SQL Concepts & Fundamentals (16/07/2020)

Relational Database: MySQL

1. Create a database for the Hospital Management System based on your ER. Create appropriate tables & relationships

```
SELECT TOP (1000) [dept_id]
      ,[dept_name]
  FROM [hospital].[dbo].[department]
```

0 %

Results | Messages

dept_id	dept_name
1	Gynaecologist
2	Pschycology

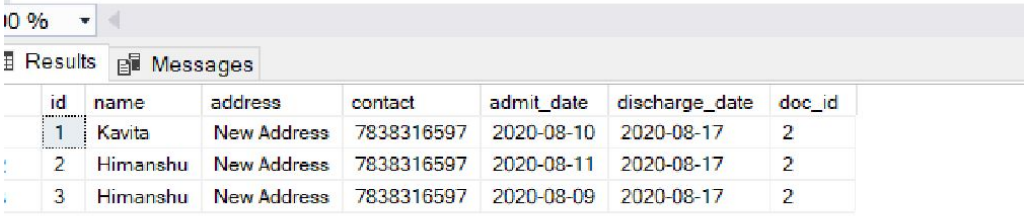
```
SELECT TOP (1000) [dept_id]
      ,[dept_name]
  FROM [hospital].[dbo].[department]
```

0 %

Results | Messages

dept_id	dept_name
1	Gynaecologist
2	Pschycology

```
SELECT TOP (1000) [id]
      ,[name]
      ,[address]
      ,[contact]
      ,[admit_date]
      ,[discharge_date]
      ,[doc_id]
  FROM [hospital].[dbo].[patient]
```



0 %

Results | Messages

id	name	address	contact	admit_date	discharge_date	doc_id
1	Kavita	New Address	7838316597	2020-08-10	2020-08-17	2
2	Himanshu	New Address	7838316597	2020-08-11	2020-08-17	2
3	Himanshu	New Address	7838316597	2020-08-09	2020-08-17	2

```
SELECT TOP (1000) [id]
      ,[name]
      ,[dept_id]
  FROM [hospital].[dbo].[doctor]
```

100 %

Results | Messages

	id	name	dept_id
1	1	Doctor1	2
2	2	Doctor2	2
3	3	Doctor3	1
4	4	Doctor4	1

2. Design a query to provide a list of doctors, which department they belong to and patients treated by them (if any).

SQLQuery1.sql - LA...vita Goodwani (59))*

```
use hospital;
Select d.name, dept.dept_name, patient.name from doctor as d inner join department as dept on dept.dept_id = d.dept_id
inner join patient as patient on patient.doc_id = d.id;
```

100 %

Results | Messages

	name	dept_name	name
1	Doctor2	Pschycology	Kavita
2	Doctor2	Pschycology	Himanshu
3	Doctor2	Pschycology	Himanshu

3. Query to provide the count of patients discharged per day in the last week.

SQLQuery6.sql - LA...vita Goodwani (62))* SQLQuery5.sql - LA...vita Goodwani (52))*

```
Use hospital;
select count(*) from patient where discharge_date between
'2020-08-10' and '2020-08-17' group by discharge_date;
```

100 %

Results Messages

	average
1	3