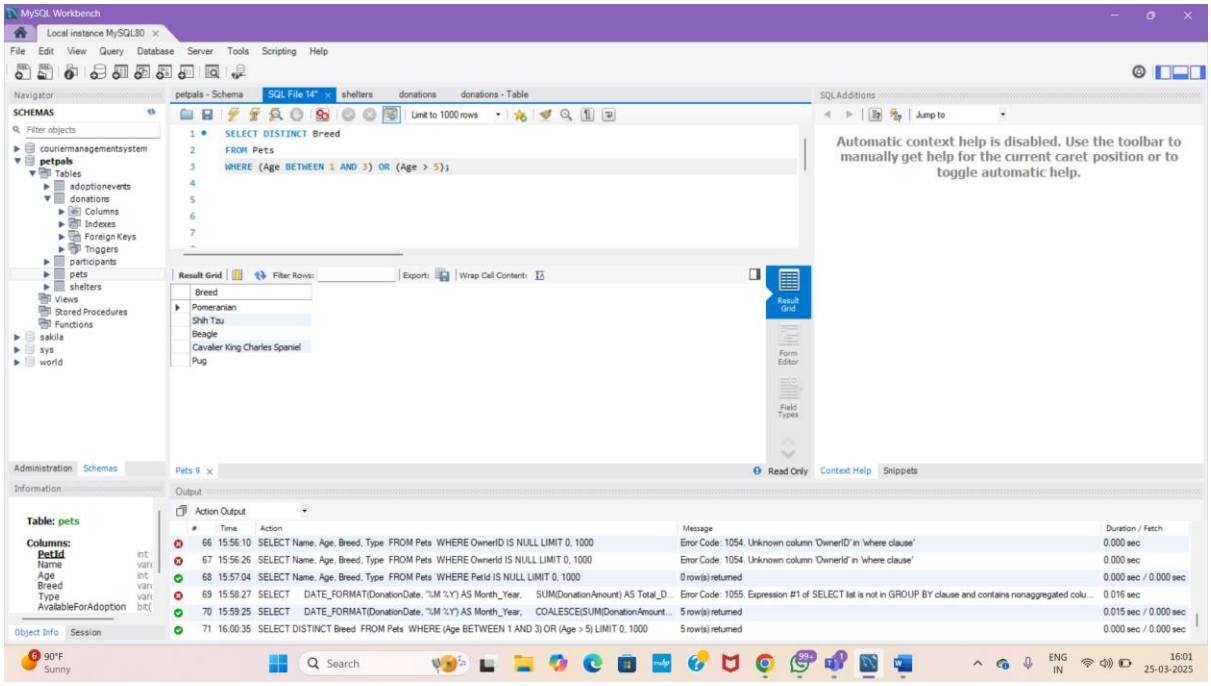
10. Write an SQL query that retrieves the total donation amount for each month and year (e.g., January 2023) from the "Donations" table. The result should include the month-year and the corresponding total donation amount. Ensure that the query handles cases where no donations were made in a specific month-year.

```
SELECT
    DATE_FORMAT(DonationDate, '%M %Y') AS Month_Year,
    COALESCE(SUM(DonationAmount), 0) AS Total_Donations
FROM Donations
GROUP BY Month_Year
ORDER BY STR_TO_DATE(Month_Year, '%M %Y');
```



11. Retrieve a list of distinct breeds for all pets that are either aged between 1 and 3 years or older than 5 years.

```
SELECT DISTINCT Breed
FROM Pets
WHERE (Age BETWEEN 1 AND 3) OR (Age > 5);
```



