

DATA ANALYST INTERNSHIP

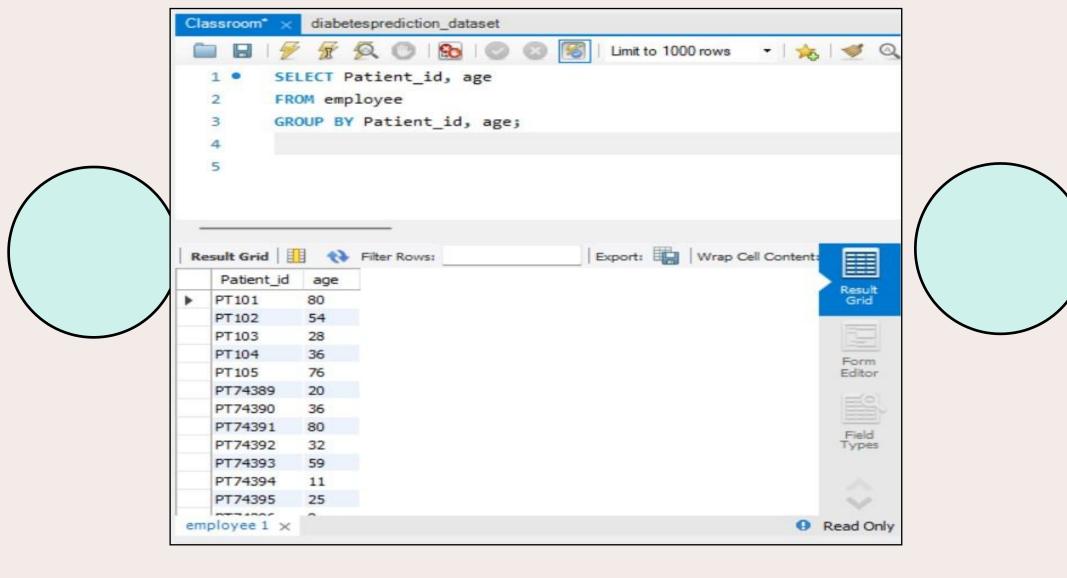
TASK-3 DIABETES PREDICTION DATASET

BY:- SWARNAV KUMAR



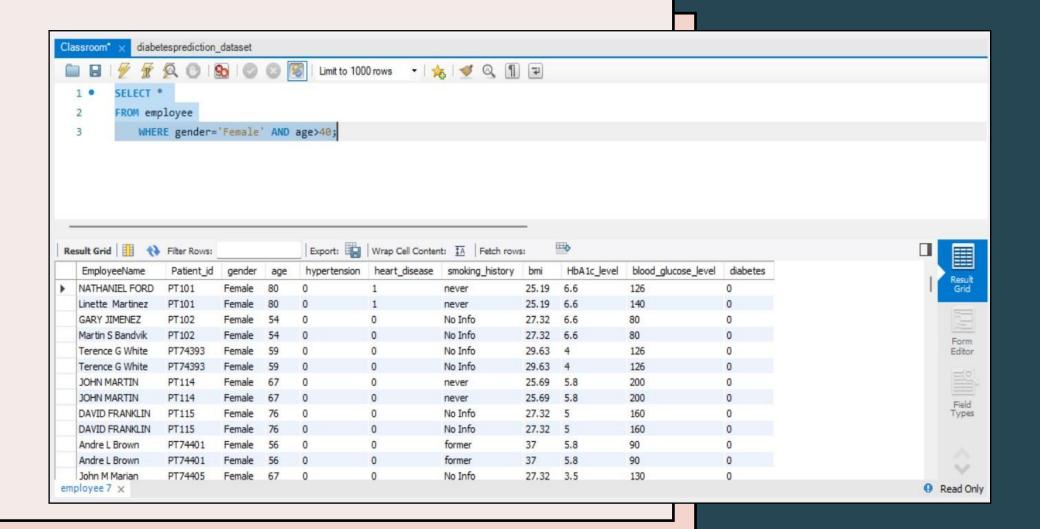


Retrieve the Patient_id and ages of all patients.

