30 days -SQL MICRO COURSE SQL QUERIES PDF

Total Number of Patients Across All Hospitals
SQL:
SELECT SUM(Patients_Count) AS Total_Patients
FROM hospital_data;

Average Number of Doctors per Hospital
SQL:
SELECT AVG(Doctors_Count) AS Avg_Doctors
FROM hospital_data;

Top 3 Departments with the Highest Number of Patients
SQL:
SELECT Department, SUM(Patients_Count) AS Total_Patients
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Department
ORDER BY Total_Patients DESC
LIMIT 3;

Hospital with the Maximum Medical Expenses
SQL:
SELECT Hospital_Name, SUM(Medical_Expenses) AS Total_Expenses
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Hospital_Name
ORDER BY Total_Expenses DESC
LIMIT 1;

Daily Average Medical Expenses
SQL:
SELECT Hospital_Name, AVG(Medical_Expenses) AS Daily_Avg_Expenses
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Hospital_Name;

Longest Hospital Stay
SQL:
SELECT *, (Discharge_Date - Admission_Date) AS Length_of_Stay
FROM hospital_data
ORDER BY Length_of_Stay DESC
LIMIT 1;

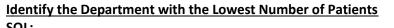**Total Patients Treated Per City**
SQL:
SELECT Location, SUM(Patients_Count) AS Total_Patients
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Location;

Average Length of Stay Per Department
SQL:
SELECT Department, AVG(Discharge_Date - Admission_Date) AS Avg_Stay
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Department;

Identify the Department with the Lowest Number of Patients
SQL:
SELECT Department, SUM(Patients_Count) AS Total_Patients
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Department
ORDER BY Total_Patients ASC
LIMIT 1;

Monthly Medical Expenses Report
SQL:
SELECT (Admission_Date, 'YYYY-MM') AS Month, SUM(Medical_Expenses) AS Total_Expenses
FROM hospital_data
GROUP BY Month
ORDER BY Month;