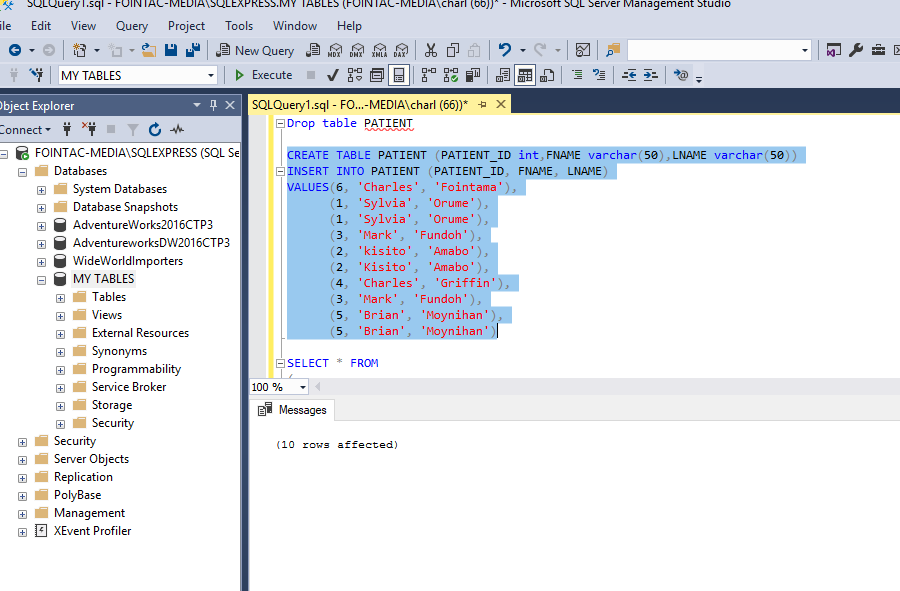
1) Table PATIENT has columns PATIENT\_ID, FNAME, and LNAME. Write a query that will identify duplicate PATIENT\_IDs in the table PATIENT. The query should return all three columns and include all rows where the PATIENT\_ID shows up more than once in the table.

Answer: USED MSSQL SERVER



Mine:

select patient\_id, FNAME, LNAME --, count (patient\_ID)

from PATIENT

group by patient\_ID,FNAME,LNAME

having count(patient\_ID) > 1

CREATE TABLE PATIENT (PATIENT\_ID int,FNAME varchar(50),LNAME varchar(50))

INSERT INTO PATIENT (PATIENT\_ID, FNAME, LNAME)

VALUES(6, 'Charles', 'Fointama'),

(1, 'Sylvia', 'Orume'),

(1, 'Sylvia', 'Orume'),

(3, 'Mark', 'Fundoh'),

(2, 'kisito', 'Amabo'),

(2, 'Kisito', 'Amabo'),

(4, 'Charles', 'Griffin'),

(3, 'Mark', 'Fundoh'),

(5, 'Brian', 'Moynihan'),

(5, 'Brian', 'Moynihan')