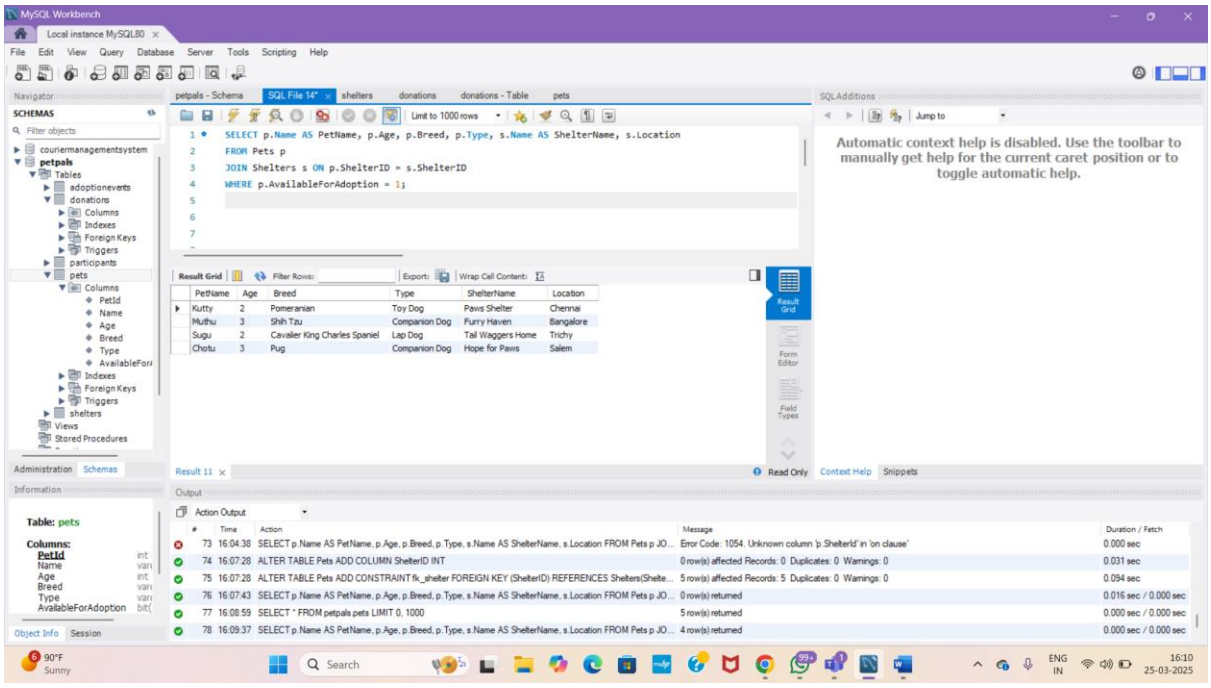
12. Retrieve a list of pets and their respective shelters where the pets are currently available for adoption.

SELECT p.Name AS PetName, p.Age, p.Breed, p.Type, s.Name AS ShelterName, s.Location

FROM Pets p

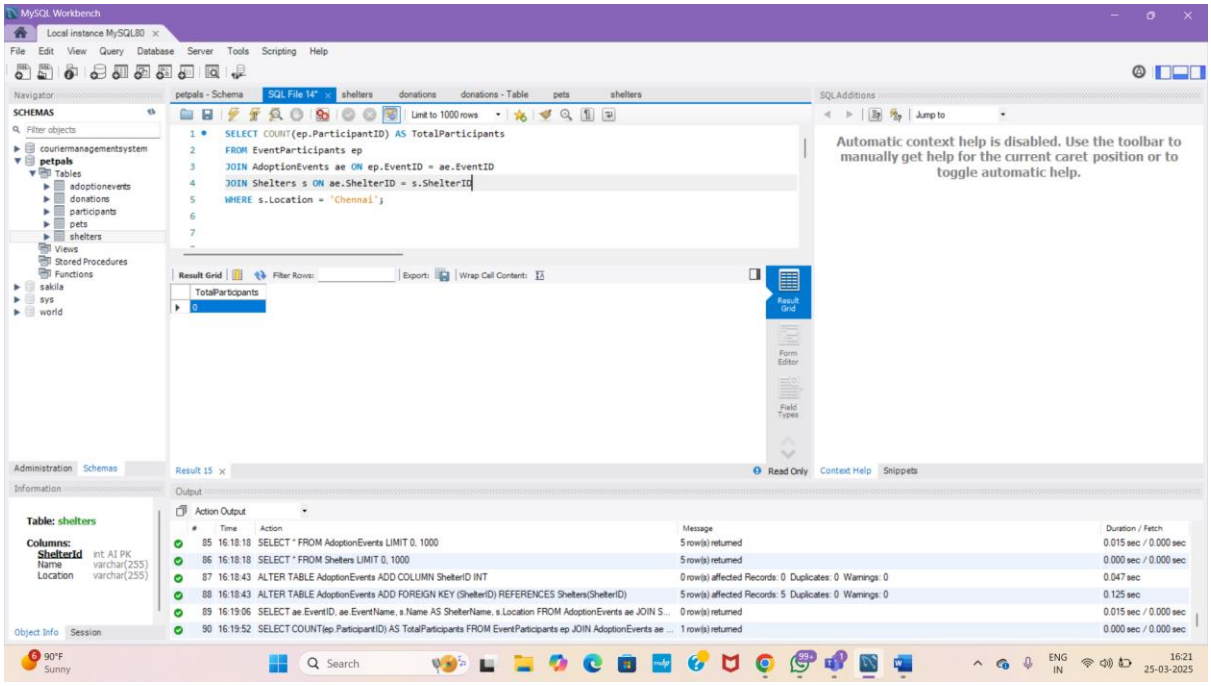
JOIN Shelters s ON p.ShelterID = s.ShelterID

