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Rapport d'Exécution des Requêtes SQL**

**Introduction**

Ce rapport présente l'exécution des requêtes SQL du devoir portant sur la gestion des consultations médicales. Il inclut les requêtes SQL, leur description et les captures d'écran des résultats obtenus après exécution.

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**First,We need to connect to our Data base :  
  
 withe the command: connect Dbname(workspace)/password**

**1. Création des Tables**

**Requête SQL**Création de la table Medecin  
  
  
CREATE TABLE Medecin (

NumMedecin INT PRIMARY KEY,

NomMedecin VARCHAR(10),

Specialite VARCHAR(20)  
);  
  


we get the output : Table created wich mean we successfully created our table

-- Création de la table Patient

* CREATE TABLE Patient (
* NumPatient INT PRIMARY KEY,
* NomPatient VARCHAR(10),
* PrenomPatient VARCHAR(10),
* DateNaissance DATE
* );

  
we get the output : Table created wich mean we successfully created our table

-- Création de la table Consultation

* CREATE TABLE Consultation (
* NumConsultation INT PRIMARY KEY,
* NumPatient INT REFERENCES Patient(NumPatient),
* NumMedecin INT REFERENCES Medecin(NumMedecin),
* DateConsultation DATE,
* Diagnostic VARCHAR(100)
* );

  
we get the output : Table created wich mean we successfully created our table  
  
  
-- Création de la table Prescription

* CREATE TABLE Prescription (
* NumConsultation INT REFERENCES Consultation(NumConsultation),
* Medicament VARCHAR(20),
* Posologie VARCHAR(100),
* PRIMARY KEY (NumConsultation, Medicament)
* );  
    
    
  we get the output : Table created wich mean we successfully created our table

**2. Suppression de l'Attribut Diagnostic**

**Requête SQL**

* ALTER TABLE Consultation DROP COLUMN Diagnostic;  
    
    
    
  we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully deleted the attribut Diagnostic from the table Consultation.
* **La verification :**  
    
  DESC Consultation;  
  
* as we can the attribut Diagnostic was deleted successfully .

**3. Ajout des Contraintes NOT NULL**

* **Requête SQL**
* ALTER TABLE Medecin MODIFY NomMedecin VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL;
* ALTER TABLE Patient MODIFY NomPatient VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL;
* ALTER TABLE Patient MODIFY PrenomPatient VARCHAR(10) NOT NULL;
* ALTER TABLE Prescription MODIFY Medicament VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL;  
    
    
  we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully added not null to theses attributs.  
    
    
    
    
  **4. Modification de la Longueur de Spécialité**
* **Requête SQL**--Pour Agrandir
* ALTER TABLE Medecin MODIFY Specialite VARCHAR(30);  
    
  
* we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully increased the attributs length.  
    
  --Pour Réduire  
    
     
  ALTER TABLE Medecin MODIFY Specialite VARCHAR(10);  
    
  
* we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully decreased the attributs length.  
    
    
    
    
    
  **5. Ajout de Colonnes**
* **Ajout de Diagnostic**
* ALTER TABLE Consultation ADD Diagnostic VARCHAR(100);  
    
  
* we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully added the attribut
* Diagnostic to the Consultation table .
* **La verification**  
   DESC Consultation;
* 
* as we can the attribut Diagnostic was added successfully .
* **6. Renommage de Colonnes**  
    
  **Renommage de NomMédecin**
* ALTER TABLE Medecin RENAME COLUMN NomMedecin TO NomCompletMedecin;  
    
    
  we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully renamed the attribut.  
    
  **La verification**DESC Medecin;  
    
    
  as we can the attribut NomMedcin was renamed successfully to NomCompletMedecin .

**Ajout de Contraintes CHECK**

* **7.Spécialité**
* ALTER TABLE Medecin ADD CONSTRAINT chk\_specialite   
  CHECK (Specialite IN ('Généraliste', 'Cardiologue', 'Dermatologue', 'Neurologue'));  
  
* we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully added this contraint.  
    
  **8.Médicament**
* ALTER TABLE Prescription ADD CONSTRAINT chk\_medicament   
  CHECK (Medicament IN ('Paracétamol', 'Ibuprofène','Antibiotique','Antihistaminique'));  
  we get the output : Table altered wich means we successfully added this contraint.  
    
  **9.DateConsultation**
* ALTER TABLE Consultation ADD CONSTRAINT chk\_date\_consultation   
  CHECK (DateConsultation > (SELECT DateNaissance FROM Patient WHERE Patient.NumPatient = Consultation.NumPatient));
* as we can see we are getting an error ; I tried using CHECK, but Oracle does not allow subqueries in CHECK constraints.
* Solution:   
  After some researchs online i found that we can use a trigger  
  although the professor's support does not mention triggers, but heres its request written in MySQL:   
    
  CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER trg\_check\_date\_consultation
* BEFORE INSERT OR UPDATE ON Consultation
* FOR EACH ROW
* DECLARE
* v\_date\_naissance DATE;
* BEGIN
* SELECT DateNaissance INTO v\_date\_naissance
* FROM Patient
* WHERE NumPatient = :NEW.NumPatient;
* IF :NEW.DateConsultation <= v\_date\_naissance THEN
* RAISE\_APPLICATION\_ERROR(-20001, 'DateConsultation must be after DateNaissance.');
* END IF;
* END;



As we can see it says Trigger created. So we e successfully added this contraint.  
 **Conclusion**

Toutes les requêtes SQL ont été exécutées avec succès. Les captures d'écran fournissent la preuve de l'exécution correcte de chaque étape. Ce rapport détaille l’ensemble des modifications effectuées sur la base de données.