SELECT \* FROM

(

SELECT \*,

COUNT(\*)OVER(PARTITION BY (PATIENT\_ID )) AS DUPLICATE\_COUNT

FROM PATIENT

) AS MAIN

WHERE MAIN.DUPLICATE\_COUNT > 1

/\* OR \*/

SELECT DISTINCT \* FROM PATIENT

WHERE PATIENT\_ID IN

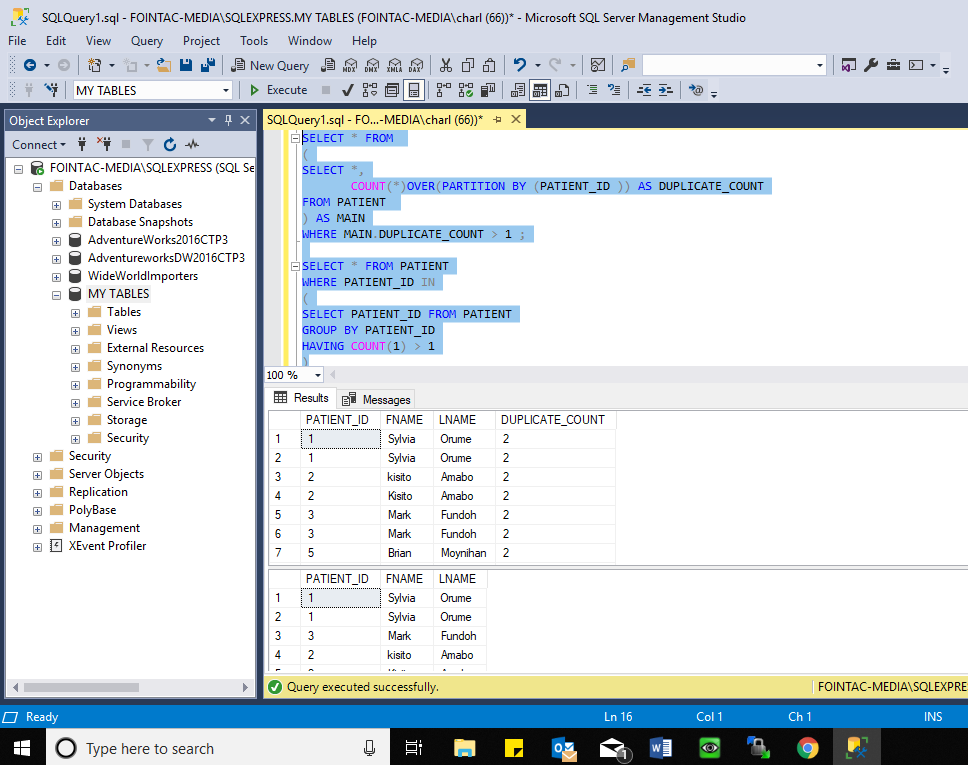
(

SELECT PATIENT\_ID FROM PATIENT

GROUP BY PATIENT\_ID

HAVING COUNT(1) > 1

)



2) Write a delete statement to remove the duplicates on PATIENT\_ID. It does not matter which duplicates are deleted but the table must be unique on PATIENT\_ID after the delete statement.

Answer:

Mine:

begin tran aaa; (эта транзакция бужет тут начата)

with newtable as (

select \*,

row\_number() over(partition by patient\_ID order by patient\_ID ) as row#

from patient)

delete from newtable

where row#>1

rollback tran aaa (эта транзакция откатана назадю Тюею результат тебе показан, но изменения не были внесены)