WHERE p.AvailableForAdoption = 1;



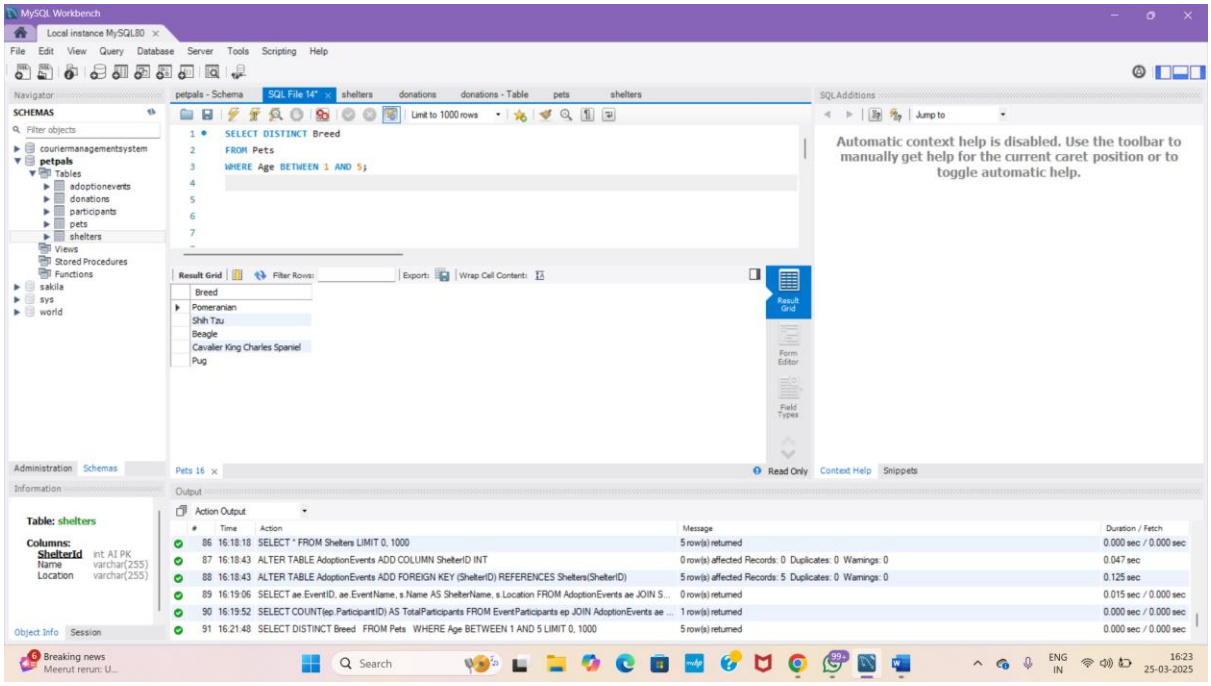
13. Find the total number of participants in events organized by shelters located in specific city. Example: City=Chennai

```
SELECT COUNT(ep.ParticipantID) AS TotalParticipants
FROM EventParticipants ep
JOIN AdoptionEvents ae ON ep.EventID = ae.EventID
JOIN Shelters s ON ae.ShelterID = s.ShelterID
WHERE s.Location = 'Chennai';
```



