

HOSPITAL DATABASE DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

**FINAL PROJECT FOR ADVANCED DATABASE
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM - GROUP 7**



Team Members

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SUMMARY

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Topic Area	Description	Group Members	Weight
Database Design	This part should include a logical database design (for the relational model), using normalization to control redundancy and integrity constraints for data quality.	Adhithyan Rangarajan Ananya Srivastava Sai Yarra Naveen Ponnaganti Geeta Matta Uday Reddy	20%
Query Writing	This part is another chance to write SQL queries, explore transactions, and even do some database programming for stored procedures.	Adhithyan Rangarajan Ananya Srivastava Sai Yarra Naveen Ponnaganti	30%
Performance Tuning	In this section, you can capitalize and extend your prior experiments with indexing, optimizer modes, partitioning, parallel execution and any other techniques you want to further explore.	Adhithyan Rangarajan Ananya Srivastava Sai Yarra Naveen Ponnaganti	20%
DBA Scripts & Data Visualization	Here you are free to explore any other topics of interest. Suggestions include DBA scripts, database security, interface design, data visualization, data mining, and NoSQL databases.	Adhithyan Rangarajan Ananya Srivastava Sai Yarra Naveen Ponnaganti	30%

PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to explain in detail the design process involved in creating and designing a database for the hospital management system. This document describes all the attributes and entities involved in the database. The end goal is to design a database for a hospital in such a way that there is seamless access to any required form of data for a particular patient/disease/treatment or any business use case no matter how complex in order to ensure fastest possible data retrieval & instant insights from the available data by leveraging preloaded intelligent analytics & data visualization.

NARRATIVE

A hospital management system, in general, is extremely complicated and sensitive, most common issues faced include -not have the required masking or access restrictions to prevent employees of one department from accessing records/ reports of another department, non-integrated data systems between Inpatient history, external medication received, next plan of action, digital record storage and access, pharmacy data, finance & billings, emergency records, pathology lab reports etc. We aim to design a database which provides seamless integration and at the same time has all the required access restrictions to ensure smoothest data transfer, loading, backup and retrieval. We plan to add up more business intelligent decision-making powerful visualizations by using existing data which can help the doctors and all medical teams & departments involved. We will perform query writing and perform analytics to filter out results and draw conclusions. Later, we will do performance tuning to optimize our queries so that requests can be completed efficiently.

We researched multiple online sources as well as healthcare professionals and doctors who have been in the profession for 20+ years as well as experts to understand their deepest issues from a data retrieval standpoint as an end user whilst working for a hospital/healthcare service industry.

Based on the information that we collected, we built our own dataset on the most important variables to solve the problems based on the inputs received. We also spoke to USF folks who have interned at the Tampa General Hospital as well as other healthcare companies to understand more about what's being done with data and where the real technical challenges are. Based on the inputs received, we have tried to come up with queries which provide some insights into business use cases such as finding patients who have the same blood group in a zip code space, finding total **inventory cost, available number of active beds, emergency services offering hospitals in geographical zone etc.** - patient side business emergency use cases have also been considered to come up with the queries. We came up with below Entity Relationship Diagram in the next section after entities and attributes, which depicts attributes of entities and relations between different entities, as part of designing the project. Entities will be considered as tables, attributes as columns and tuples as rows during implementation of project.

ENTITIES IDENTIFIED TO BE TRACKED

- HOSPITAL_DATA
- DOCTOR_DATA
- PATIENT_DATA
- BILLS_FINANCE
- HOSPITALINVENTORY_LINK
- INSURANCE
- LAB_REPORTS
- PHARMACY_DATA
- INPATIENT_VISIT_HISTORY
- NURSE_DATA
- HOSP_PATIENT_LINK
- HOSPITAL_INVENTORY
- HOSPITAL_PHARMACY_LINK

ENTITIES WITH ATTRIBUTES NESTED

HOSPITAL_DATA

- HOSP_ID
- CAPACITY
- HOSP_NAME
- HOSP_ADDRESS
- CITY
- STATE
- COUNTY
- ZIP_CODE
- BEDS_AVAILABLE
- DOCTORS_COUNT
- HOSPITAL_TYPE

DOCTOR_DATA

- DOCTOR_ID
- HOSP_ID
- DOC_NAME
- DOC_PHONE
- DOC_EMAIL_ID
- DOC_ADDRESS

PATIENT_DATA

- PATIENT_ID

- NURSE_ID
- WEIGHT
- BMI
- MAIN_DISEASE
- HEIGHT
- PHONE
- EMAIL_ID
- ADDRESS
- BLOOD_GROUP
- SEX
- AGE
- ADMIT_ID
- DEFICIENCY

BILLS_FINANCE

- BILLS_ID
- CASH
- CHEQUE
- AMOUNT_TOTAL
- AMOUNT_DUE
- AMOUNT_PAID
- DUE_DATE
- PATIENT_ID
- HOSP_ID

HOSPITALINVENTORY_LINK

- HIL_ID
- HOSP_ID
- INV_ID
- INV_COUNT

INSURANCE

- INSURANCE_ID
- HOSPITAL_INSURANCE_TIE_UP
- CORPORATE_INSURANCE
- PERSONAL_INSURANCE
- PATIENT_ID

LAB_REPORTS

- BRANCH_ID
- BRANCH_NAME
- PATIENT_ID
- ACCESS_SENSITIVITY
- DOWNLOAD_METRICS
- REPORT_SUMMARY

PHARMACY_DATA

- MEDICINE_ID
- PAYMENT_METHODS
- PURCHASE_AMOUNT
- MEDICINE_NAME
- DOSAGE

INPATIENT_VISIT_HISTORY

- DATE
- HANDWRITTEN_TEXTNOTES
- PRESCRIPTION_HISTORY
- MEDICATION_PRESCRIBED
- NEXT_CHECKUPDATE
- IP_NOTES
- INPATIENT_ID
- PATIENT_ID
- DOCTOR_ID

NURSE_DATA

- NURSE_ID
- PATIENT_ID
- NURSE_NAME

HOSP_PATIENT_LINK

- LINK_ID
- PATIENT_ID
- HOSP_ID

HOSPITAL_PHARMACY_LINK

- HOSP_ID
- MEDICINE_ID
- MEDICINE_COUNT

HOSPITAL_INVENTORY

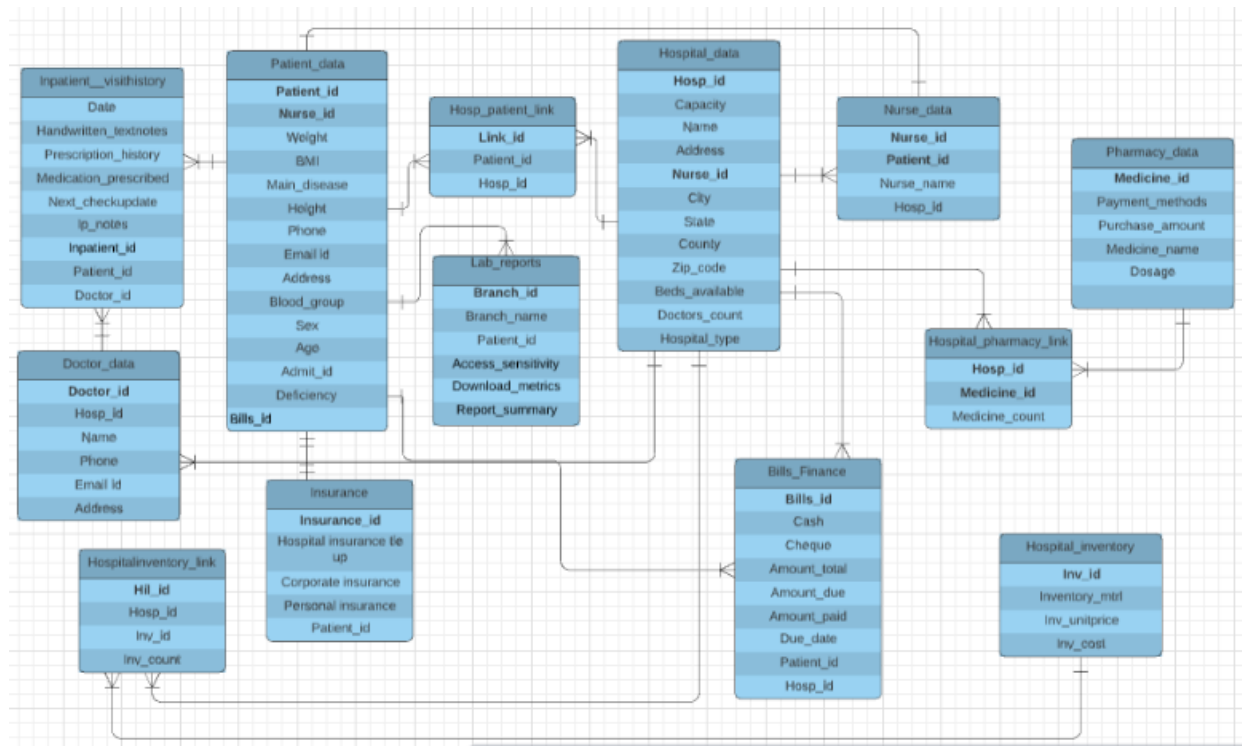
- INV_ID
- INVENTORY_MTRL
- INV_UNITPRICE
- INV_COST

BUSINESS RULES

- A hospital can have many doctors, nurses and patients.
- A patient can have multiple lab reports, bills and visit history.
- A patient can be assigned to only one nurse but one nurse can treat multiple patients.
- Each hospital will generate many bills based on the patient ID.
- Each hospital will have multiple medicines in the pharmacy and same medicine can be found in various hospitals.
- Each hospital will have multiple inventory materials in the inventory and same inventory material can be found in various hospitals.
- Each patient can have only one insurance associated with him identified by insurance ID.

ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM REPRESENTING DATABASE DESIGN

Proposed database design



Implemented design in Oracle SQL-

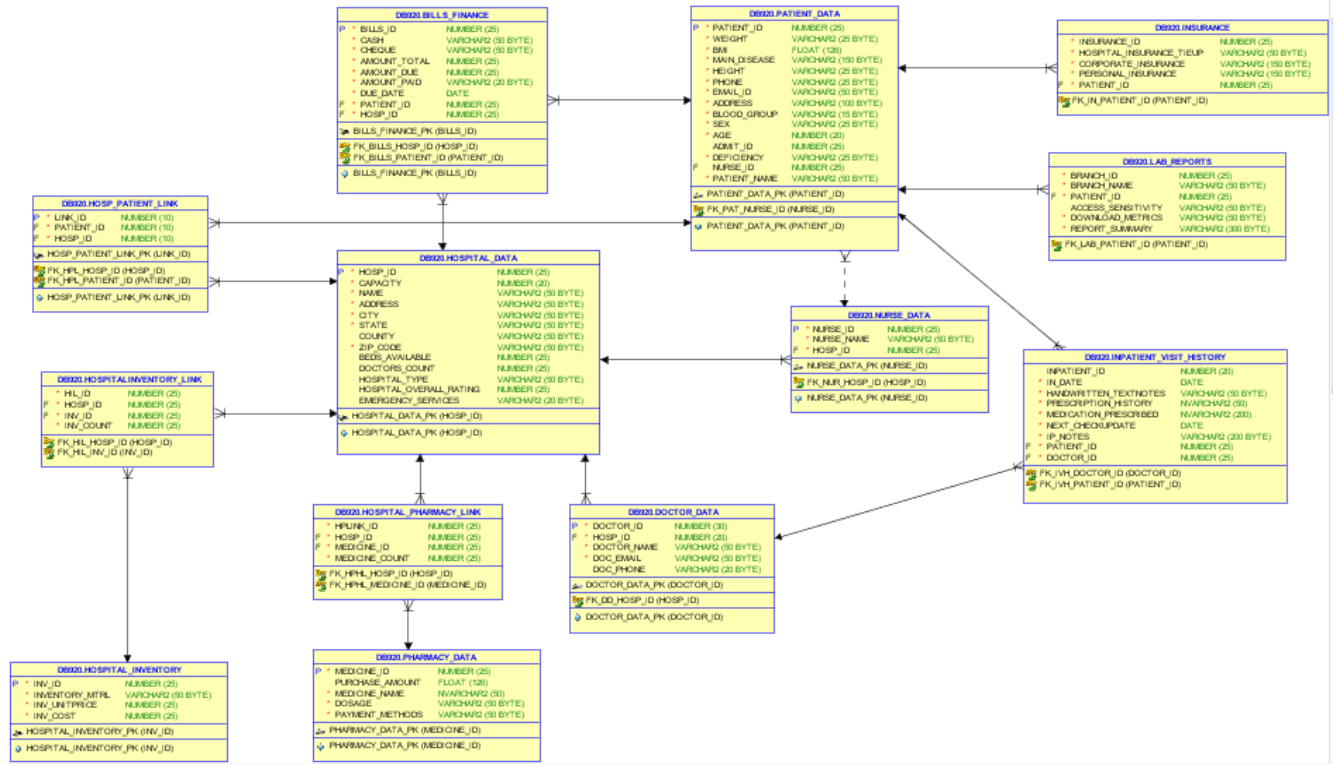


TABLE VIEWS

Hospital_data: This table collects all details about each hospital such as hospital ID(primary key),name, capacity,beds available.

The screenshot displays a data exploration interface. On the left is a schema browser for a database named 'hospital_data'. It lists several tables: 'HOSP_ID', 'CAPACITY', 'NAME', 'ADDRESS', 'CITY', 'STATE', 'COUNTY', 'ZIP_CODE', 'BEDS_AVAILABLE', 'DOCTORS_COUNT', 'HOSPITAL_TYPE', 'HOSPITAL_OVERALL_RATING', 'EMERGENCY_SERVICES', 'HOSPITAL_INVENTORY', 'HOSPITAL_PHARMACY_LINK', 'HOSPITAL_TEST', 'HOSPITAL_TEST1', 'HOSPITALINVENTORY_LINK', and 'INPATIENT_VISIT_HISTORY'. The 'HOSPITAL_INVENTORY' table is currently selected.

