

RIGHT JOIN SQL Practice Questions with Answers (Doctors & Appointments)

Table 1: Doctors

doctor_id	doctor_name	specialization	experience	department

1	Dr. Smith	Cardiologist	10	Cardiology
2	Dr. John	Neurologist	8	Neurology
3	Dr. Alex	Dermatologist	6	Skin
4	Dr. Mary	Orthopedic	12	Bone
5	Dr. Rahul	Pediatrician	7	Child Care

Table 2: Appointments

appointment_id	patient_name	doctor_id	appointment_date	fees

101	Alice	1	2024-01-02	500
102	Bob	2	2024-01-03	600
103	Charlie	2	2024-01-05	600
104	David	6	2024-01-06	700
105	Emma	3	2024-01-07	400
106	Frank	NULL	2024-01-09	350

1. Display all doctors and their corresponding appointment details using RIGHT JOIN

- SELECT doctor_name, specialization, patient_name, appointment_date, fees FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id;

2. Show each doctor's name along with the patient's name. Include doctors who have no appointments.

- SELECT doctor_name, COALESCE(patient_name, 'No Appointment') AS patient_name FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id;

3. Retrieve doctor name, specialization, and appointment date for all doctors, even those without patients.

- SELECT doctor_name, specialization, appointment_date FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id;

4. Find the list of doctors who don't have any appointments yet.

- `SELECT doctor_name FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id WHERE appointment_id IS NULL;`

5. Display each doctor's name and the total number of appointments they have (include 0 if none).

- `SELECT doctor_name, COUNT(appointment_id) AS total_appointments FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name;`

6. Show the total fees collected by each doctor (display 0 if no fees were collected).

- `SELECT doctor_name, COALESCE(SUM(fees), 0) AS total_fees FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name;`

7. List all doctors and the patients they treated, ordered by doctor name.

- `SELECT doctor_name, patient_name FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id ORDER BY doctor_name;`

8. Display doctor name, specialization, and average fee charged per doctor.

- `SELECT doctor_name, specialization, AVG(fees) AS avg_fee FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name, specialization;`

9. Find doctors whose average consultation fee is greater than ₹500.

- `SELECT doctor_name, AVG(fees) AS avg_fee FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name HAVING AVG(fees) > 500;`

10. Show all doctor names with their department and total number of distinct patients.

- `SELECT doctor_name, department, COUNT(DISTINCT patient_name) AS unique_patients FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name, department;`

11. List doctors who have treated at least two unique patients.

- `SELECT doctor_name FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT patient_name) >= 2;`

12. Display each department and total revenue generated from its doctors (include departments with no revenue).

- `SELECT department, COALESCE(SUM(fees), 0) AS total_revenue FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY department;`

13. Retrieve each doctor's name and their most recent appointment date (if any).

- `SELECT doctor_name, COALESCE(MAX(appointment_date), 'No Appointments Yet') AS latest_appointment FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name;`

14. Show all doctors, replacing missing patient names with 'No Patient'.

- `SELECT doctor_name, COALESCE(patient_name, 'No Patient') AS patient_name FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id;`

15. Find the total number of appointments, ensuring that doctors without appointments are also included.

- `SELECT doctor_name, COUNT(appointment_id) AS total_appointments FROM Appointments RIGHT JOIN Doctors ON Appointments.doctor_id = Doctors.doctor_id GROUP BY doctor_name;`