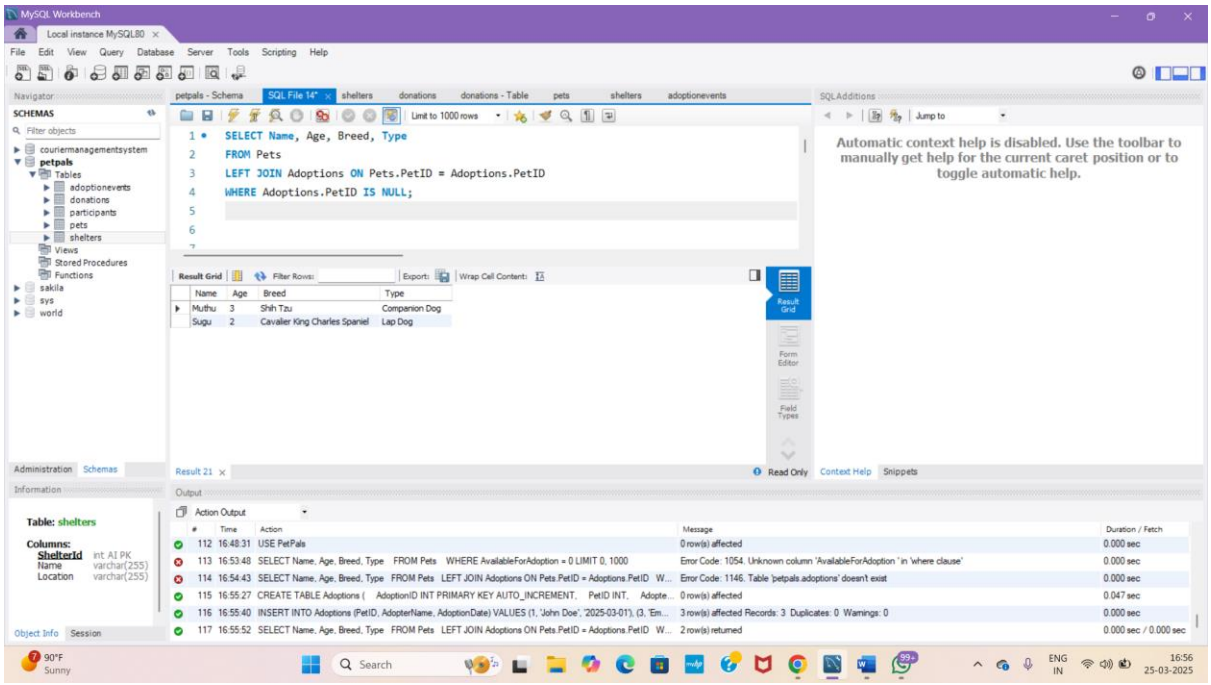
14. Retrieve a list of unique breeds for pets with ages between 1 and 5 years.

```
SELECT DISTINCT Breed
FROM Pets
WHERE Age BETWEEN 1 AND 5;
```



15. Find the pets that have not been adopted by selecting their information from the 'Pet' table

```
SELECT Name, Age, Breed, Type
FROM Pets
LEFT JOIN Adoptions ON Pets.PetID = Adoptions.PetID
WHERE Adoptions.PetID IS NULL;
```