In the top center, a SQL query editor shows the query: `SELECT * FROM hospital_data`. Below the query, it indicates 'Fetched 50 rows in 0.033 seconds'.

On the right, a table displays the results of the query. The table has 11 columns: 'HOSP_ID', 'CAPACITY', 'NAME', 'ADDRESS', 'CITY', 'STATE', 'COUNTY', 'ZIP_CODE', 'BEDS_AVAILABLE', 'DOCTORS_COUNT', and 'EMERGENCY_SERVICES'. The data shows 50 rows of hospital information, including details like hospital names (e.g., '67COMMUNITY HOSPIT...', '9876CHILDREN'S HOSP...'), addresses, cities, states, counties, ZIP codes, and the number of beds and doctors available. The 'EMERGENCY_SERVICES' column contains boolean values (true/false).

Inpatient_visithistory: This table contains the details of patient visiting the hospital such as Patient ID (Primary Key), In_Date, Medicine Prescribed, In patient Notes.

```
SELECT * FROM inpatient_visit_history
```

INPATIENT_ID	IN_DATE	HANDWRITTEN_TEXTNOTES	PRESCRIPTION_HISTORY	MEDICATION_PRESCRIBED	NEXT_CHECKUPDATE	IP_NOTES	PATIENT_ID	DOCTOR_ID
1	104413-FEB-10	Critical. Suggested to better...	Humira	Clarithrom...	01-AUG-23	Cystic ...	23642	57240
2	104514-FEB-10	Next Visit in one week	Augmentin	Clindamycin	01-SEP-23	Loose b...	23641	57250
3	104615-FEB-10	Further Medication required	Benadryl	Clobazam	01-OCT-23	Other s...	23640	57260
4	104716-FEB-10	Patient is doing well. Rest f...	Hydroxycho...	Clofarabine	01-NOV-23	Strain ...	23639	57270
5	104817-FEB-10	Critical. Suggested to better...	Methotrexate	Codeine	01-DEC-23	Unspeci...	23638	57280
6	104918-FEB-10	Next Visit in one week	Tylenol	Crizanlizumab	01-JAN-24	Anqiody...	23637	57290
7	105019-FEB-10	Further Medication required	Viagra	Crizotinib	01-FEB-24	Anterio...	23636	57300
8	105120-FEB-10	Next Visit in one week	Onpattro	Cyclobenza...	01-MAR-24	Lacerat...	23635	57310
9	105221-FEB-10	Further Medication required	ibuprofen	Cyclophosp...	01-APR-24	Other s...	23634	57320
10	105322-FEB-10	Patient is doing well. Rest f...	Brilinta	Cyclosporine	01-MAY-24	Salter ...	23633	57330
11	105423-FEB-10	Critical. Suggested to better...	Cialis	Cyprohepta...	01-JUN-24	Other o...	23632	57340

Lab_reports: This table contains the details of lab reports of the patient visiting the hospital. It has attributes like Branch_id (Primary Key), Branch Name, Patient_ID.

```
SELECT * FROM lab_reports
```

BRANCH_ID	BRANCH_NAME	PATIENT_ID	ACCESS_SENSITIVITY	DOWNLOAD_METRICS	REPORT_SUMMARY
1	26 Infectious Diseases	23440	NO	243	Age: 68yrsSex: MaleCC: Self HarmHR: 56 regularBP:
2	12 General Surgery	23439	YES	244	Age: 83yrsSex: FemaleCC: Chest PainHR: 143 regular
3	23 Endocrinology	23438	YES	245	Age: 45yrsSex: FemaleCC: Difficulty WalkingHR: 12
4	10 Emergency Medicine	23437	YES	246	Age: 19yrsSex: MaleCC: Chest PainHR: 46 regularBP
5	8 Ear Nose Throat Hea...	23436	YES	247	Age: 45yrsSex: FemaleCC: Blanching RashHR: 50 irr
6	26 Dermatology And Cos...	23435	YES	248	Age: 46yrsSex: MaleCC: Difficulty WalkingHR: 46 r
7	6 Critical Care Medicine	23434	YES	249	Age: 19yrsSex: FemaleCC: Self HarmHR: 104 regular
8	29 Corneal Transplant	23433	NO	250	Age: 16yrsSex: FemaleCC: Abdominal PainHR: 56 req
9	18 Clinical Haematolog...	23432	NO	251	Age: 16yrsSex: MaleCC: Self HarmHR: 123 regularBP:
10	23 Gastro Esophagol...	23431	NO	252	Age: 25yrsSex: MaleCC: Chest PainHR: 70 regularBP:

Doctor_data: This table contains the details of doctors such as Doctor_ID, Name, Hospital_ID, mobile number and Address.

```
SELECT * FROM doctor_data
```

DOCTOR_ID	HOSP_ID	DOCTOR_NAME	DOC_PHONE	DOC_EMAIL
223	59030	522 Monroe Mynatt	9876543432	Sop...
224	59040	523 Coreen Sutherland	9876543433	Sop...
225	59050	524 Deana Speed	9876543434	Sop...
226	59060	525 Booker Lemen	9876543435	Sop...
227	59070	526 Tomeka Flom	9876543436	Sop...
228	59080	527 Carletta Hurdle	9876543437	Sop...
229	59090	528 Awilda Guynes	9876543438	Sof...
230	59100	529 Jamee Wootton	9876543439	Sof...
231	59110	530 Violette Moudy	9876543440	Sof...
232	59120	531 Aleen Kinnear	9876543441	Sof...
233	59130	532 Rosaria Mathes	9876543442	Skv...
234	59140	533 Irene Copen	9876543443	Skv...
235	59150	534 Tracey Weldon	9876543444	Skv...
236	59160	535 Dayle Chenard	9876543445	Skv...
237	59170	536 Dara Turlington	9876543446	Sim...
238	59180	537 Lieselotte Leask	9876543447	Sil...
239	59190	538 Katina Brumett	9876543448	Sie...
240	59200	539 Elizabeth Correa	9876543449	Sie...
241	59210	540 Apryl Rosenthal	9876543450	Sie...
242	59220	541 Daniela Apolinar	9876543451	Sie...
243	59230	542 Chastity Lentz	9876543452	Sid...
244	59240	543 Emelina Liddell	9876543453	Sid...
245	59250	544 Sana Urbano	9876543454	Sid...
246	59260	545 Elena Sprinkle	9876543455	Sid...

Patient_data: This table collects all details about each patient such as patientID (primary key), weight, height, BMI, disease etc.

The screenshot shows a database interface with a table structure for **PATIENT_DATA** on the left and a query result on the right. The table structure includes columns: PATIENT_ID, WEIGHT, BMI, MAIN_DISEASE, HEIGHT, PHONE, EMAIL_ID, BLOOD_GROUP, SEX, AGE, ADMIT_ID, DEFICIENCY, NURSE_ID, and PHARMACY_NAME. The query result shows the first 21 rows of data.

PATIENT_ID	WEIGHT	MAIN_DISEASE	HEIGHT	PHONE	EMAIL_ID	BLOOD_GROUP	PATIENT_NAME	AGE	SEX	ADMIT_ID	DEFICIENCY
7	2269460	Kidney Disease...	165	8131112205	Hen ...	A-	Hen Pearce	23f		2077	Vitamin A
8	2269372	Meningitis	165	8131112206	Ham ...	A-	Ham Maloney	23f		2076	Potassium
9	2269248	Methicillin-re...	165	8131112207	Hnta ...	A-	Hnta Albert	23m		2075	Folate
10	2269172	Microcephaly	165	8131112208	Hsfiel...	A-	Hsfieldem Lake	23m		2074	Omega-3 fatty aci
11	2269048	Middle East Re...	165	8131112209	Hen ...	A-	Hen Carver	23m		2073	Magnesium
12	2268960	Overweight and...	165	8131112210	Hresbv...	A-	Hresbyter Guthrie	23m		2072	Calcium+O2:Q12m.
13	2337048	Sexually Trans...	151	8131111527	Bospi ...	O+	Bospi McDaniel	54f		2753	Omega-3 fatty aci
14	2336972	Stroke	151	8131111528	Beastr...	O+	Beastrm Watts	54m		2752	Magnesium
15	2336848	Traumatic Brai...	151	8131111529	Ben ...	O+	Ben McCarthy	54f		2751	Calcium+O2:Q12m.
16	2336760	Trichomonas In...	151	8131111530	Bospi ...	O+	Bospi Hale	54m		2750	Calcium+O2:Q12m.
17	2336660	Tuberculosis (TB)	150	8131111531	Bospi ...	O+	Bospi Mann	54f		2749	folate
18	2336572	Zika Virus	150	8131111532	Bospi ...	O+	Bospi Holt	54m		2748	vitamin b12
19	2336448	Asthma	150	8131111533	Bospi ...	O+	Bospi Neal	54f		2747	Iodine
20	2336372	Autism	150	8131111534	Ben ...	O+	Ben Steele	54f		2746	zinc
21	2336248	Avian Influenza	150	8131111535	Ben ...	O+	Ben Vaughn	54f		2745	Copper

Hosp_patient_link: This table is the intermediate table that links Hospital_data table and Patient_data table based on link_id, hospitalID and patientID.

The screenshot shows a database interface with a table structure for **HOSP_PATIENT_LINK** on the left and a query result on the right. The table structure includes columns: LINK_ID, PATIENT_ID, and HOSP_ID. The query result shows the first 13 rows of data.

LINK_ID	PATIENT_ID	HOSP_ID
1	23688	300
2	23684	301
3	23683	302
4	23682	303
5	23681	304
6	23680	305
7	23679	306
8	23678	307
9	23677	308
10	23676	309
11	23675	310
12	23674	311
13	23673	312

Nurse_data: This table collects details about each nurse such as nurseID (primary key), nurse name.

The screenshot shows a database interface with a table structure for **NURSE_DATA** on the left and a query result on the right. The table structure includes columns: NURSE_ID, NURSE_NAME, and HOSP_ID. The query result shows the first 13 rows of data.

NURSE_ID	NURSE_NAME	HOSP_ID
1	100 Katelyn	300
2	101 Janiya	301
3	102 Liana	302
4	103 Brylee	303
5	104 Amira	304
6	105 Mareli	305
7	106 Paulina	306
8	107 Tatum	307
9	108 Addyson	308
10	109 Lizbeth	309
11	110 Katherine	310
12	111 Kassandra	311
13	112 Daisy	312

Pharmacy_data: This table collects details about the medicines such as medicineID(primary key), medicine name, dosage.

```
SELECT * FROM PHARMACY_DATA
```

	MEDICINE_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT	MEDICINE_NAME	DOSAGE	PAYMENT_METHODS
1	11	110	Bacterimuran	100mq	Credit/debit
2	12	210	Bexlestid	75mq	cash
3	13	329	Deslotamine	50mq	cash
4	14	235	Cabosteride Dextropex	100mq	cash
5	15	45	Levominphen Ademfine	650mq	cash
6	16	643	Librabucil Tesphine	600mq	cash
7	17	63	Atracunonide Ablaprodol	100mq	cash
8	18	653	Fosinopur	75mq	cash
9	19	64	Sucderal	50mq	cash
10	20	7543	Novobital	100mq	cash
11	21	346	Ceftasoline	650mq	cash
12	22	6573	Ethatsensin	600mq	cash
13	23	432	Albutensin	100mq	cash
14	24	4743	Claprox Clinotecan	75mq	cash

Hospital_pharmacy_link: This table is the intermediate table that links Hospital_data table and pharmacy_data table based on HospitalID and pharmacyID.

```
SELECT * FROM hospital_pharmacy_link
```

	HPLINK_ID	HOSP_ID	MEDICINE_ID	MEDICINE_COUNT
1	1001	300	11	36
2	1002	301	12	29
3	1003	302	13	63
4	1004	303	14	49
5	1005	304	15	27
6	1006	305	16	50
7	1007	306	17	33
8	1008	307	18	85
9	1009	308	19	35
10	1010	309	20	20
11	1011	310	21	83

Hospital_inventory: This table contains the inventory data such as inventoryID (primary key), inventory material, inventory unit price, inventory cost.

```
SELECT * FROM hospital_inventory
```

	INV_ID	INVENTORY_MTRL	INV_UNITPRICE	INV_COST
1	1	GLUCOSE	2	2
2	2	VIALS	4	4
3	3	FIRSTAID KITS	7	7
4	4	PACKETS	1	1
5	5	Stretchers	9	9
6	6	Monitors	6	6
7	7	Sterilizers	2	2
8	8	Vaccines	9	9
9	9	Dispensers	9	9
10	10	Anesthesia	1	1
11	11	Defibrillators	8	8
12	12	ECGMachines	1	1
13	13	Surgical lights	7	7

Hospitalinventory_link: This table is the intermediate table that links Hospital_data and Inventory_data based on HilID(primary key),Hosp_id and Inv_id.


```
SELECT * FROM hospitalinventory_link
```

Query Result x				
SQL Fetched 50 rows in 0.029 seconds				
	HIL_ID	HOSP_ID	INV_ID	INV_COUNT
1	1	300	1	35
2	2	301	2	19
3	3	302	3	23
4	4	303	4	40
5	5	304	5	38
6	6	305	6	27
7	7	306	7	26
8	8	307	8	39
9	9	308	9	20
10	10	309	10	29
11	11	310	11	12
12	12	311	12	17
13	13	312	13	37

Insurance: This table collects the details regarding insurance of patients such as insuranceID(primary key),Corporate Insurance, Personal Insurance.

```
SELECT * FROM insurance
```

Query Result x

 Fetched 50 rows in 0.029 seconds

	INSURANCE_ID	HOSPITAL_IN...	CORPORATE_INSURANCE	PERSONAL_INSURANCE	PATIENT_ID
1	120	Yes	Blue Cross Blue...	RLI Corp.	23566
2	121	Yes	Wellmark Inc.	Safe Auto Insurance C...	23565
3	122	Yes	Blue Cross Blue...	Safeco	23564
4	123	Yes	Neighborhood He...	Safeway Insurance Group	23563
5	124	No	Independence Bl...	Securian Financial Group	23562
6	125	No	Providence Health	Selective Insurance	23561
7	126	Yes	Health Care Ser...	Sentry Insurance	23560
8	127	Yes	Medical Mutual ...	Shelter Insurance	23559
9	128	Yes	Noridian Mutual...	Society Insurance	23558
10	129	No	Blue Cross Blue...	Southern Aid and Insu...	23557
11	130	No	Mulberry Health	SquareTrade	23556
12	131	Yes	Molina Health C...	Standard Insurance Co...	23555
13	132	Yes	Blue Cross Blue...	State Auto Insurance ...	23554
14	133	Yes	Anthem Inc.	State Farm Insurance	23553

Bills_Finance: This table collects all details regarding the bills and payment history of patients such as BillsID (primary key),amount_total,amount_due, amount_paid.