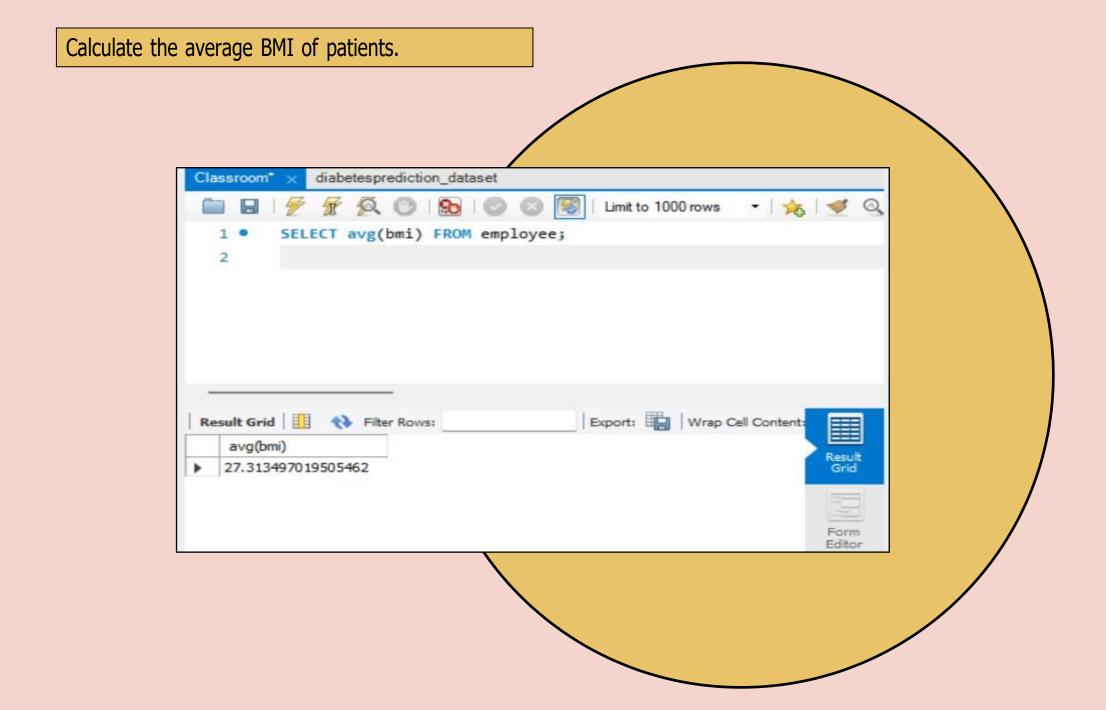




Select all female patients who are older than 40.