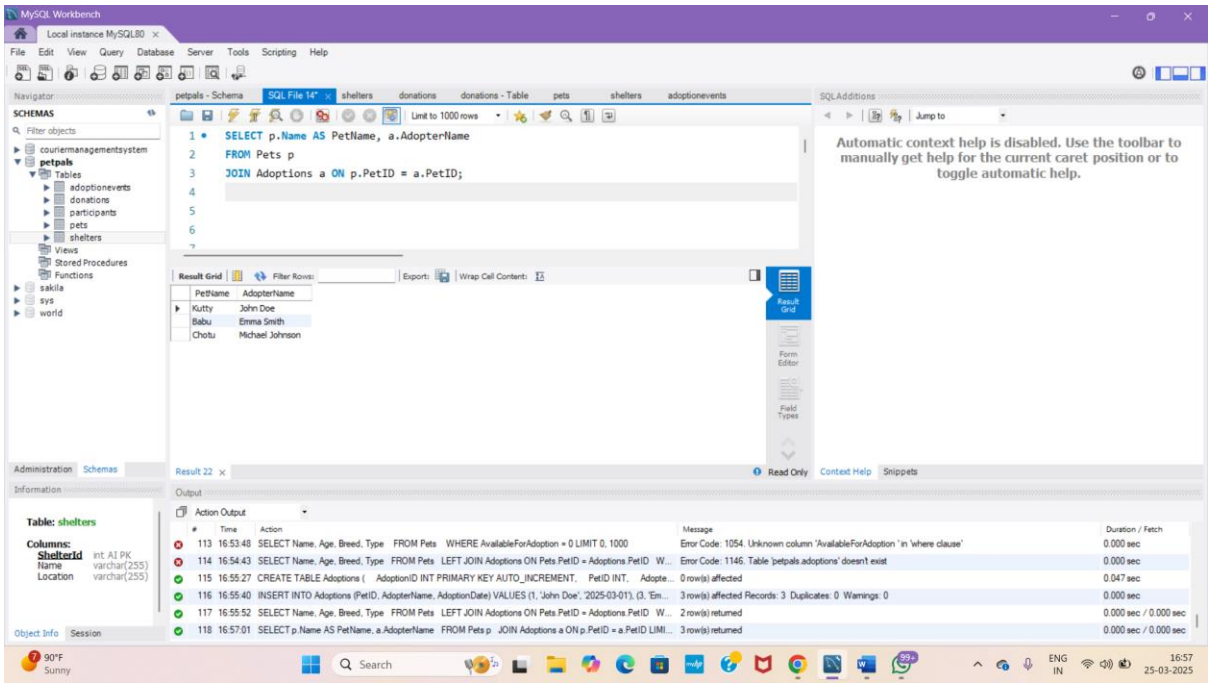


16. Retrieve the names of all adopted pets along with the adopter's name from the 'Adoption' and 'User' tables.

```
SELECT p.Name AS PetName, a.AdopterName
```

FROM Pets p

JOIN Adoptions a ON p.PetID = a.PetID;