`SELECT * FROM bills_finance`

	BILLS_ID	CASH	CHEQUE	AMOUNT_TOTAL	AMOUNT_DUE	AMOUNT_PAID	DUE_DATE	PATIENT_ID	HOSP_ID
1	1234	Yes	Yes	5000	1703	Yes	03-FEB-21	23688	300
2	1235	No	No	5000	1541	Yes	03-FEB-21	23684	301
3	1236	Yes	Yes	5000	1758	Yes	03-FEB-21	23683	302
4	1237	No	No	5000	1711	Yes	03-FEB-21	23682	303
5	1238	Yes	Yes	5000	1706	Yes	03-FEB-21	23681	304
6	1239	No	No	5000	1736	Yes	03-FEB-21	23680	305
7	1240	Yes	Yes	6500	1562	Yes	03-FEB-21	23679	306
8	1241	No	No	5000	1534	Yes	03-FEB-21	23678	307
9	1242	Yes	Yes	6500	1716	Yes	03-FEB-21	23677	308
10	1243	No	No	5000	1684	Yes	03-FEB-21	23676	309
11	1244	Yes	Yes	6500	1638	Yes	03-FEB-21	23675	310
12	1245	No	No	5000	1718	Yes	03-FEB-21	23674	311
13	1246	Yes	Yes	6500	1616	Yes	03-FEB-21	23673	312

DATA SYNTHESIS

The data for the project has been synthesized manually using Microsoft Excel. Some of the prominent functions that were used in Excel include,

- VLOOKUP
- INDEX
- RAND and
- RANDBETWEEN

The tabulation below provides a summary of the data housed in the tables,

Table Name	Columns	Number of constraints	Number of Records
DOCTOR_DATA	5	2	2000
HOSPITAL_DATA	4	2	2000
PATIENT_DATA	4	3	2000
BILLS_FINANCE	4	4	2000
PHARMACY_DATA	3	3	2000
HOSPITAL_INVENTORY	2	3	2000

DATA INTEGRITY

Data Integrity refers to the consistency and maintenance of the data through the life cycle of the database. In a database, data integrity can be ensured through the implementation of Integrity Constraints in a table. Integrity constraints help apply business rules to the database tables. The constraints can either be at a column level or a table level. Some of the most common constraints are,

- NOT NULL - Prevents a column from having a NULL value.
- PRIMARY KEY - Uniquely identifies each row or record in table.
- FOREIGN KEY - Uniquely identifies a column that references a PRIMARY KEY in another table.
- UNIQUE - Prevents a column from having duplicate values.
- CHECK - Checks for values that satisfy a specific condition as defined by the user.

Listed below are the constraints that were created for our database development project along with their purpose-

CREATE TABLESPACE students

```
-- WARNING: Tablespace has no data files defined
LOGGING ONLINE EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL AUTOALLOCATE FLASHBACK ON;
```

CREATE USER db920 IDENTIFIED BY account UNLOCK

```
;
```

```
-- predefined type, no DDL - MDSYS.SDO_GEOMETRY
```

```
-- predefined type, no DDL - XMLTYPE
```

CREATE TABLE db920.bills_finance (

```
  bills_id    NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
  cash        VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
  cheque      VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
  amount_total NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
  amount_due   NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
  amount_paid  VARCHAR2(20 BYTE) NOT NULL,
  due_date     DATE NOT NULL,
  patient_id   NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
  hosp_id     NUMBER(25) NOT NULL
)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
```

```
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT );
```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.bills_finance_pk ON

```
db920.bills_finance (
  bills_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )
LOGGING;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.bills_finance

```
ADD CONSTRAINT bills_finance_pk PRIMARY KEY ( bills_id )
USING INDEX db920.bills_finance_pk;
```

CREATE TABLE db920.doctor_data (

```
  doctor_id  NUMBER(30) NOT NULL,
  hosp_id    NUMBER(20) NOT NULL,
  doctor_name VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
  doc_email  VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
  doc_phone  VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)
)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT );
```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.doctor_data_pk ON

```
db920.doctor_data (
  doctor_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )
LOGGING;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.doctor_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT doctor_data_pk PRIMARY KEY ( doctor_id )
USING INDEX db920.doctor_data_pk;
```

CREATE TABLE db920.hosp_patient_link (

```
  link_id    NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
  patient_id NUMBER(10) NOT NULL,
  hosp_id    NUMBER(10) NOT NULL
```



```

)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT );

```

**CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.hosp_patient_link_pk ON
db920.hosp_patient_link (**

```

    link_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )
LOGGING;

```

ALTER TABLE db920.hosp_patient_link

```

ADD CONSTRAINT hosp_patient_link_pk PRIMARY KEY ( link_id )
USING INDEX db920.hosp_patient_link_pk;

```

CREATE TABLE db920.hospital_data (

```

    hosp_id          NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
    capacity         NUMBER(20) NOT NULL,
    name             VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    address          VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    city             VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    state            VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    county           VARCHAR2(50 BYTE),
    zip_code         VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    beds_available   NUMBER(25),
    doctors_count    NUMBER(25),
    hospital_type    VARCHAR2(50 BYTE),
    hospital_overall_rating NUMBER(25),
    emergency_services VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)

```

```

)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT );

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.hospital_data_pk ON

```

db920.hospital_data (
    hosp_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )

```

LOGGING;

ALTER TABLE db920.hospital_data

ADD CONSTRAINT hospital_data_pk PRIMARY KEY (hosp_id)
USING INDEX db920.hospital_data_pk;

CREATE TABLE db920.hospital_inventory (

inv_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
inventory_mtrl VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
inv_unitprice NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
inv_cost NUMBER(25) NOT NULL

)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING

STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.hospital_inventory_pk ON

db920.hospital_inventory (
 inv_id
ASC)

TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10

STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT)
LOGGING;

ALTER TABLE db920.hospital_inventory

ADD CONSTRAINT hospital_inventory_pk PRIMARY KEY (inv_id)
USING INDEX db920.hospital_inventory_pk;

CREATE TABLE db920.hospital_pharmacy_link (

hplink_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
hosp_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
medicine_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
medicine_count NUMBER(25) NOT NULL

)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING

STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE TABLE db920.hospitalinventory_link (

hil_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
hosp_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
inv_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
inv_count NUMBER(25) NOT NULL

)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE TABLE db920.inpatient_visit_history (

inpatient_id NUMBER(20),
in_date DATE NOT NULL,
handwritten_textnotes VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
prescription_history NVARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
medication_prescribed NVARCHAR2(200) NOT NULL,
next_checkupdate DATE NOT NULL,
ip_notes VARCHAR2(200 BYTE) NOT NULL,
patient_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
doctor_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL
)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE TABLE db920.insurance (

insurance_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
hospital_insurance_tieup VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
corporate_insurance VARCHAR2(150 BYTE) NOT NULL,
personal_insurance VARCHAR2(150 BYTE) NOT NULL,
patient_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL
)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE TABLE db920.lab_reports (

branch_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
branch_name VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
patient_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
access_sensitivity VARCHAR2(50 BYTE),
download_metrics VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
report_summary VARCHAR2(300 BYTE) NOT NULL
)

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT);

CREATE TABLE db920.nurse_data (

nurse_id NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,

```

    nurse_name VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    hosp_id   NUMBER(25) NOT NULL
)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
  STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
  DEFAULT );

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.nurse_data_pk ON

```

db920.nurse_data (
    nurse_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
  STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
  DEFAULT )
LOGGING;

```

ALTER TABLE db920.nurse_data

```

ADD CONSTRAINT nurse_data_pk PRIMARY KEY ( nurse_id )
  USING INDEX db920.nurse_data_pk;

```

CREATE TABLE db920.patient_data (

```

    patient_id   NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
    weight       VARCHAR2(25 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    bmi          FLOAT(126) NOT NULL,
    main_disease VARCHAR2(150 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    height       VARCHAR2(25 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    phone        VARCHAR2(25 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    email_id     VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    address      VARCHAR2(100 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    blood_group  VARCHAR2(15 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    sex          VARCHAR2(25 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    age          NUMBER(20) NOT NULL,
    admit_id     NUMBER(25),
    deficiency   VARCHAR2(25 BYTE) NOT NULL,
    nurse_id     NUMBER(25),
    patient_name VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL
)
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
  STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
  DEFAULT );

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.patient_data_pk ON

```

db920.patient_data (
    patient_id
ASC )

```

```
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )
LOGGING;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.patient_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT patient_data_pk PRIMARY KEY ( patient_id )
USING INDEX db920.patient_data_pk;
```

CREATE TABLE db920.pharmacy_data (

```
medicine_id    NUMBER(25) NOT NULL,
purchase_amount  FLOAT(126),
medicine_name   NVARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,
dosage         VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL,
payment_methods VARCHAR2(50 BYTE) NOT NULL
```

)

```
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 TABLESPACE students LOGGING
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT );
```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX db920.pharmacy_data_pk ON

```
db920.pharmacy_data (
medicine_id
ASC )
TABLESPACE students PCTFREE 10
STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 PCTINCREASE 0 MINEXTENTS 1
MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL
DEFAULT )
LOGGING;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.pharmacy_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT pharmacy_data_pk PRIMARY KEY ( medicine_id )
USING INDEX db920.pharmacy_data_pk;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.bills_finance

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_bills_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.bills_finance

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_bills_patient_id FOREIGN KEY ( patient_id )
REFERENCES db920.patient_data ( patient_id )
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.doctor_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_dd_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )
```

```
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hospitalinventory_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hil_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )  
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hospitalinventory_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hil_inv_id FOREIGN KEY ( inv_id )  
REFERENCES db920.hospital_inventory ( inv_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hospital_pharmacy_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hphl_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )  
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hospital_pharmacy_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hphl_medicine_id FOREIGN KEY ( medicine_id )  
REFERENCES db920.pharmacy_data ( medicine_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hosp_patient_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hpl_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )  
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.hosp_patient_link

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_hpl_patient_id FOREIGN KEY ( patient_id )  
REFERENCES db920.patient_data ( patient_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.insurance

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_in_patient_id FOREIGN KEY ( patient_id )  
REFERENCES db920.patient_data ( patient_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.inpatient_visit_history

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_ivh_doctor_id FOREIGN KEY ( doctor_id )  
REFERENCES db920.doctor_data ( doctor_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.inpatient_visit_history

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_ivh_patient_id FOREIGN KEY ( patient_id )  
REFERENCES db920.patient_data ( patient_id )  
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.lab_reports

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_lab_patient_id FOREIGN KEY ( patient_id )
REFERENCES db920.patient_data ( patient_id )
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.nurse_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_nur_hosp_id FOREIGN KEY ( hosp_id )
REFERENCES db920.hospital_data ( hosp_id )
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

ALTER TABLE db920.patient_data

```
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_pat_nurse_id FOREIGN KEY ( nurse_id )
REFERENCES db920.nurse_data ( nurse_id )
NOT DEFERRABLE;
```

-- Oracle SQL Developer Data Modeler Summary Report:

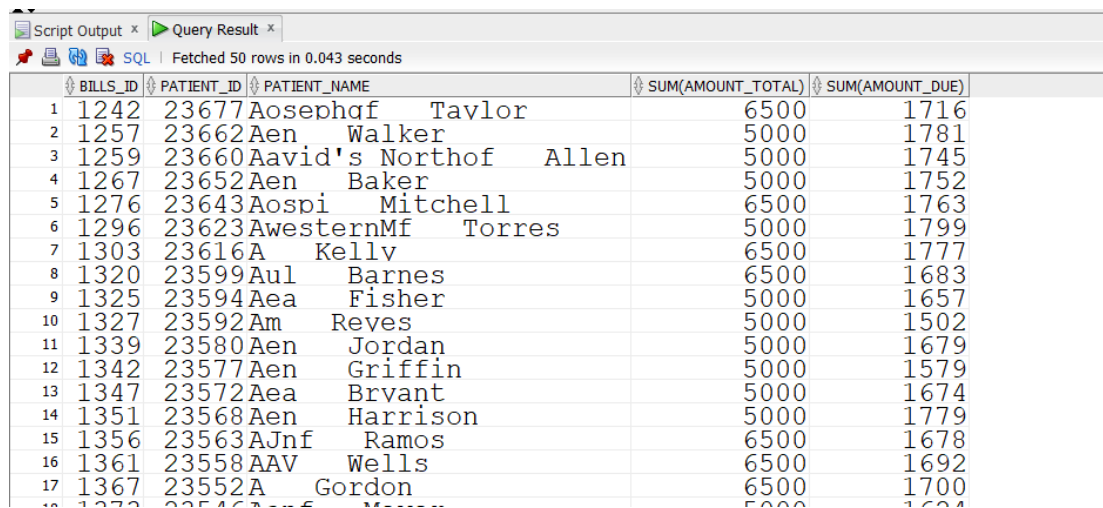
```
--
-- CREATE TABLE                                13
-- CREATE INDEX                                  8
-- ALTER TABLE                                23
-- CREATE VIEW                                   0
-- ALTER VIEW                                   0
-- CREATE PACKAGE                               0
-- CREATE PACKAGE BODY                         0
-- CREATE PROCEDURE                             0
-- CREATE FUNCTION                             0
-- CREATE TRIGGER                              0
-- ALTER TRIGGER                              0
-- CREATE COLLECTION TYPE                      0
-- CREATE STRUCTURED TYPE                     0
-- CREATE STRUCTURED TYPE BODY                0
-- CREATE CLUSTER                             0
-- CREATE CONTEXT                             0
-- CREATE DATABASE                             0
-- CREATE DIMENSION                           0
-- CREATE DIRECTORY                           0
-- CREATE DISK GROUP                          0
-- CREATE ROLE                                0
-- CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT                    0
-- CREATE SEQUENCE                            0
-- CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW                   0
-- CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG               0
-- CREATE SYNONYM                             0
-- CREATE TABLESPACE                         1
-- CREATE USER                                1
--
-- DROP TABLESPACE                           0
-- DROP DATABASE                             0
```

```
--
-- REDACTION POLICY                                0
-- TSDP POLICY                                       0
--
-- ORDS DROP SCHEMA                                0
-- ORDS ENABLE SCHEMA                               0
-- ORDS ENABLE OBJECT                               0
--
-- ERRORS                                            0
-- WARNINGS                                          1
```

QUERY WRITING

1. Fetch list of patients with their total amount & the due amount which is pending.