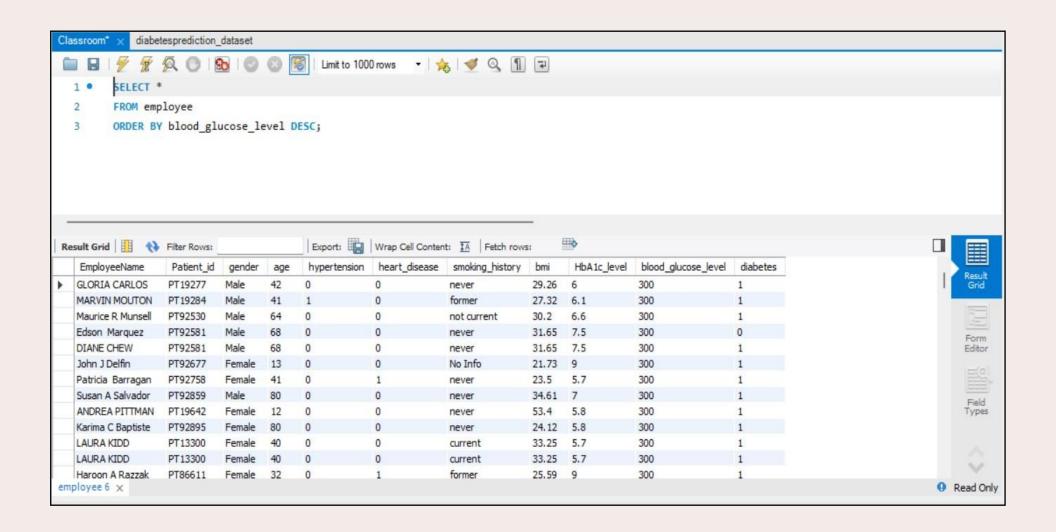






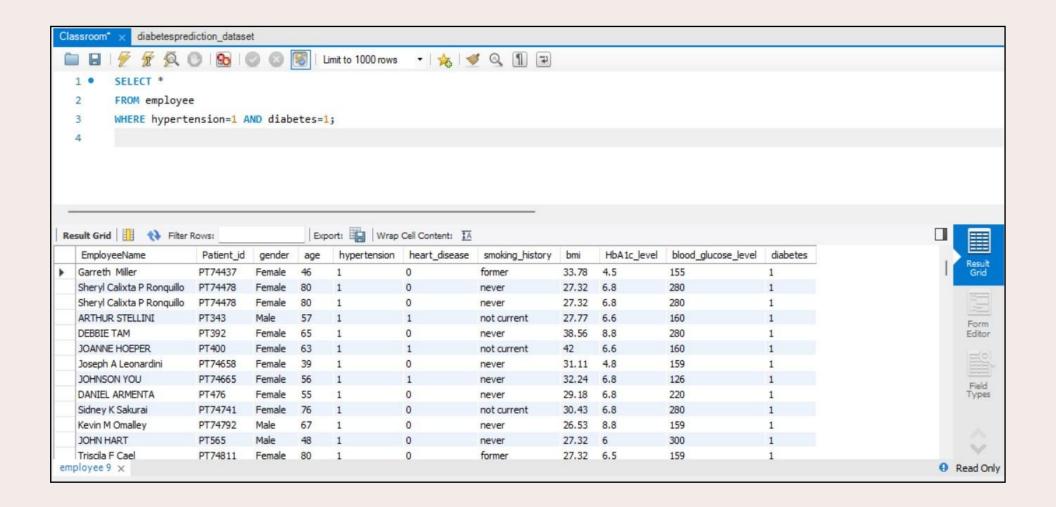


List patients in descending order of blood glucose levels.



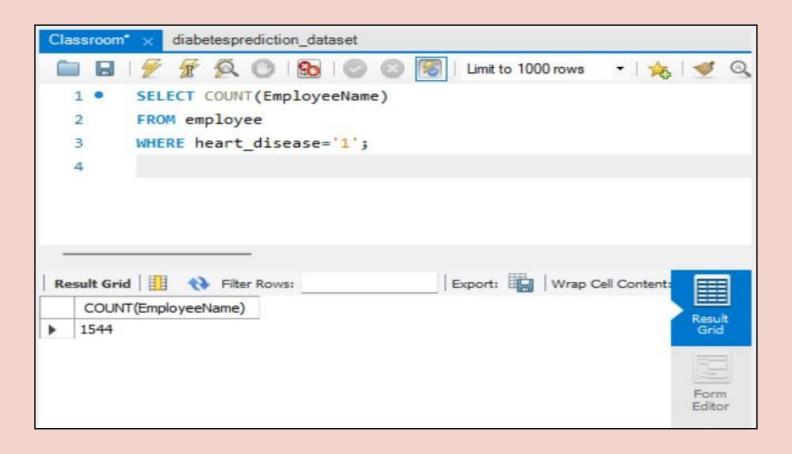


Find patients who have hypertension and diabetes.



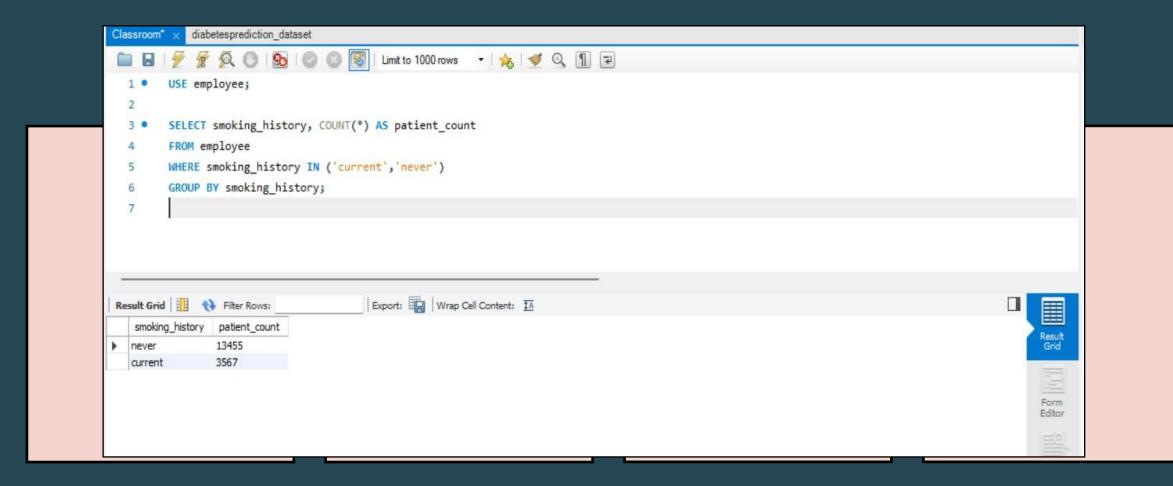


Determine the number of patients with heart disease.