17. Retrieve a list of all shelters along with the count of pets currently available for adoption in each shelter.

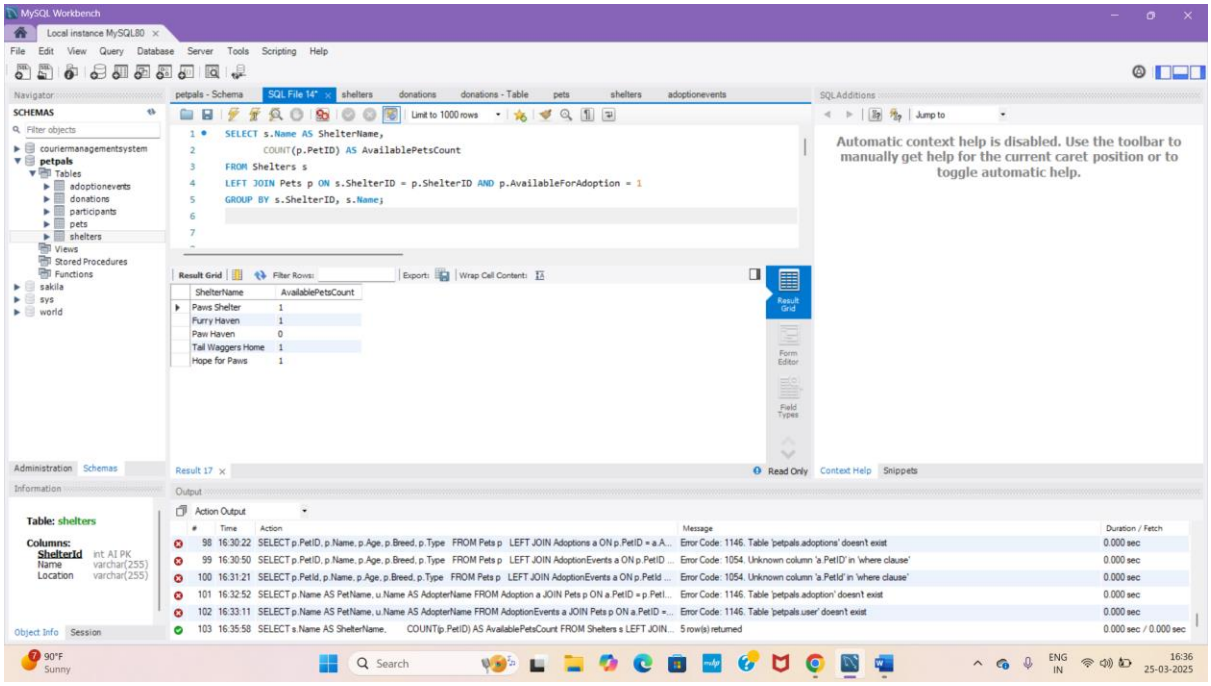
SELECT s.Name AS ShelterName,

COUNT(p.PetID) AS AvailablePetsCount

FROM Shelters s

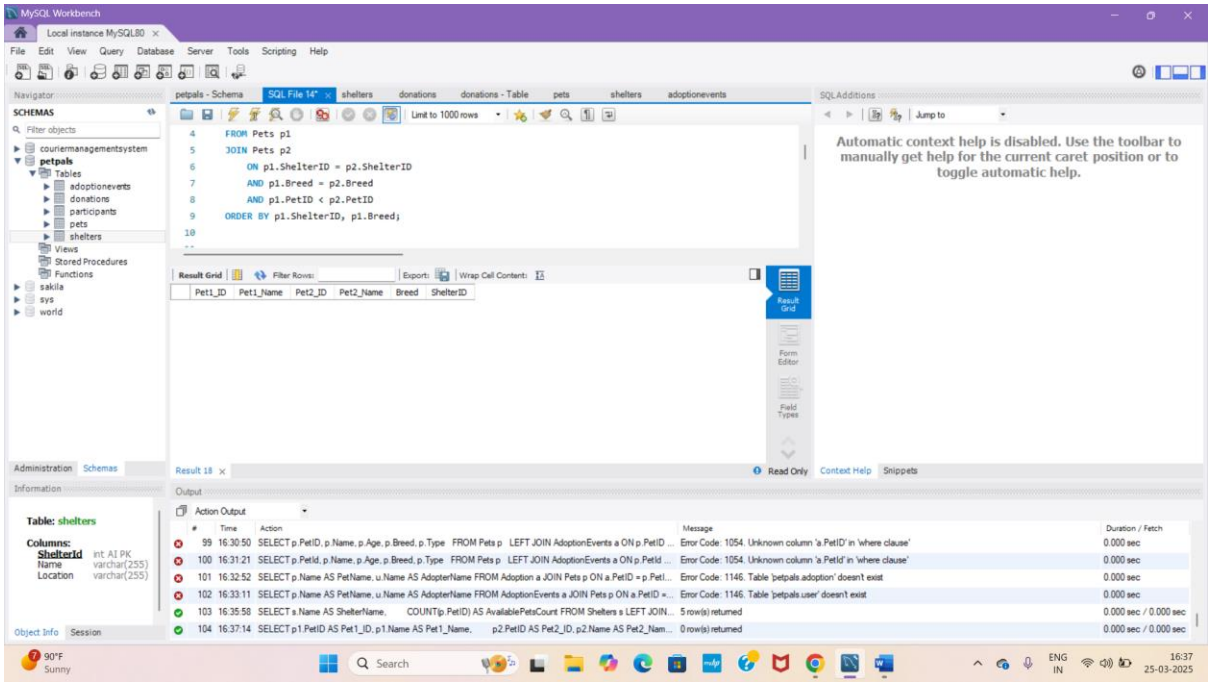
LEFT JOIN Pets p ON s.ShelterID = p.ShelterID AND p.AvailableForAdoption = 1