```
SELECT bills_Id, patient_id, patient_name, SUM(amount_total), SUM(amount_due)
FROM patient_data
      INNER JOIN Bills_Finance
      Using (patient_id)
GROUP BY bills_Id, patient_id, patient_name;
```



	BILLS_ID	PATIENT_ID	PATIENT_NAME	SUM(AMOUNT_TOTAL)	SUM(AMOUNT_DUE)
1	1242	23677A	osephhf Tavlör	6500	1716
2	1257	23662A	en Walker	5000	1781
3	1259	23660A	avid's Northhof Allen	5000	1745
4	1267	23652A	en Baker	5000	1752
5	1276	23643A	ospi Mitchell	6500	1763
6	1296	23623A	westernMf Torres	5000	1799
7	1303	23616A	Kelly	6500	1777
8	1320	23599A	ul Barnes	6500	1683
9	1325	23594A	ea Fisher	5000	1657
10	1327	23592A	m Reves	5000	1502
11	1339	23580A	en Jordan	5000	1679
12	1342	23577A	en Griffin	5000	1579
13	1347	23572A	ea Brvant	5000	1674
14	1351	23568A	en Harrison	5000	1779
15	1356	23563A	Jnf Ramos	6500	1678
16	1361	23558A	AV Wells	6500	1692
17	1367	23552A	Gordon	6500	1700

2. Display list the patients above a certain age; grouped on the basis of their location with their name and contact details.

```
Select count(p.patient_id) AS No_Of_Patients, p.patient_name, p.phone, h.zip_code
From patient_data p
INNER JOIN Hosp_patient_link hl
ON (p.patient_id=hl.patient_id)
INNER JOIN Hospital_data h
ON (hl.Hosp_id=h.Hosp_id)
WHERE (age>20)
GROUP BY zip_code,p.patient_id, p.patient_name, p.phone;
```

Script Output x Query Result x				
SQL Fetched 50 rows in 0.072 seconds				
	NO_OF_PATIENTS	PATIENT_NAME	PHONE	ZIP_CODE
1	1	Ae Moore	8131111221	86504
2	1	Aazle Rodriquez	8131111222	86045
3	1	Aen Young	8131111239	92663
4	1	Aen Baker	8131111244	92691
5	1	Aospi Green	8131111245	92585
6	1	Aeba Roberts	8131111251	81641
7	1	Aen Parker	8131111259	32605
8	1	Aen Cook	8131111264	99574
9	1	Aospi Morgan	8131111268	30474
10	1	Aour Ward	8131111279	62002
11	1	Anlf Richardson	8131111285	61036
12	1	Aospi Myers	8131111292	47250
13	1	Adencewf Kim	8131111299	67029
14	1	Aospi Cole	8131111317	4769
15	1	Aen Griffin	8131111319	4915
16	1	Aen	8131111324	40421

3. Display the list of hospitals which provide emergency services with a minimum capacity value where hospital's overall rating is greater than 3 out of 5.

Select * from Hospital_data where (Capacity > 100)
 AND (Emergency_services = 'true')
 AND (Hospital_overall_rating > 3)
 AND (state = 'FL');

HOSP_ID	CAPACITY	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	COUNTY
1	1503	11560 BROWARD HEALTH	CORAL SPRINGS	3000 CORAL HILLS DR	CORAL SPRINGS	FL BROWARD
2	1505	11580 ST CLOUD REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	2906 17TH STREET	SAINT CLOUD	FL OSCEOLA	
3	1510	11630 PALMETTO GENERAL HOSPITAL	2001 W 68TH ST	HIALEAH	FL MIAMI-DADE	
4	1520	11730 REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL WILLISTON	125 SW 7TH ST	WILLISTON	FL LEVY	
5	1538	11910 JUPITER MEDICAL CENTER	1210 S OLD DIXIE HWY	JUPITER	FL PALM BEACH	
6	1547	12000 MEMORIAL HOSPITAL JACKSONVILLE	3625 UNIVERSITY BLVD S	JACKSONVILLE	FL DUVAL	
7	1558	12110 BAYFRONT HEALTH - ST PETERSBURG	701 6TH ST S	SAINT PETERSBURG	FL PINELLAS	
8	1560	12130 Ocala REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	1431 SW 1ST AVE	OCALA	FL MARION	
9	1568	12210 SARASOTA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	1700 S TAMiami TrL	SARASOTA	FL SARASOTA	
10	1580	12330 UF HEALTH JACKSONVILLE	655 W 8TH ST	JACKSONVILLE	FL DUVAL	
11	1581	12340 GEORGE E WEEMS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	135 AVE G	APALACHICOLA	FL FRANKLIN	
12	1587	12400 HIGHLANDS REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	3600 S HIGHLANDS AVE	SEBRING	FL HIGHLANDS	
13	1589	12420 FLORIDA HOSPITAL NEW SMYRNA	401 PALMETTO ST	NEW SMYRNA BEACH	FL VOLUSIA	
14	1595	12480 BAPTIST HOSPITAL OF MIAMI	8900 N KENDALL DR	MIAMI	FL MIAMI-DADE	
15	1601	12540 BROWARD HEALTH NORTH	201 E SAMPLE RD	POMPANO BEACH	FL BROWARD	
16	1612	12650 FLORIDA HOSPITAL ZEPHYRHILLS	7050 GALL BLVD	ZEPHYRHILLS	FL PASCO	
17	1616	12690 SOUTH FLORIDA BAPTIST HOSPITAL	301 N ALEXANDER ST	PLANT CITY	FL HILLSBOROUGH	
18	1628	12810 FLORIDA HOSPITAL WAUCHULA	533 CARLTON ST	WAUCHULA	FL HARDEE	
19	1630	12830 SHANDS LIVE OAK REGIONAL MEDICAL CENTER	1100 SW 11TH ST	LIVE OAK	FL SUWANNEE	

4. Display list of patients who suffer from a particular disease in the same location.

SELECT * from patient_data pd
 inner join hosp_patient_link hpl on hpl.patient_id=pd.patient_id
 inner join hospital_data hd on hd.hosp_id=hpl.hosp_id
 where hd.zip_code=33613
 and main_disease='HIV/AIDS';

PATIENT_ID	WEIGHT	BMI	MAIN_DISEASE	HEIGHT	PHONE	EMAIL_ID	ADDRESS	BLOOD_GROUP	SEX
1	22624.48	0.2909090909090909	HIV/AIDS	165	8131112275	Ien Flores@gmail.com	8133 Wood Lane Defiance, OH 43514	A-	f

5. Display names of doctors who treated patients with vitamin deficiency

Select d.doctor_id,d.doctor_name,d.hosp_id,p.patient_name,p.deficiency

From doctor_data d

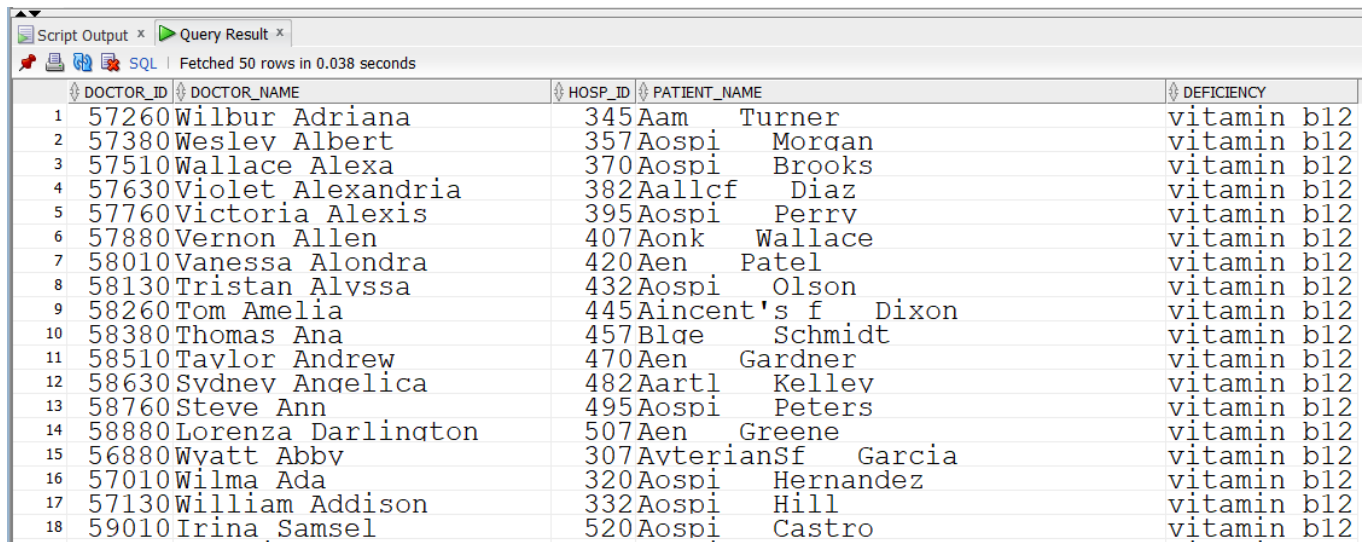
INNER JOIN Inpatient_visit_history i

ON (d.doctor_id=i.doctor_id)

INNER JOIN Patient_data p

ON (i.patient_id=p.patient_id)

WHERE deficiency LIKE 'vitamin%';



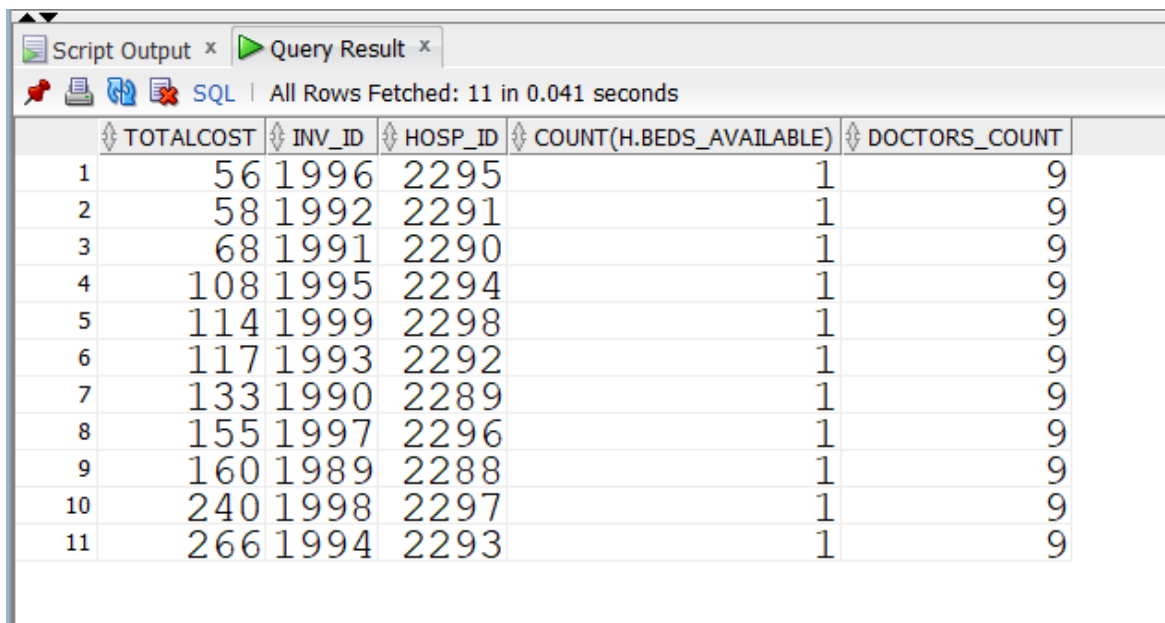
Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.038 seconds

	DOCTOR_ID	DOCTOR_NAME	HOSP_ID	PATIENT_NAME	DEFICIENCY
1	57260	Wilbur Adriana	345Aam	Turner	vitamin b12
2	57380	Weslev Albert	357Aospi	Morgan	vitamin b12
3	57510	Wallace Alexa	370Aospi	Brooks	vitamin b12
4	57630	Violet Alexandria	382Aallcf	Diaz	vitamin b12
5	57760	Victoria Alexis	395Aospi	Perry	vitamin b12
6	57880	Vernon Allen	407Aonk	Wallace	vitamin b12
7	58010	Vanessa Alondra	420Aen	Patel	vitamin b12
8	58130	Tristan Alyssa	432Aospi	Olson	vitamin b12
9	58260	Tom Amelia	445Ainent's f	Dixon	vitamin b12
10	58380	Thomas Ana	457Blge	Schmidt	vitamin b12
11	58510	Taylor Andrew	470Aen	Gardner	vitamin b12
12	58630	Svdnev Angelica	482Aartl	Kellev	vitamin b12
13	58760	Steve Ann	495Aospi	Peters	vitamin b12
14	58880	Lorenza Darlington	507Aen	Greene	vitamin b12
15	56880	Wyatt Abby	307AverterianSf	Garcia	vitamin b12
16	57010	Wilma Ada	320Aospi	Hernandez	vitamin b12
17	57130	William Addison	332Aospi	Hill	vitamin b12
18	59010	Irina Samsel	520Aospi	Castro	vitamin b12

6. Find the total cost of inventory of a particular hospital with a minimum of 3 doctors and number of beds are above 1990.

