-- 1.List all distinct hospital names from the table.

select distinct hospital from hospital\_management

-- 1.1.Retrieve all columns for patients with the medical condition "Diabetes" under Age 25

select \* from hospital\_management

where medical\_condition='Diabetes' and age=25

--1.2.Count the number of male and female patients in the dataset.

select gender,count(gender) as gender\_count from hospital\_management

group by gender

--1.3.Retrieve the names of patients who were admitted in the recent month

select name from hospital\_management

where date\_admission=

(select max(date\_admission) from hospital\_management)

-- 1.4.Calculate the average billing amount for all admissions.

select admission\_type,round(avg(billing\_amount),2) from hospital\_management

group by admission\_type

order by 1

--1.5.Identify the most common medical condition among patients.

--Solution 1

select medical\_condition from

(select medical\_condition,count(name)

from hospital\_management

group by medical\_condition

order by 2 desc )

where rownum=1

--Solution 2

with temp1 as

(select medical\_condition,count(name) as patient\_cnt

from hospital\_management

group by medical\_condition

order by 2 desc),

temp2 as

(select medical\_condition,patient\_cnt, rank() over(order by patient\_cnt desc) as rnk

from temp1)

select medical\_condition from temp2

where rnk=1

--1.6.Display the top 5 hospitals with the highest billing amounts.

select hospital from

(select hospital,sum(billing\_amount) as tot\_amt

from hospital\_management

group by hospital

order by 2 desc)

where rownum between 1 and 5

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--2.1.Retrieve the names of patients who stayed in the hospital for more than 10 days.

select name,discharge\_date-date\_admission from hospital\_management

where discharge\_date-date\_admission >10

--2.2.Identify the patients who had multiple admissions.

select name ,fam\_pt from (select name,count(name) as fam\_pt from hospital\_management

group by name)

where fam\_pt>1

--2.3.Identify the rooms with the highest number of admissions.

select room\_no from

(select room\_no,rank() over (order by cta desc) rnk from (select room\_no,count(name) cta

from hospital\_management group by room\_no)) where rnk=1

--2.4.Calculate the percentage of male and female patients for each blood type.

select blood\_type,

rpad(round((count(case when Gender='Male' then 1 else null end)/count(\*))\*100,2),6,'%') as M\_Perc,

rpad(round((count(case when Gender='Female' then 1 else null end)/count(\*))\*100,2),6,'%') as F\_Perc

from hospital\_management

group by blood\_type

--2.5.Identify the doctors who have treated patients in more than one hospital.

select doctor from (select doctor,count(hospital) cnt from hospital\_management

group by doctor) where cnt> 1