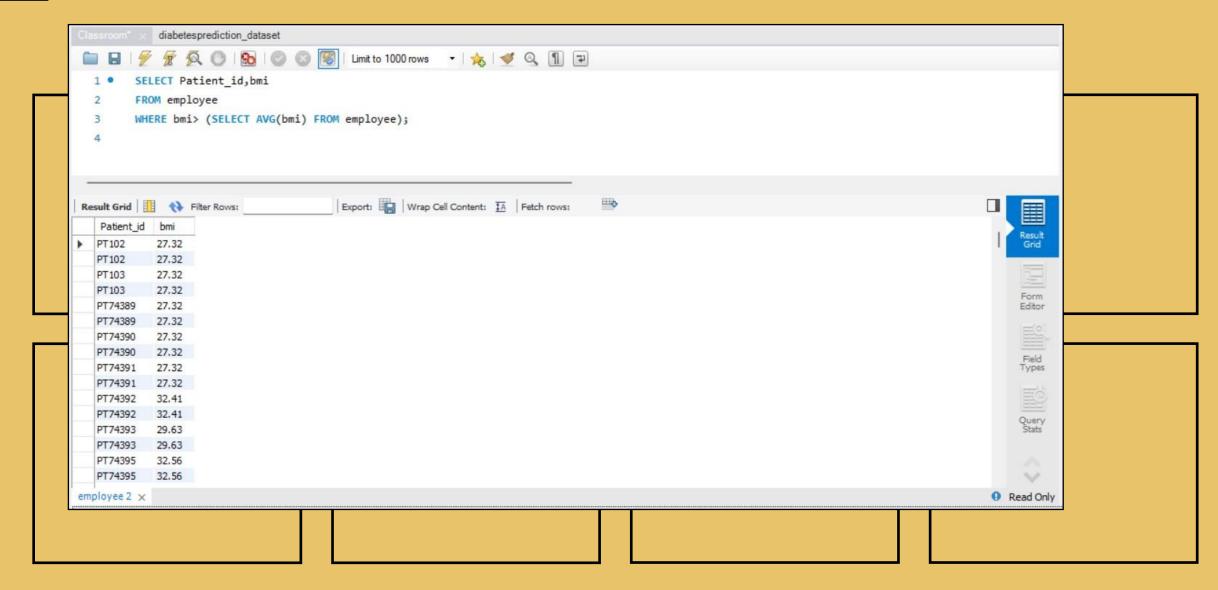


Group patients by smoking history and count how many smokers and nonsmokers there are.



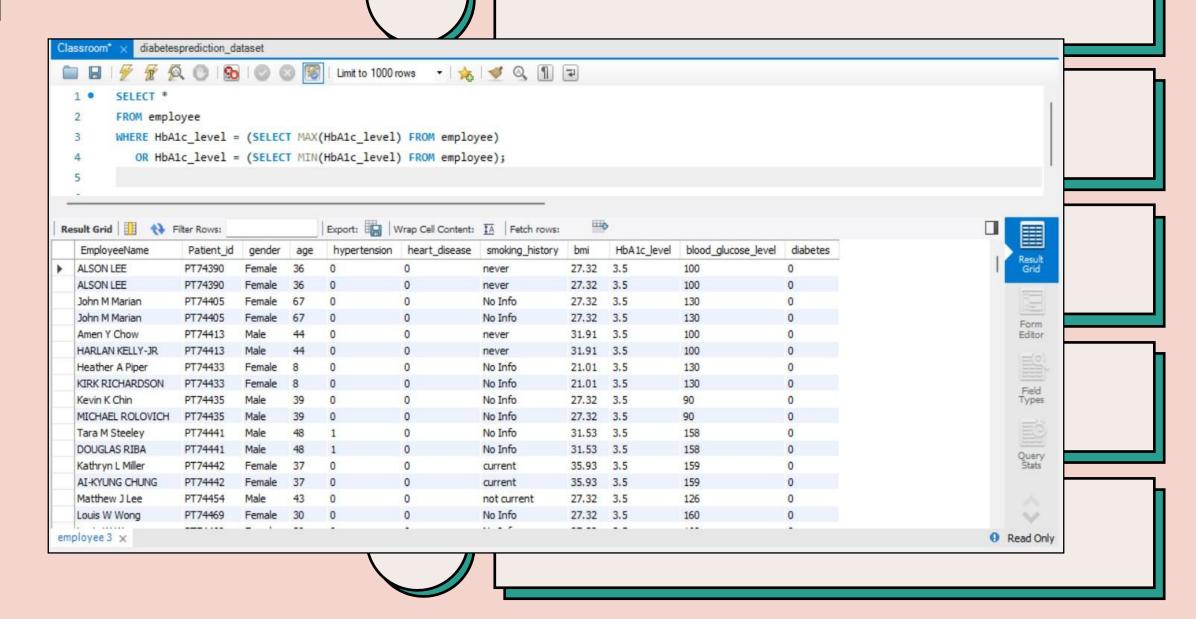


Retrieve the Patient ids of patients who have a BMI greater than the average BMI.