GROUP BY s.ShelterID, s.Name;



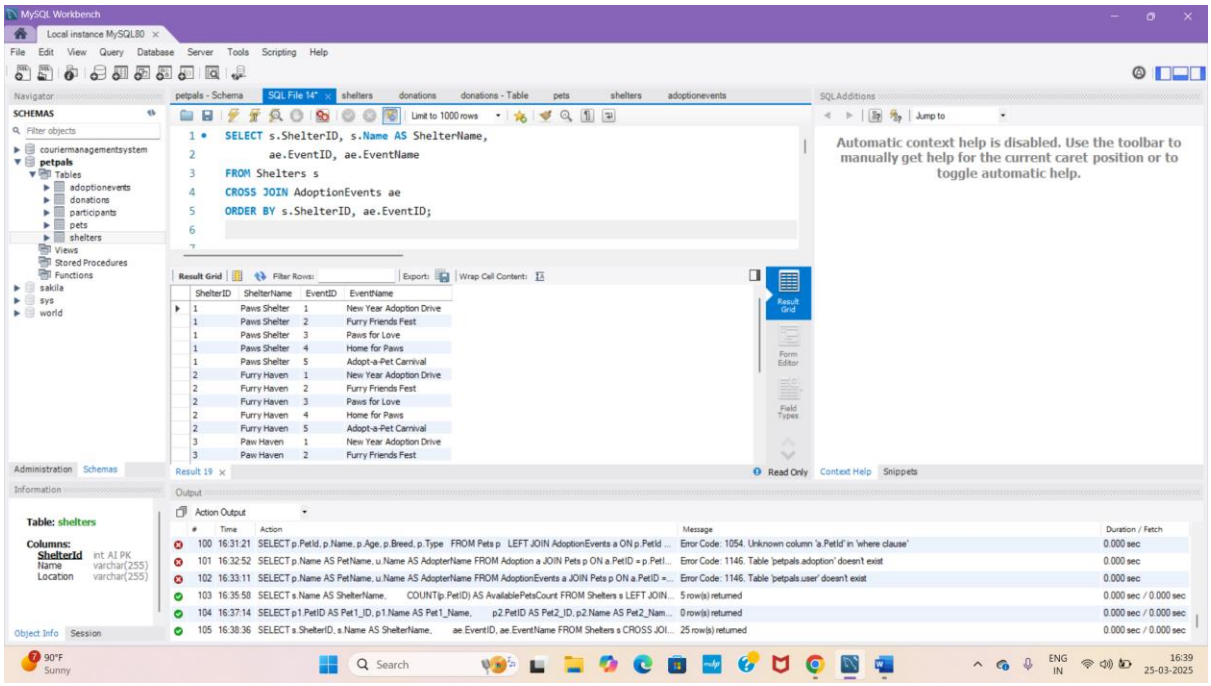
18. Find pairs of pets from the same shelter that have the same breed.

```
SELECT p1.PetID AS Pet1_ID, p1.Name AS Pet1_Name,
    p2.PetID AS Pet2_ID, p2.Name AS Pet2_Name,
    p1.Breed, p1.ShelterID
FROM Pets p1
JOIN Pets p2
  ON p1.ShelterID = p2.ShelterID
  AND p1.Breed = p2.Breed
  AND p1.PetID < p2.PetID
ORDER BY p1.ShelterID, p1.Breed;
```



19. List all possible combinations of shelters and adoption events.

```
SELECT s.ShelterID, s.Name AS ShelterName,
    ae.EventID, ae.EventName
FROM Shelters s
CROSS JOIN AdoptionEvents ae
ORDER BY s.ShelterID, ae.EventID;
```



20. Determine the shelter that has the highest number of adopted pets.

```
SELECT s.ShelterID, s.Name AS ShelterName, COUNT(a.PetID) AS AdoptedPetsCount
```

FROM Shelters s

JOIN Pets p ON s.ShelterID = p.ShelterID

JOIN Adoption a ON p.PetID = a.PetID

GROUP BY s.ShelterID, s.Name

ORDER BY AdoptedPetsCount DESC

LIMIT 1;