```
Select SUM(hl.inv_count * i.inv_unitprice) AS totalcost,  
i.inv_id, hl.hosp_id,  
count(h.beds_available),  
h.doctors_count  
From hospital_inventory i  
INNER JOIN hospitalinventory_link hl  
ON (i.inv_id = hl.inv_id)  
  
INNER JOIN hospital_data h  
  
ON (hl.hosp_id = h.hosp_id)  
  
Where h.beds_available > 1990 AND h.doctors_count >3  
  
GROUP BY h.beds_available, i.inv_id, hl.hosp_id, h.doctors_count  
  
Order by totalcost;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result window with two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying 11 rows of data. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 11 in 0.041 seconds'. The table has six columns: TOTALCOST, INV_ID, HOSP_ID, COUNT(H.BEDS_AVAILABLE), and DOCTORS_COUNT. The data is sorted by TOTALCOST in ascending order.

	TOTALCOST	INV_ID	HOSP_ID	COUNT(H.BEDS_AVAILABLE)	DOCTORS_COUNT
1	56	1996	2295	1	9
2	58	1992	2291	1	9
3	68	1991	2290	1	9
4	108	1995	2294	1	9
5	114	1999	2298	1	9
6	117	1993	2292	1	9
7	133	1990	2289	1	9
8	155	1997	2296	1	9
9	160	1989	2288	1	9
10	240	1998	2297	1	9
11	266	1994	2293	1	9

7. Display list of patients and their associated insurance id who owe at least \$1800 and the due date is within a particular date range.

Select count(p.patient_id),p.Patient_name,i.insurance_id,c.amount_due

From Insurance i

INNER JOIN Patient_data p

ON (p.patient_id=i.patient_id)

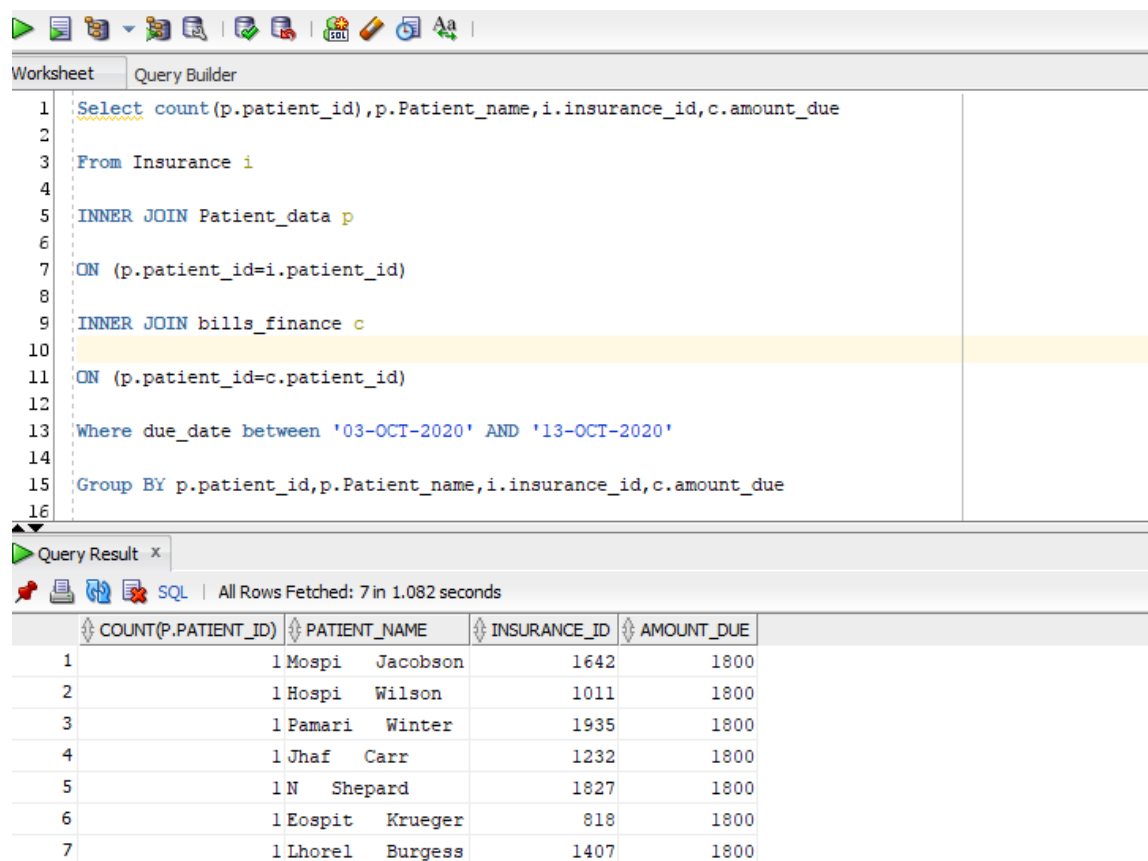
INNER JOIN bills_finance c

ON (p.patient_id=c.patient_id)

Where due_date between '03-OCT-2020' AND '13-OCT-2020'

Group BY p.patient_id,p.Patient_name,i.insurance_id,c.amount_due

HAVING c.amount_due>1799;



The screenshot shows a database query builder interface. The top section is the 'Query Builder' tab, which contains the following SQL query:

```
1 Select count(p.patient_id),p.Patient_name,i.insurance_id,c.amount_due
2
3 From Insurance i
4
5 INNER JOIN Patient_data p
6
7 ON (p.patient_id=i.patient_id)
8
9 INNER JOIN bills_finance c
10
11 ON (p.patient_id=c.patient_id)
12
13 Where due_date between '03-OCT-2020' AND '13-OCT-2020'
14
15 Group BY p.patient_id,p.Patient_name,i.insurance_id,c.amount_due
16
```

The bottom section is the 'Query Result' tab, which displays the results of the query. It shows a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: COUNT(P.PATIENT_ID), PATIENT_NAME, INSURANCE_ID, and AMOUNT_DUE. The results are as follows:

	COUNT(P.PATIENT_ID)	PATIENT_NAME	INSURANCE_ID	AMOUNT_DUE
1	1	Mospi Jacobson	1642	1800
2	1	Hospi Wilson	1011	1800
3	1	Pamari Winter	1935	1800
4	1	Jhaf Carr	1232	1800
5	1	N Shepard	1827	1800
6	1	Eospit Krueger	818	1800
7	1	Lhorel Burgess	1407	1800

PERFORMANCE TUNING

A. INDEXING

1. Create duplicate table PHARMACY_TEST for PHARMACY_DATA table:

CREATE TABLE

PHARMACY_TEST AS

SELECT * FROM PHARMACY_DATA

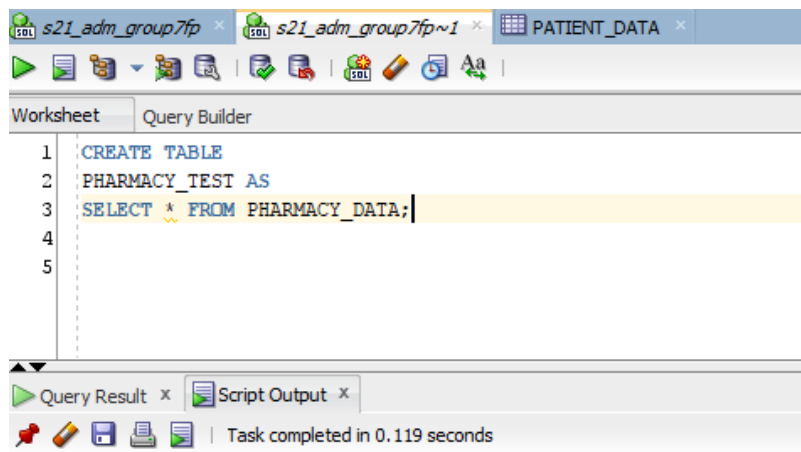


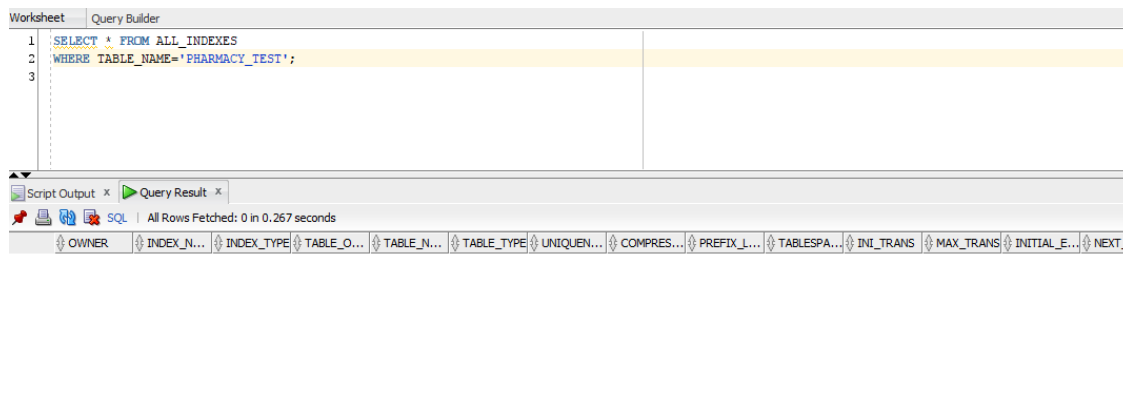
Table PHARMACY_TEST created.

2. Checking the index on PHARMACY_TEST table

NO results as there are no indexes

SELECT * FROM ALL_INDEXES

WHERE TABLE_NAME='PHARMACY_TEST';



3. Performance of the query without the index.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query in the Worksheet:

```
1 SELECT purchase_amount
2 FROM pharmacy_data
3 WHERE PURCHASE_AMOUNT = 3000;
```

The Explain Plan tab is selected, showing the following execution plan:

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				
TABLE ACCESS	PHARMACY_DATA	FULL	1	7
Filter Predicates				
PURCHASE_AMOUNT=3000			1	7

The plan also includes XML details for the filter predicate:

```
Other XML
  (info)
    info type="db_version"
      12.1.0.2
    info type="parse_schema"
      "DB920"
    info type="plan_hash_full"
      254514335
    info type="plan_hash"
      3886805267
    info type="plan_hash_2"
      254514335
    {hint}
      FULL(@"SEL$1" "PHARMACY_DATA"@"SEL$1")
```

4. CREATING AN INDEX ON COLUMN PURCHASE_AMOUNT

CREATE INDEX PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX ON
PHARMACY_TEST(PURCHASE_AMOUNT);

SELECT *

FROM ALL_INDEXES

WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'PHARMACY_TEST';

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the following SQL statement in the Worksheet:

```
1 CREATE INDEX PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX ON PHARMACY_TEST(PURCHASE_AMOUNT);
```

The Script Output tab is selected, showing the following messages:

```
Table PHARMACY_TEST created.

Index PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX created.
```

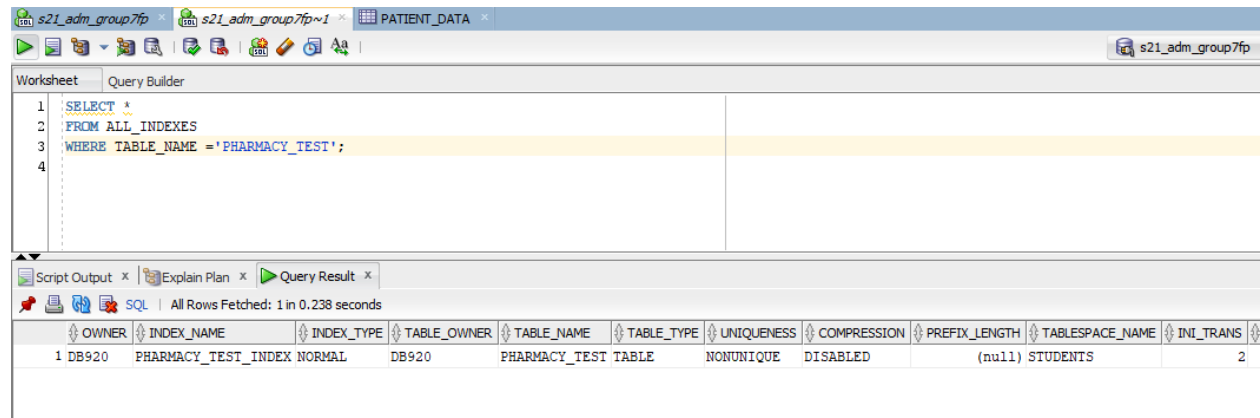
5. CHECKING THE INDEX AGAIN ON PHARMACY_TEST.