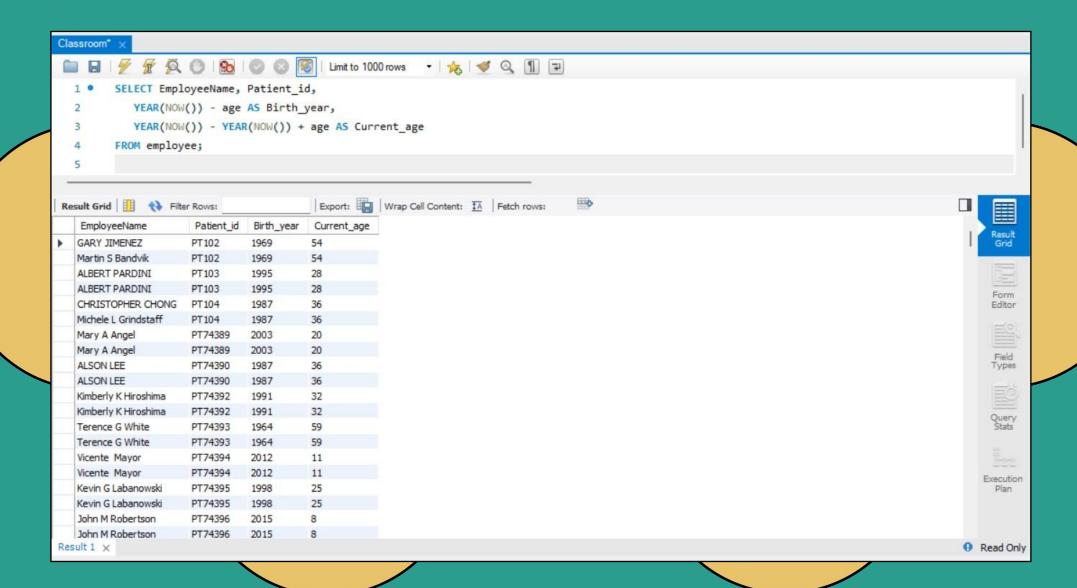


Find the patient with the highest HbA1c level and the patient with the lowest HbA1clevel.



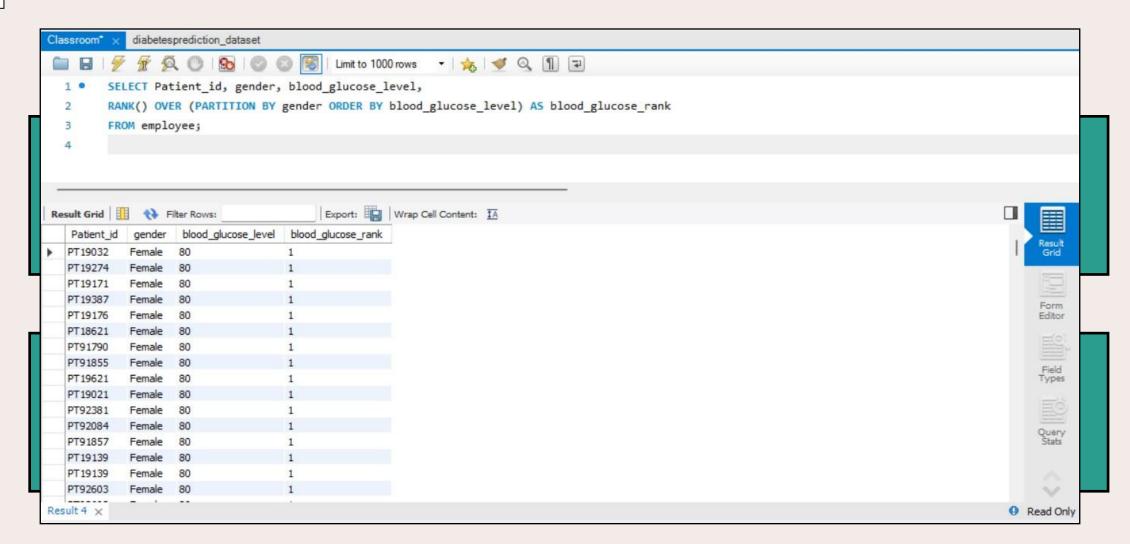


Calculate the age of patients in years (assuming the current date as of now).