WITH CTE AS

(

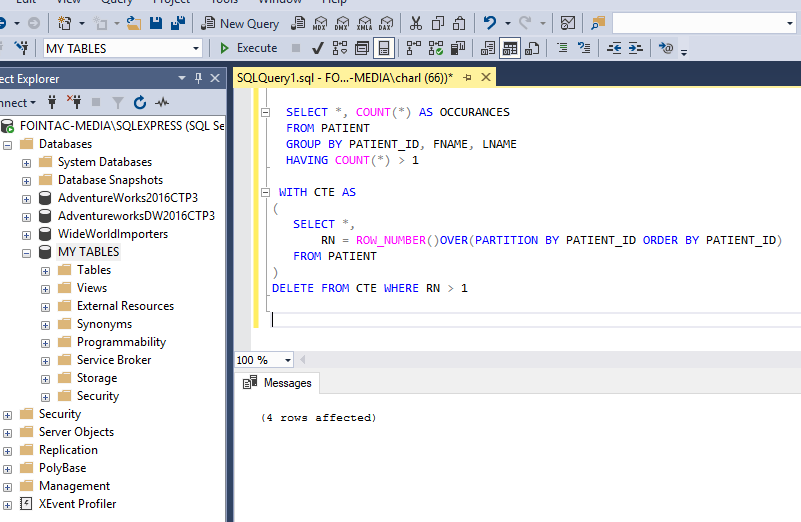
SELECT \*,

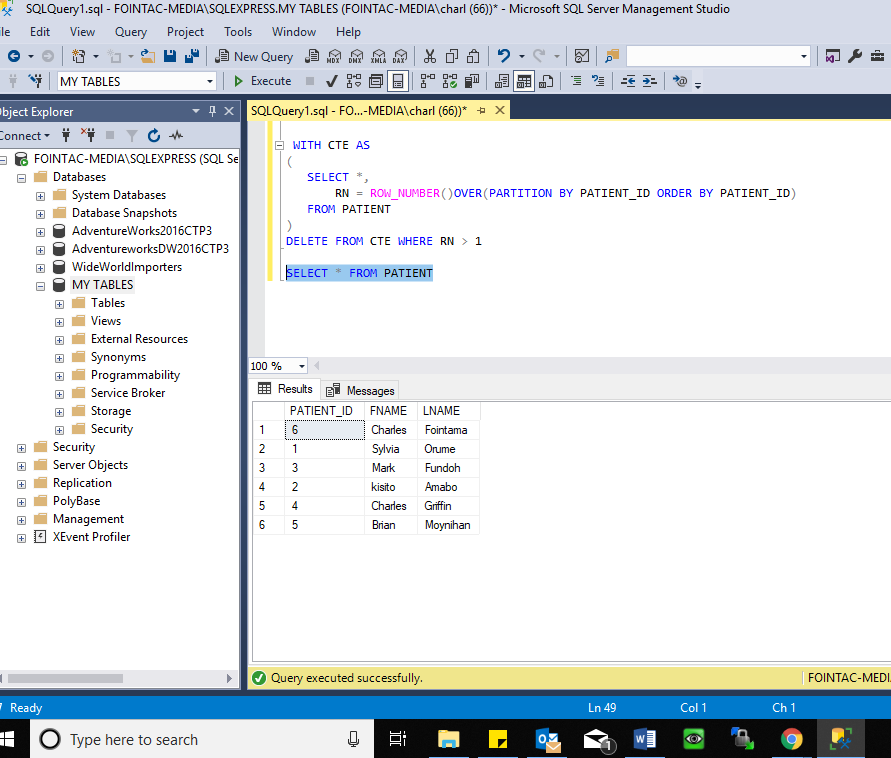
RN = ROW\_NUMBER()OVER(PARTITION BY PATIENT\_ID ORDER BY PATIENT\_ID)

FROM PATIENT

)

DELETE FROM CTE WHERE RN > 1





3) Read the below SQL Select \* from patient, orders Where patient.patient\_id = orders.patient\_id (+) And orders.order\_type = 705

What type of join is in the above query?

This looks like a very old sql statement but looking at the properties and since we have to return only a matching row, this will be an **INNER JOIN**

4) Two tables, TABLE\_A and TABLE\_B have the same structure. There are no constraints on either of the tables. How can you verify that TABLE\_A and TABLE\_B contain the same data.

Answer:

Mine:

Count \* table A, count \* table B, Должны быть равны.

Затем делаем union (по факту это вертикальное объединение без дублированияю Затем в Union table считаем count – оно должно быть такое же, как и в изначальной таблице.

count(Table\_A) = (Count Table\_B) = Count(Table\_A Union Table\_B)

I Will first perform a select distinct count for both tables to check if they have same numbers of rows. If True, I will join the two tables using the union operation and perform a count on the union table. If the tables are same, we should have the same count number .

ie count(Table\_A) = (Count Table\_B) = Count(Table\_A Union Table\_B)

select \* from Table\_A

UNION

SELECT \* FROM Table\_B

Note: Union will bring up only distinct values so no duplicate. So to perform a lengthy verification, use the union all operator. It will duplicate the table.