From the query result, we can see a record of the index-

```

SELECT *
FROM ALL_INDEXES
WHERE TABLE_NAME = 'PHARMACY_TEST';

```



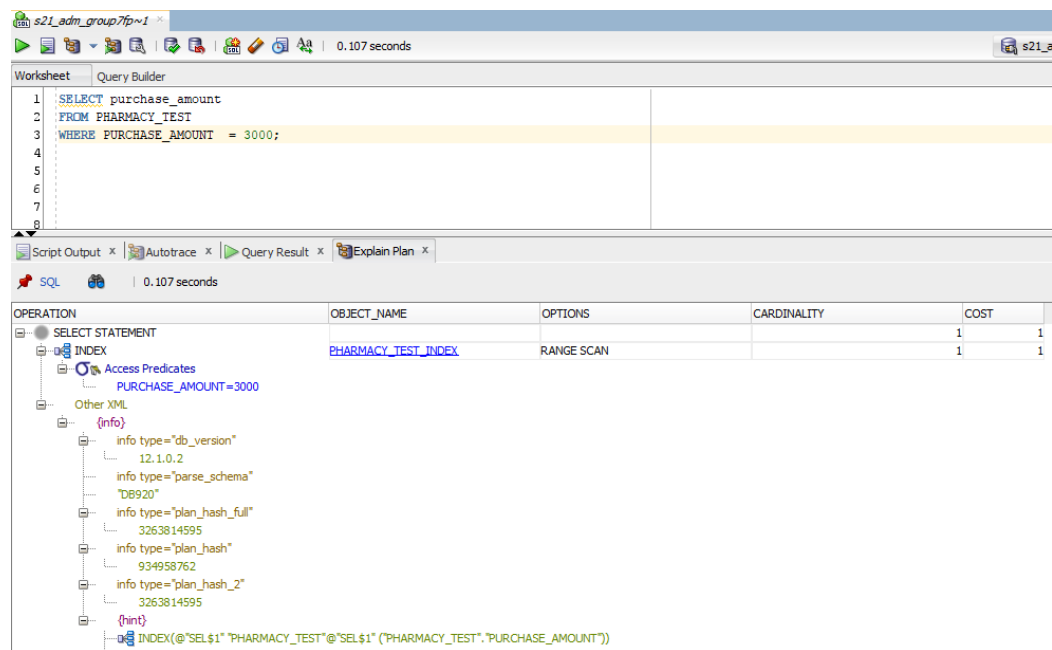
	OWNER	INDEX_NAME	INDEX_TYPE	TABLE_OWNER	TABLE_NAME	TABLE_TYPE	UNIQUENESS	COMPRESSION	PREFIX_LENGTH	TABLESPACE_NAME	INI_TRANS
1	DB920	PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX	NORMAL	DB920	PHARMACY_TEST	TABLE	NONUNIQUE	DISABLED	(null)	STUDENTS	2

6.PERFORMANCE OF THE QUERY AFTER CREATING THE INDEX

```

SELECT purchase_amount
FROM PHARMACY_TEST
WHERE PURCHASE_AMOUNT = 3000;

```



OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				1
INDEX	PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX	RANGE SCAN	1	1

From above results, we can clearly see that Indexing helps in optimizing query execution time as the **cost decreased from 7 to 1. This will be much significant when we have huge data.**

B. EXECUTION PLAN

This plan shows execution of the `SELECT` statement. The table `PHARMACY_TEST` is being accessed by using a full table scan.

- Every row in the table `PHARMACY_TEST` is accessed.
- For every row, the `WHERE` clause criteria is evaluated.
- The `SELECT` statement returns the rows meeting the `WHERE` clause criteria.

EXPLAIN PLAN

FOR

SELECT

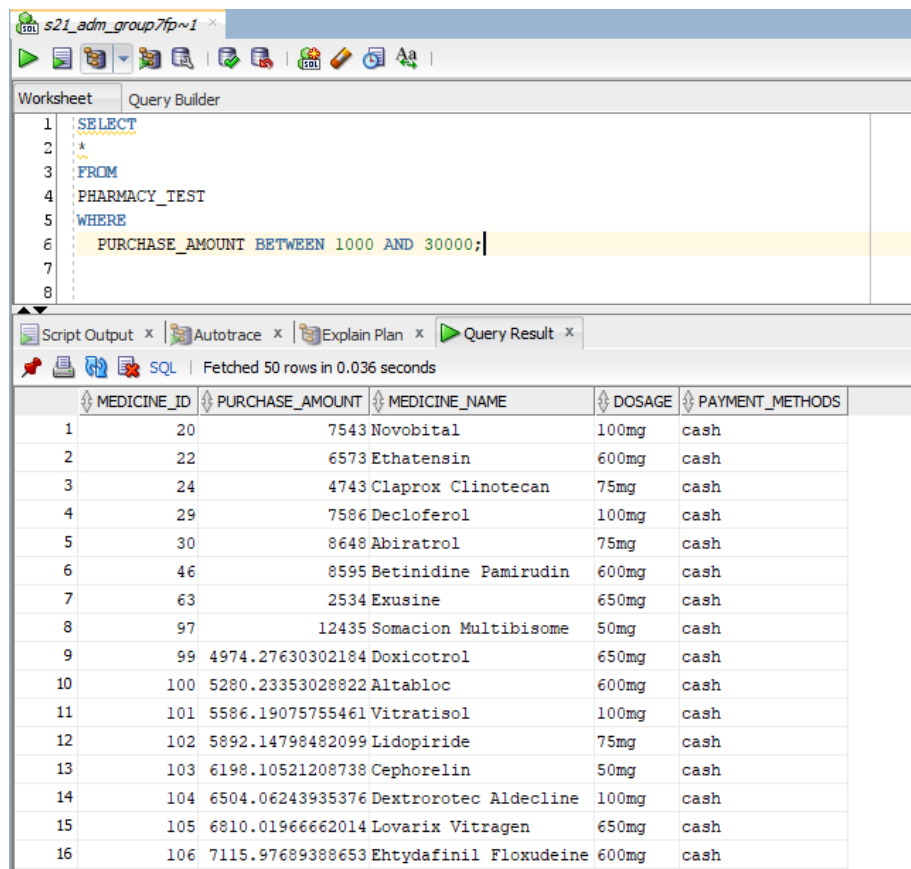
*

FROM

`PHARMACY_TEST`

WHERE

`PURCHASE_AMOUNT BETWEEN 1000 AND 30000;`



The screenshot displays a database query tool interface. The top section shows the query text:

```
SELECT
*
FROM
PHARMACY_TEST
WHERE
PURCHASE_AMOUNT BETWEEN 1000 AND 30000;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing a table with 5 columns: MEDICINE_ID, PURCHASE_AMOUNT, MEDICINE_NAME, DOSAGE, and PAYMENT_METHODS. The table contains 16 rows of data.

	MEDICINE_ID	PURCHASE_AMOUNT	MEDICINE_NAME	DOSAGE	PAYMENT_METHODS
1	20	7543	Novobital	100mg	cash
2	22	6573	Ethatsensin	600mg	cash
3	24	4743	Claprox Clinotecan	75mg	cash
4	29	7586	Decloferol	100mg	cash
5	30	8648	Abiratrol	75mg	cash
6	46	8595	Betinidine Pamirudin	600mg	cash
7	63	2534	Exusine	650mg	cash
8	97	12435	Somacion Multibisome	50mg	cash
9	99	4974.27630302184	Doxicotrol	650mg	cash
10	100	5280.23353028822	Altabloc	600mg	cash
11	101	5586.19075755461	Vitratisol	100mg	cash
12	102	5892.14798482099	Lidopiride	75mg	cash
13	103	6198.10521208738	Cephorelin	50mg	cash
14	104	6504.06243935376	Dextrorotec Aldecline	100mg	cash
15	105	6810.01966662014	Lovarix Vitragen	650mg	cash
16	106	7115.97689388653	Ehtydafinil Floxudeine	600mg	cash

```

SELECT
*
FROM
TABLE( dbms_xplan.display);

```

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top pane displays a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM TABLE(dbms_xplan.display);`. The bottom pane shows the 'Query Result' tab, which displays the execution plan for the query. The plan is titled 'PLAN_TABLE_OUTPUT' and includes the following details:

- Plan hash value: 934958762
- Execution Plan Table:

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	5	1 (0)	00:00:01
* 1	INDEX RANGE SCAN	PHARMACY_TEST_INDEX	1	5	1 (0)	00:00:01

Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

- 1 - access("PURCHASE_AMOUNT">=3000)

Here we can find the execution plan where it specifies the data size, no. of rows, cost, CPU Utilization and the indexes used.

C.POINT QUERIES

Point queries are used for selecting small set of data which return small number of rows.

Query:

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, the query editor contains the SQL statement: `select * from patient_data where height=150;`. Below the query editor, the 'Explain Plan' tab is active, displaying the execution plan for the query. The plan shows a full table scan of the `PATIENT_DATA` table, with a cardinality of 400 and a cost of 15. The plan also includes various optimizer statistics and hints.

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				15
TABLE ACCESS	PATIENT_DATA	FULL	400	15

The execution plan also includes the following information:

- Filter Predicates: `TO_NUMBER(HEIGHT)=150`
- Other XML: `{info}`
- Info type="db_version": `12.1.0.2`
- Info type="parse_schema": `"DB920"`
- Info type="plan_hash_full": `1576658044`
- Info type="plan_hash": `3272543885`
- Info type="plan_hash_2": `1576658044`
- Hint: `FULL(@"SEL$1" "PATIENT_DATA"@"SEL$1")`, `OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")`, `ALL_ROWS`, `DB_VERSION("12.1.0.2")`, `OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE("12.1.0.2")`, `IGNORE_OPTIM_EMBEDDED_HINTS`

At the bottom, the 'Worksheet' tab is active, showing the same SQL query: `select * from patient_data where height=150;`

Here we are retrieving patients who have a height of 150. We can see that the cost of the execution is 15 as there is no index and the query went for full table scan.

- When we retrieve data using the column **patient_id** we can see that the cost of execution has decreased significantly as there is an index by default in the primary key column **patient_id**.

Worksheet Query Builder

```
1 select * from patient_data where patient_id=23508
```

Script Output x Query Result x Explain Plan x

SQL 0.107 seconds

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				1 2
TABLE ACCESS	PATIENT_DATA	BY INDEX ROWID		1 2
INDEX	PATIENT_DATA_PK	UNIQUE SCAN		1 1

Access Predicates
PATIENT_ID=23508

Other XML

```
{info}
  info type="db_version"
  12.1.0.2
  info type="parse_schema"
  "DB920"
  info type="plan_hash_full"
  3774102202
  info type="plan_hash"
  2500789798
  info type="plan_hash_2"
  3774102202
  {hint}
  INDEX_RS_ASC(@"SEL$1" "PATIENT_DATA"@"SEL$1" ("PATIENT_DATA", "PATIENT_ID"))
  OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")
  ALL_ROWS
```

Inference: In the above scenario we can see the performance jump/cost reduction in point queries where index is being used.

D. PARELLEL DATABASES

Basic Parallel Execution

Parallel execution is very useful in utilizing parallel processing to execute complex queries, queries that have huge rows in their outputs. Parallel execution can help us reduce the cost and query time involved in running these large-scale queries and help us optimize of querying.

The examples below will show the cost difference between using parallel execution and without using parallel execution.

- Finding the cost for finding the total number of rows in the **patient_data** table without using parallel execution.

Worksheet Query Builder

```
1 select count(*) from patient_data;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Explain Plan x

SQL 0.155 seconds

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				1 4
SORT		AGGREGATE		1 1
INDEX	PATIENT_DATA_PK	FAST FULL SCAN		1999 4

Other XML

```
{info}
  info type="db_version"
    12.1.0.2
  info type="parse_schema"
    "DB920"
  info type="plan_hash_full"
    986129156
  info type="plan_hash"
    2763918950
  info type="plan_hash_2"
    986129156
  {hint}
    INDEX_FFS(@"SEL$1" "PATIENT_DATA"@"SEL$1" ("PATIENT_DATA", "PATIENT_ID"))
    OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")
    ALL_ROWS
    DB_VERSION("12.1.0.2")
    OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE("12.1.0.2")
```

- With parallel execution.

s21_adm_group7fp

Worksheet Query Builder

```
1 select count(*) from patient_data;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Explain Plan x

SQL 0.054 seconds

OPERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST
SELECT STATEMENT				1 4
SORT		AGGREGATE		1 1
INDEX	PATIENT_DATA_PK	FAST FULL SCAN		1999 4

Other XML

```
{info}
  info type="db_version"
    12.1.0.2
  info type="parse_schema"
    "DB920"
  info type="plan_hash_full"
    986129156
  info type="plan_hash"
    2763918950
  info type="plan_hash_2"
    986129156
  {hint}
    INDEX_FFS(@"SEL$1" "PATIENT_DATA"@"SEL$1" ("PATIENT_DATA", "PATIENT_ID"))
    OUTLINE_LEAF(@"SEL$1")
    ALL_ROWS
    DB_VERSION("12.1.0.2")
    OPTIMIZER_FEATURES_ENABLE("12.1.0.2")
```

- In our scenario we can see that the query optimizer chooses not to use parallel execution as the data size is too less to use parallel execution and the cost of using parallel execution outweighs its benefits.

DBA SCRIPTS

1.

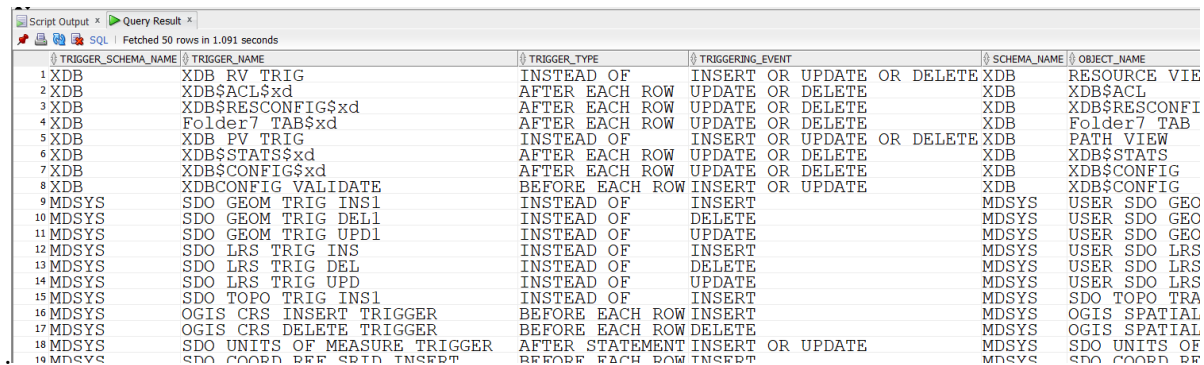
-- File Name : dba/monitoring/table_triggers.sql

-- Author : Ananya Shrivastava

-- Description : Lists the triggers for the specified table.

-- Call Syntax : @table_triggers (schema) (table_name)