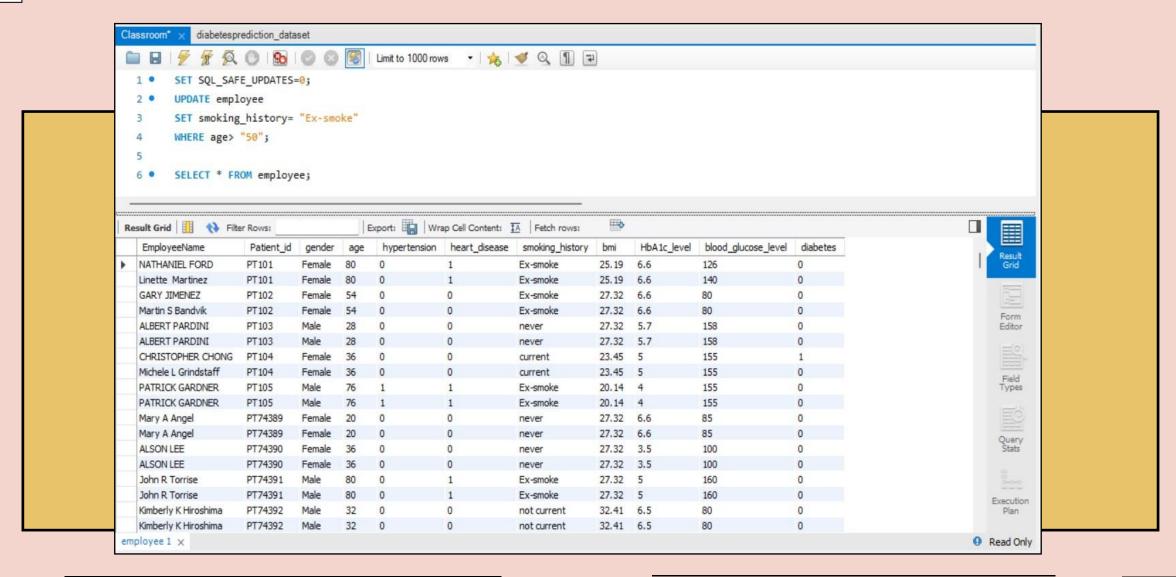


Rank patients by blood glucose level within each gender group.



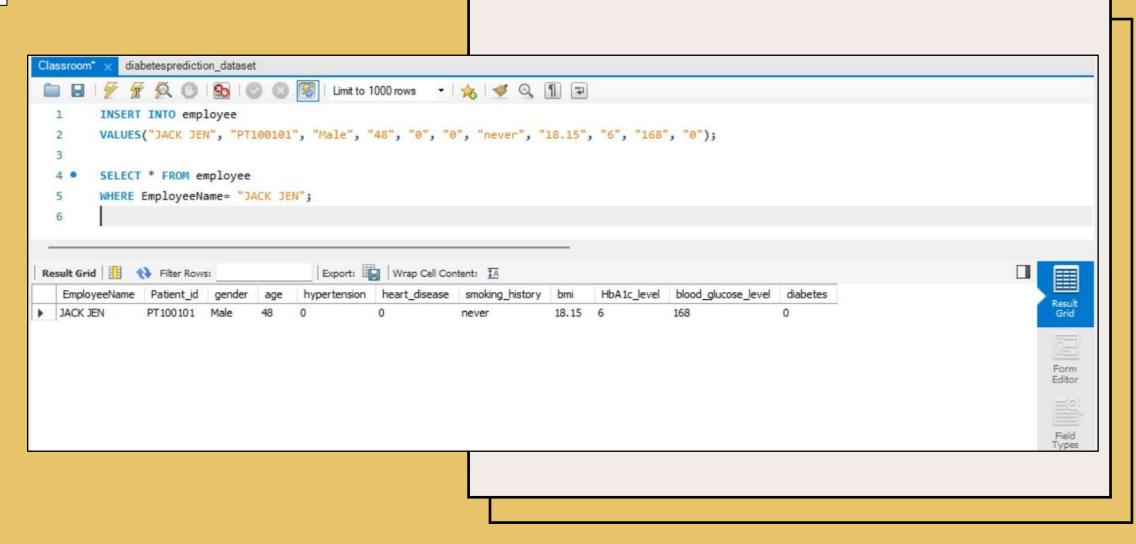


Update the smoking history of patients who are older than 50 to "Ex-smoker."



