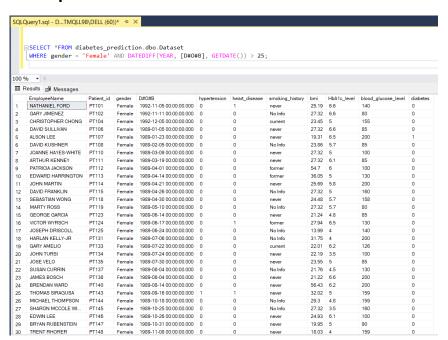
## 1. Retrieve the Patient\_id and ages of all patients

```
SQLQuery1.sql - D...TMQLL98\DELL (60))* 😕 🗙
    □SELECT Patient id, DATEDIFF(YEAR, D#O#B, GETDATE()) AS Age
     FROM diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset;
Patient_id Age
PT2499 25
PT2500 25
PT2501 25
     PT2502
     PT2505
     PT2506
     PT2508
PT2508
PT2509
     PT2510
     PT2510
PT2511
PT2512
PT2513
     PT2514
     PT2515
PT2516
PT2517
     PT2518
     PT2519
     PT2522
     PT2523
PT2524
PT2525
     PT2526
     PT2527
```

### 2. Select all female patients who are older than 25.



### 3. Calculate the average BMI of patients.

```
SELECT AVG(bmi) AS Average_BMI

FROM diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset ;

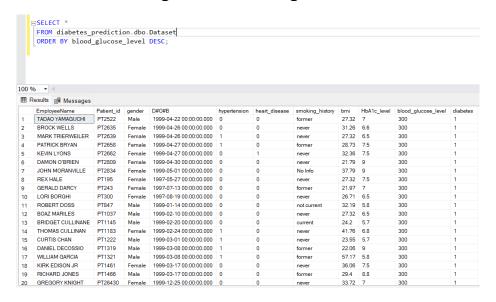
100 % ▼

■ Results ■ Messages

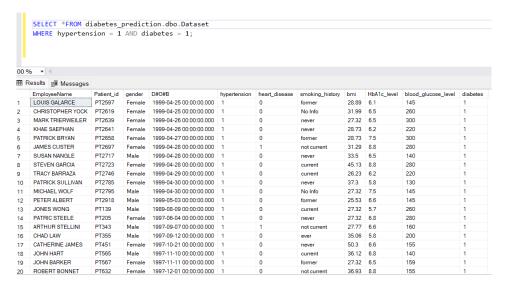
Average_BMI

1 27.3512737929384
```

## 4. List patients in descending order of blood glucose levels.



## 5. Find patients who have hypertension and diabetes.



6. Determine the number of patients with heart disease.

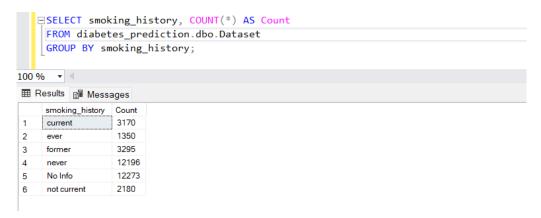
```
FROM diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset
WHERE heart_disease = 1;

100 % 

Results Messages

Heart_Disease_Patients
1 1334
```

7. Group patients by smoking history and count how many smokers and nonsmokers there are.



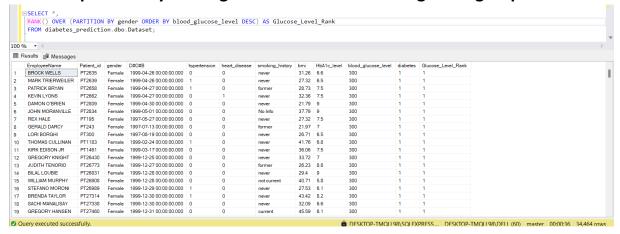
8. Retrieve the Patient\_ids of patients who have a BMI greater than the average BMI.



9. Find the patient with the highest HbA1c level and the patient with the lowest HbA1clevel.

10. Calculate the age of patients in years (assuming the current date as of now).

11. Rank patients by blood glucose level within each gender group.



## 12. Update the smoking history of patients who are older than 50 to "Exsmoker."

```
UPDATE diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset

SET smoking_history = 'former'

WHERE DATEDIFF(YEAR, D#O#B, GETDATE()) > 50;

100 % 

Messages

(0 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-04-26T13:58:33.1350014+05:30
```

### 13. Insert a new patient into the database with sample data.

```
NSERT INTO diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset (EmployeeName, Patient_id, gender, D#O#B, hypertension, heart_disease, bmi, HbA1c_level, blood_glucose_level, diabetes)

VALUES ('Advaika Jhon', 'SP001', 'Male', '1973-01-05', 0, 0, 25.5, 6.2, 110, 0);

100 % ▼ 4

p# Messages

(1 row affected)

Completion time: 2024-04-2€T14:03:54.9183718+05:30
```

## 14. Delete all patients with heart disease from the database

```
DELETE FROM diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset

WHERE heart_disease = '1';

100 % 

Messages

(1334 rows affected)

Completion time: 2024-04-26T14:13:17.8167530+05:30
```

# 15. Find patients who have hypertension but not diabetes using the EXCEPT Operator.

# 16. Define a unique constraint on the "patient\_id" column to ensure its values are unique.

```
ADD CONSTRAINT UC_Patient_id UNIQUE (Patient_id);

100 % 

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-04-26T14:18:33.8186386+05:30
```

#### 17. Create a view that displays the Patient\_ids, ages, and BMI of patients.

```
CREATE VIEW Patient_Info AS

SELECT Patient_id, DATEDIFF(YEAR, D#O#B, GETDATE()) AS Age, bmi AS BMI
FROM diabetes_prediction.dbo.Dataset;

100 % 

Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2024-04-26T14:21:01.3613396+05:30
```

## 18. Suggest improvements in the database schema to reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity?

To reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity in the database schema, consider the following improvements:

- 1) Normalization
- 2) Master Data Management (MDM)
- 3) Data Cleansing
- 4) Enforce Unique Constraints
- 5) Normalization Levels
- 6) Denormalization

## 19. Explain how you can optimize the performance of SQL queries on this Dataset?

To optimize the performance of SQL queries on the dataset, several strategies can be

- 1) Implemented
- 2) Indexing
- 3) Query Optimization
- 4) Stored Procedures

- 5) Normalization
- 6) Database Tuning
- 7) Use of Indexes
- 8) Caching
- 9) Optimize Joins