```
SELECT owner as trigger_schema_name,
trigger_name, trigger_type, triggering_event,
table_owner as schema_name,
table_name as object_name,
base_object_type as object_type, status,
trigger_body as script
from sys.all_triggers;
```



Script Output x Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 1.091 seconds

	TRIGGER_SCHEMA_NAME	TRIGGER_NAME	TRIGGER_TYPE	TRIGGERING_EVENT	SCHEMA_NAME	OBJECT_NAME
1	XDB	XDB RV TRIG	INSTEAD OF	INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	RESOURCE VIE
2	XDB	XDB\$ACL\$xd	AFTER EACH ROW	UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	XDB\$ACL
3	XDB	XDB\$RESCONFIG\$xd	AFTER EACH ROW	UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	XDB\$RESCONFI
4	XDB	Folder7 TAB\$xd	AFTER EACH ROW	UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	Folder7 TAB
5	XDB	XDB PV TRIG	INSTEAD OF	INSERT OR UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	PATH VIEW
6	XDB	XDB\$STATS\$xd	AFTER EACH ROW	UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	XDB\$STATS
7	XDB	XDB\$CONFIG\$xd	AFTER EACH ROW	UPDATE OR DELETE	XDB	XDB\$CONFIG
8	XDB	XDBCONFIG VALIDATE	BEFORE EACH ROW	INSERT OR UPDATE	XDB	XDB\$CONFIG
9	MDSYS	SDO GEOM TRIG INS1	INSTEAD OF	INSERT	MDSYS	USER SDO GEO
10	MDSYS	SDO GEOM TRIG DEL1	INSTEAD OF	DELETE	MDSYS	USER SDO GEO
11	MDSYS	SDO GEOM TRIG UPD1	INSTEAD OF	UPDATE	MDSYS	USER SDO GEO
12	MDSYS	SDO LRS TRIG INS	INSTEAD OF	INSERT	MDSYS	USER SDO LRS
13	MDSYS	SDO LRS TRIG DEL	INSTEAD OF	DELETE	MDSYS	USER SDO LRS
14	MDSYS	SDO LRS TRIG UPD	INSTEAD OF	UPDATE	MDSYS	USER SDO LRS
15	MDSYS	SDO TOPO TRIG INS1	INSTEAD OF	INSERT	MDSYS	SDO TOPO TRA
16	MDSYS	OGIS CRS INSERT TRIGGER	BEFORE EACH ROW	INSERT	MDSYS	OGIS SPATIAL
17	MDSYS	OGIS CRS DELETE TRIGGER	BEFORE EACH ROW	DELETE	MDSYS	OGIS SPATIAL
18	MDSYS	SDO UNITS OF MEASURE TRIGGER	AFTER STATEMENT	INSERT OR UPDATE	MDSYS	SDO UNITS OF
19	MDSYS	SDO COORD REF SPID INSERT	BEFORE EACH ROW	INSERT	MDSYS	SDO COORD REF

2.

-- File Name : monitoring/user_objects.sql

-- Author : Ananya Shrivastava & Naveen Ponnaganti

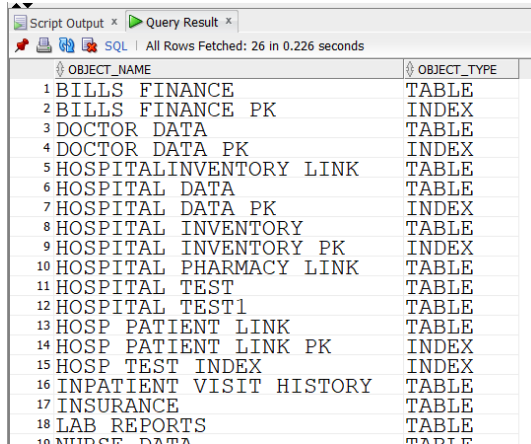
-- Description : Displays the objects owned by the current user.

```
SELECT object_name, object_type FROM user_objects
```

```
ORDER BY 1, 2;
```

Description: The above sql which access user_objects and displays object name and object type for current user.

Result:



The screenshot shows a SQL query result window with two tabs: 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. The 'Query Result' tab is active, displaying a table with two columns: 'OBJECT_NAME' and 'OBJECT_TYPE'. The table contains 18 rows of data, listing various database objects and their types. The status bar at the top indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 26 in 0.226 seconds'.

OBJECT_NAME	OBJECT_TYPE
1 BILLS FINANCE	TABLE
2 BILLS FINANCE PK	INDEX
3 DOCTOR DATA	TABLE
4 DOCTOR DATA PK	INDEX
5 HOSPITALINVENTORY LINK	TABLE
6 HOSPITAL DATA	TABLE
7 HOSPITAL DATA PK	INDEX
8 HOSPITAL INVENTORY	TABLE
9 HOSPITAL INVENTORY PK	INDEX
10 HOSPITAL PHARMACY LINK	TABLE
11 HOSPITAL TEST	TABLE
12 HOSPITAL TEST1	TABLE
13 HOSP PATIENT LINK	TABLE
14 HOSP PATIENT LINK PK	INDEX
15 HOSP TEST INDEX	INDEX
16 INPATIENT VISIT HISTORY	TABLE
17 INSURANCE	TABLE
18 LAB REPORTS	TABLE

3.