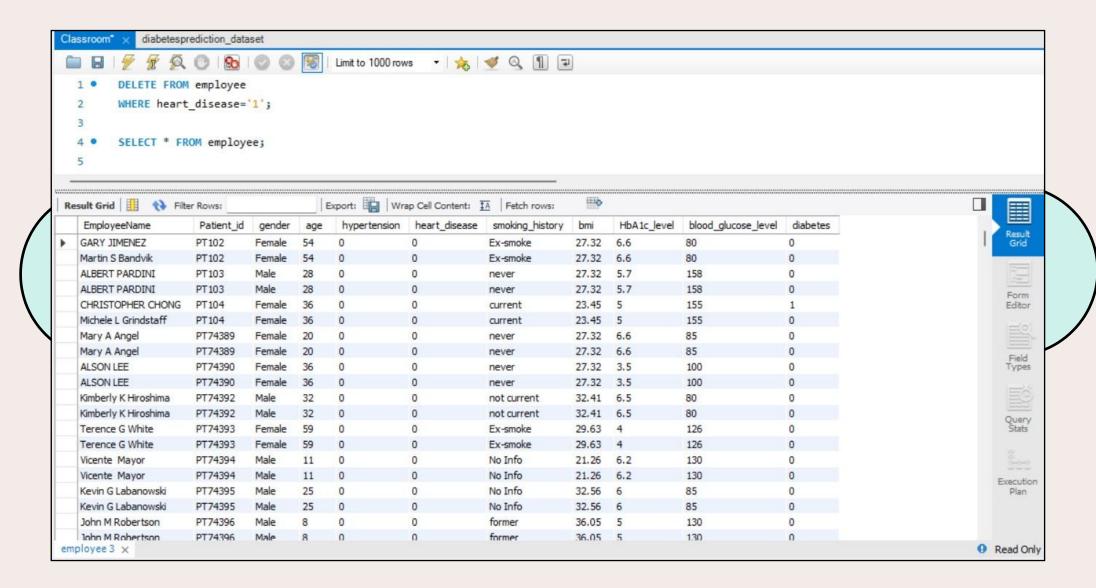


Insert a new patient into the database with sample data.



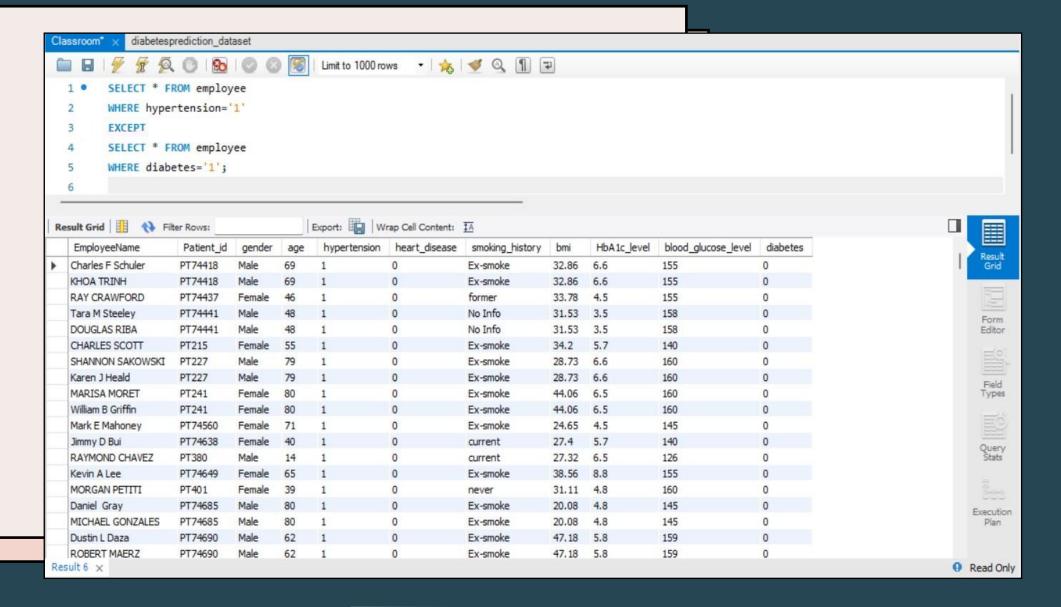


Delete all patients with heart disease from the database.



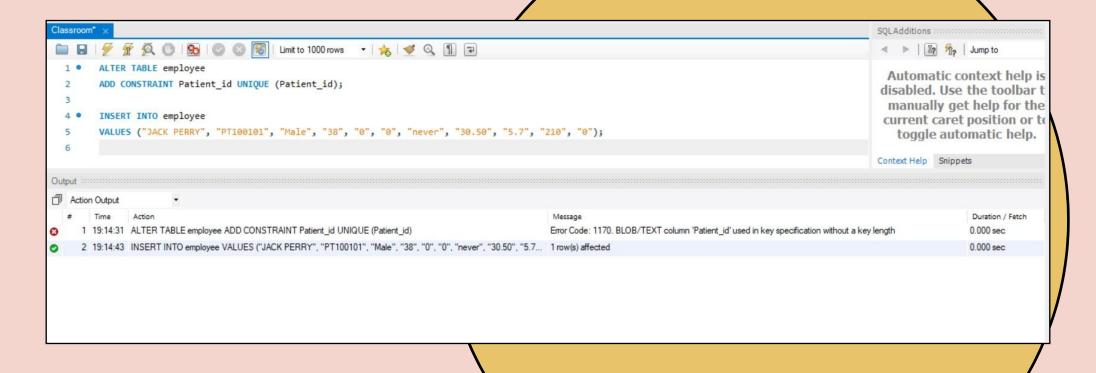


Find patients who have hypertension but not diabetes using the EXCEPT operator.





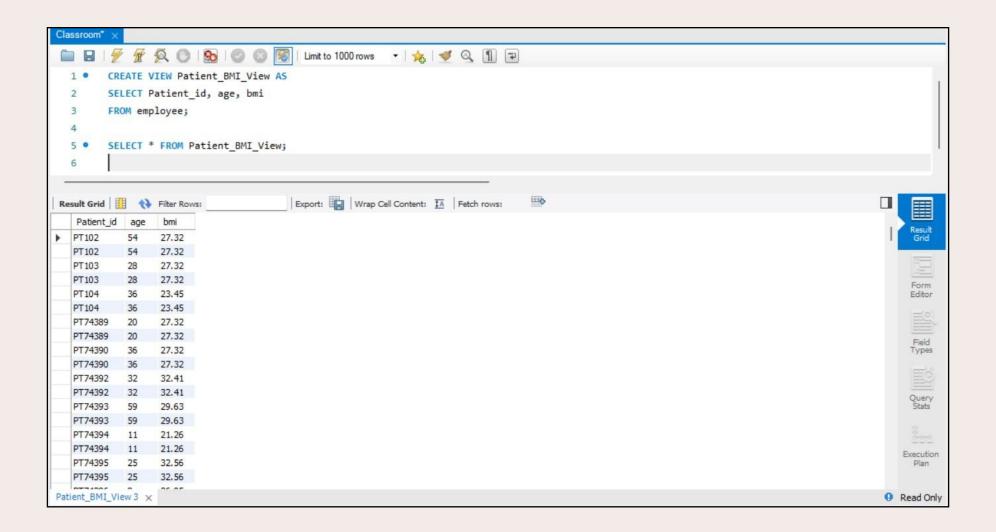
Define a unique constraint on the "patient_id" column to ensure its values are unique.



Since, we added a UNIQUE constraint to 'Patient_id', when we insert a duplicate 'Patient_id' it should show an error.



Create a view that displays the Patient_ids, ages, and BMI of patients.





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

- 1. <u>Normalization</u>: Break data into smaller tables to reduce redundancy and maintain consistency.
- 2. <u>Use Foreign Keys</u>: Link tables via keys to avoid duplicate data and enforce referential integrity.
- 3. <u>Avoid Multi-valued Attributes</u>: Create separate tables for complex attributes to streamline data.
- 4. <u>Implement Unique Constraints</u>: Ensure uniqueness of critical fields to prevent duplicates.
- 5. <u>Utilize Indexing</u>: Improve query performance and enforce uniqueness for faster data retrieval.
- 6. <u>Regular Maintenance</u>: Conduct periodic checks and updates to maintain data consistency.
- 7. <u>Use Triggers and Constraints</u>: Enforce business rules and maintain data integrity at the database level.
- 8. <u>Data Validation</u>: Implement checks to ensure accurate data entry and prevent inconsistencies.
- 9. <u>Utilize Views</u>: Abstract complex queries to enhance data retrieval efficiency and minimize errors.
- 10. <u>Proper Data Types</u>: Choose appropriate data types to optimize storage and enforce data consistency.



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

Indexing:

Identify frequently used columns in WHERE clauses and apply indexing to these columns. This helps accelerate query execution by facilitating faster data retrieval.

Query Optimization:

Use proper JOINs, avoid unnecessary SELECT * queries, and employ WHERE clauses efficiently to limit the data processed, thereby reducing query execution time.

Database Statistics Update:

Frequent statistic updates aid query optimizer for accurate query plans based on current data distribution, enhancing performance.

Normalization and Denormalization:

Normalize tables to remove redundancy; denormalize for readheavy tasks, cutting JOINs to enhance query performance and data retrieval.

Bonus: Consider utilizing stored procedures or views to encapsulate complex queries, optimizing repetitive tasks, and simplifying query execution for better performance.