```
-- File Name : dba/monitoring/system_privs.sql
```

```
-- Author : Ananya Shrivastava
```

```
-- Description : Displays users granted the specified system privilege.
```

```
-- Requirements : Access to the DBA views.
```

```
-- Call Syntax : @system_privs ("sys-priv")
```

```
SELECT privilege, grantee, admin_option
```

```
FROM dba_sys_privs
```

```
WHERE privilege LIKE UPPER('%&1%') ORDER BY privilege, grantee;
```

Description: The above sql which access dba_sys_privs and displays the users granted the specified system privilege.

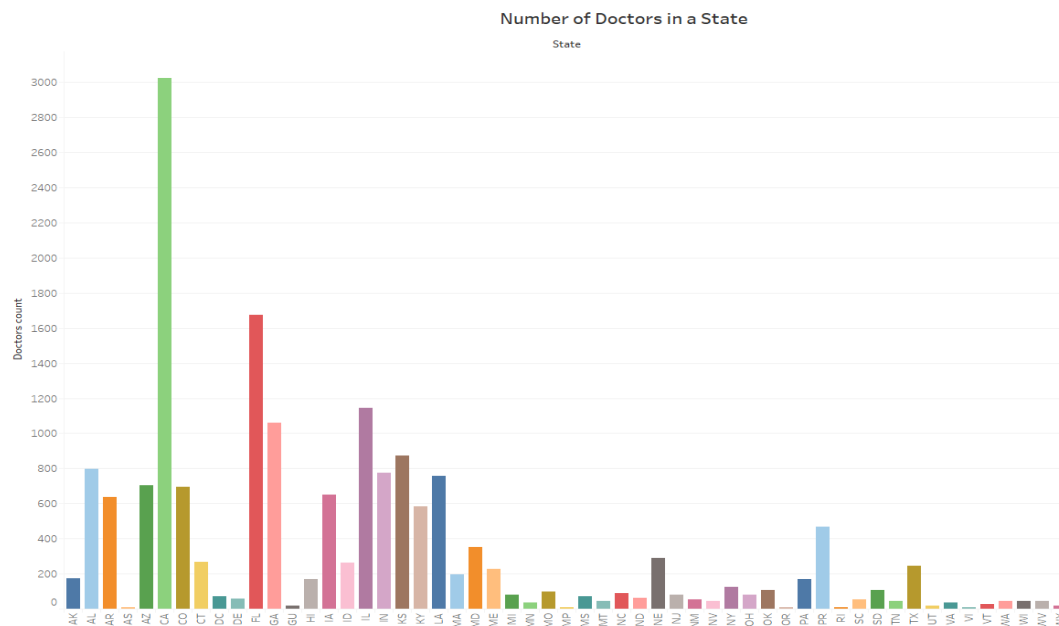
Result:

Script Output x Query Result x				SQL Fetched 100 rows in 0.104 seconds		
PRIVILEGE	GRANTEE			ADMIN_OPTION		
1 ADMINISTER ANY SOL TUNING SET	DBA			NO		
2 ADMINISTER ANY SOL TUNING SET	EM EXPRESS ALL			NO		
3 ADMINISTER ANY SOL TUNING SET	SYS			NO		
4 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	DBA			NO		
5 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	DVSYS			NO		
6 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	DV OWNER			NO		
7 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	IMP FULL DATABASE			NO		
8 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	LBACSYS			NO		
9 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	MDSYS			NO		
10 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	RECOVERY CATALOG OWNER			NO		
11 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	SYS			NO		
12 ADMINISTER DATABASE TRIGGER	WMSYS			NO		
13 ADMINISTER KEY MANAGEMENT	SYSKM			YES		
14 ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER	APPOSSYS			NO		
15 ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER	DBA			NO		
16 ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER	EXP FULL DATABASE			NO		
17 ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER	IMP FULL DATABASE			NO		
18 ADMINISTER RESOURCE MANAGER	SYS			NO		
19 ADMINISTER SOL MANAGEMENT OBJECT	DBA			NO		
20 ADMINISTER SOL MANAGEMENT OBJECT	EM EXPRESS ALL			NO		

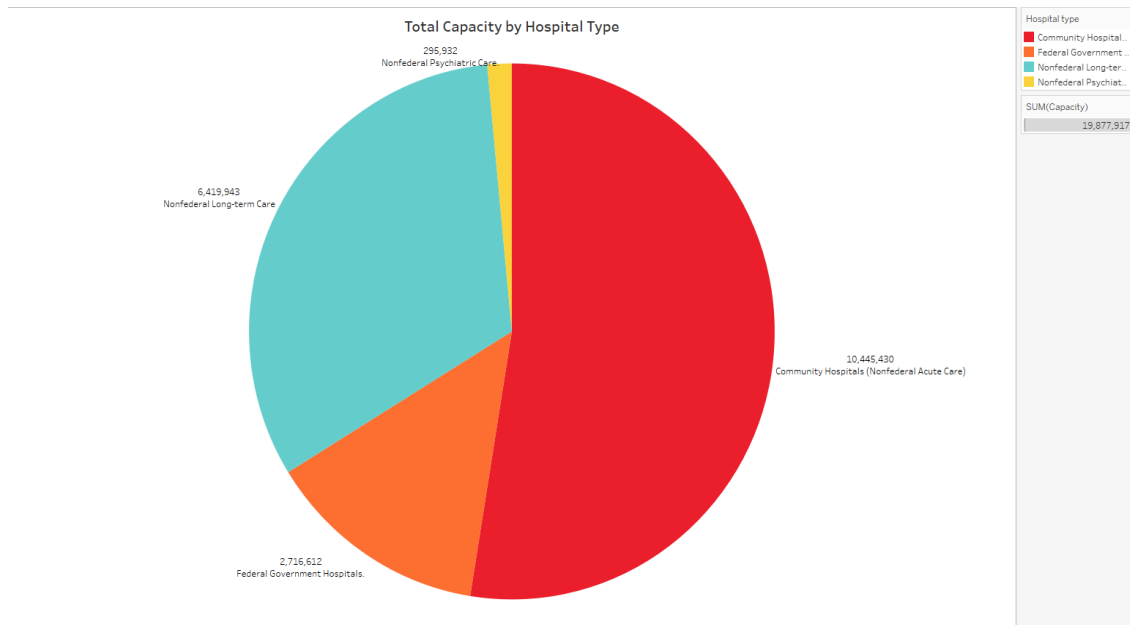
DATA VISUALIZATION

Using Tableau, we have created the following insightful Data Visualizations for our hospital database in order to show the metrics and numbers in a beautiful and clear way.

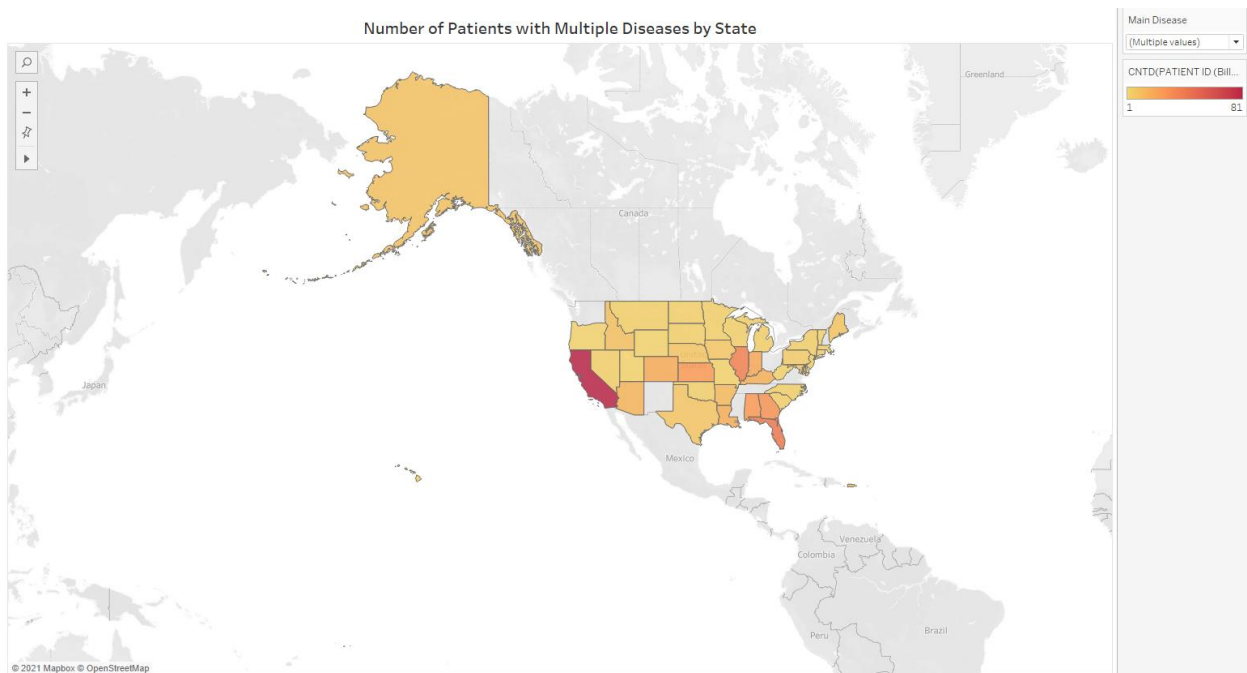
- The numbers of active doctors in a particular state in the US. We clearly see that California and Florida lead the way.



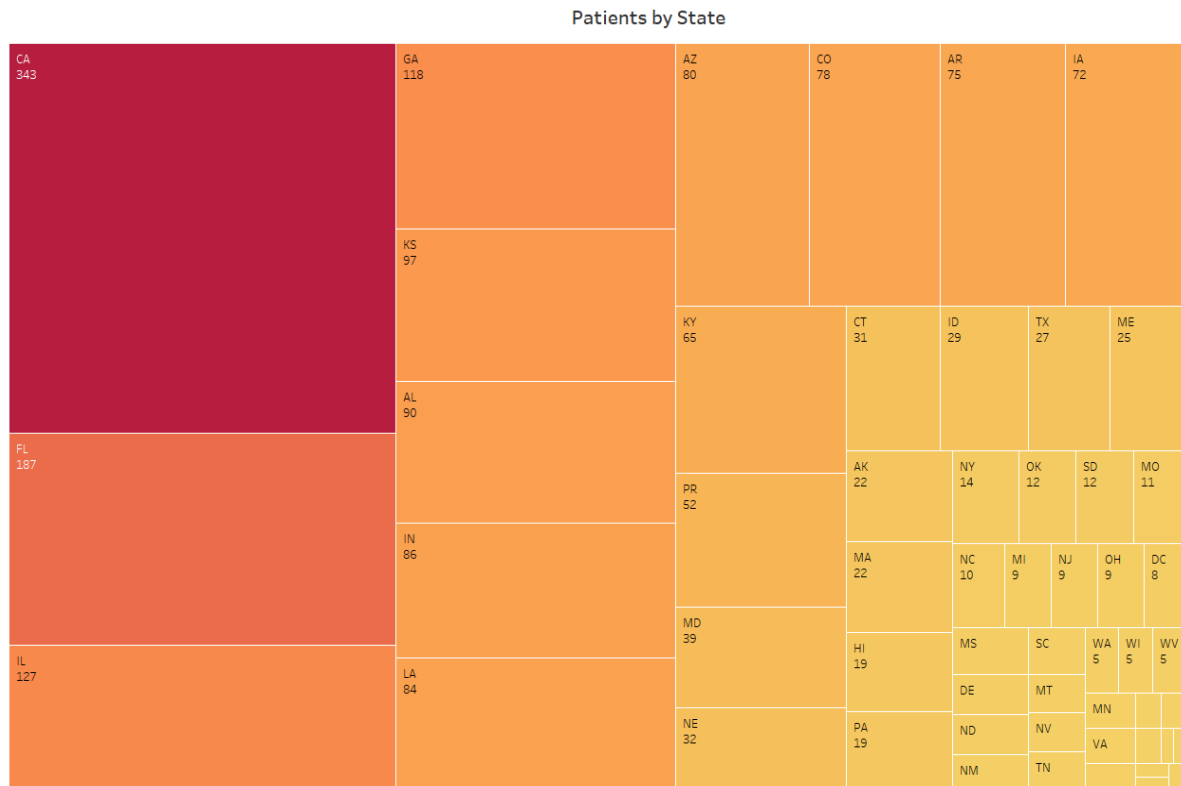
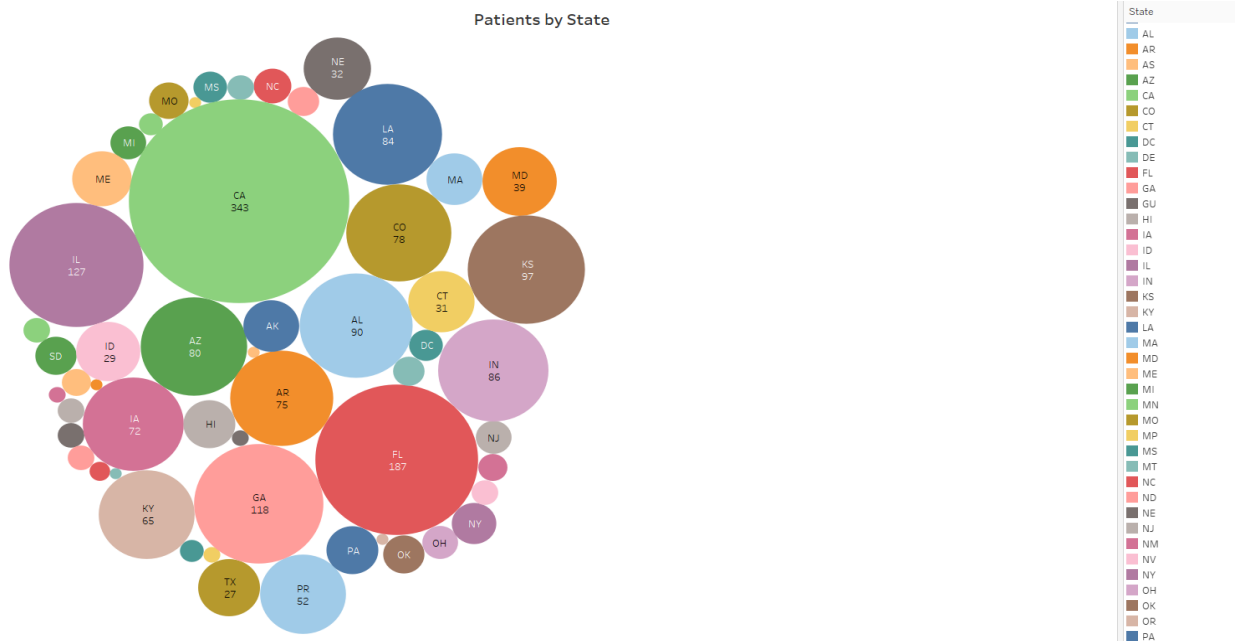
- The total available capacity of the hospitals grouped based on the hospital type countrywide.



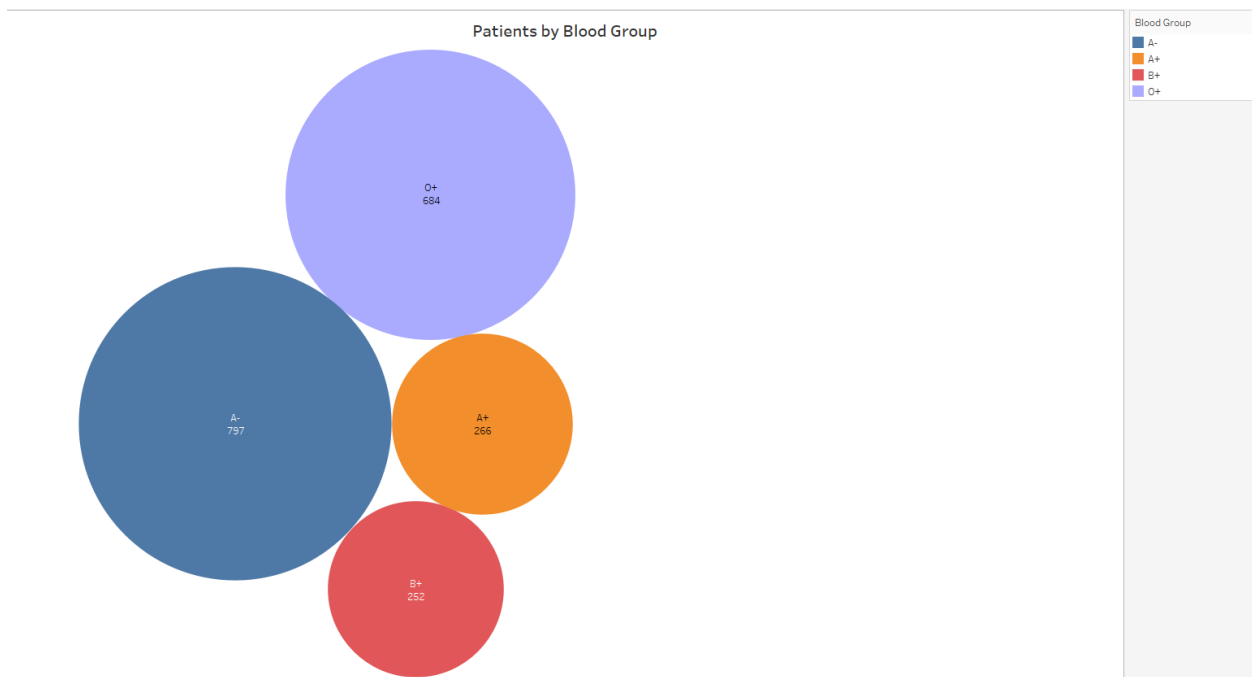
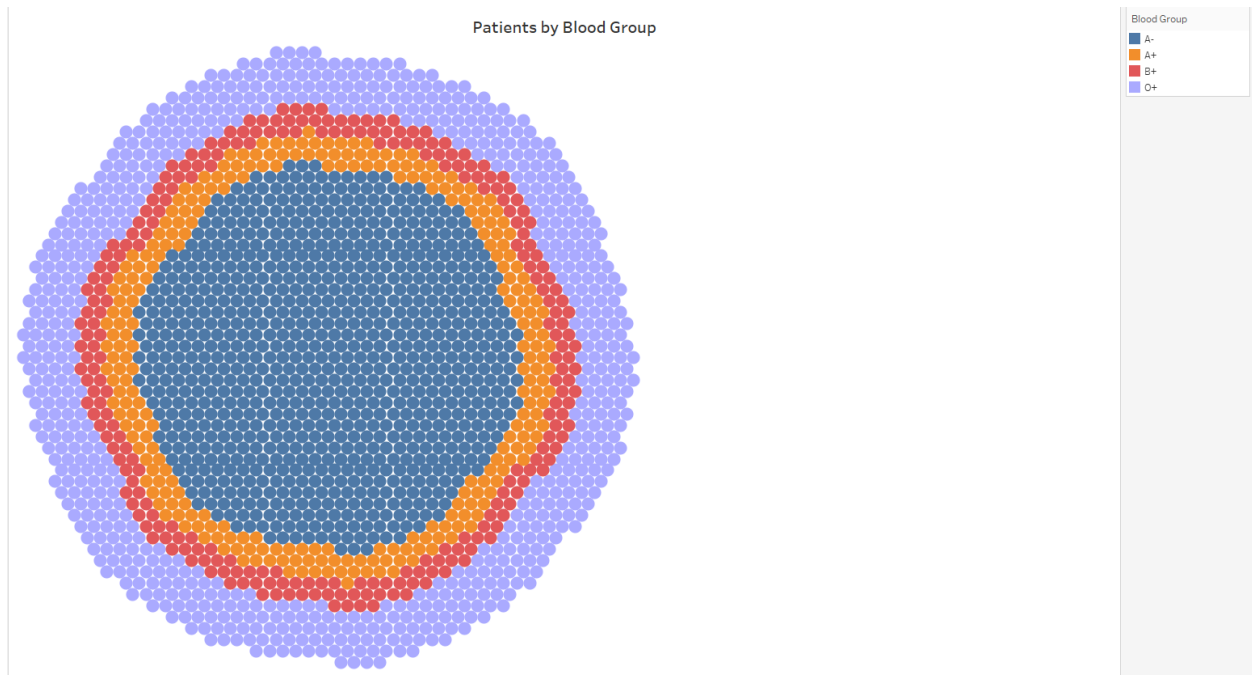
- A heatmap of the number of patients with multiple diseases by state in the US.



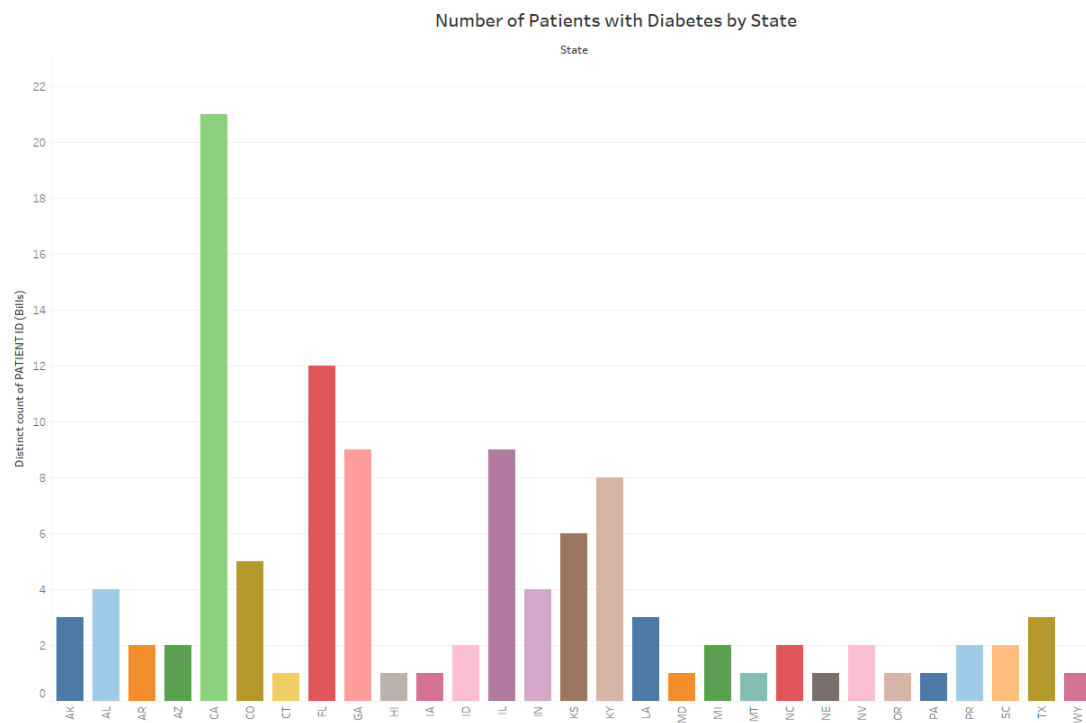
- The below two charts present a clear picture of the number of patients in our database at a state level.



- The below two visualizations show the number of patients sorted on the basis of their blood group.



- Diabetes is one of the most widespread diseases in the US. The below graphic presents the number of patients with diabetes at a state level.



- The total inventory cost for each hospital calculated based on the inventory volume and the unit price for the material.

