# **SQL** Training

Lesson-End Project Solution



# **Patient Diagnosis Report**

1. Write a query to create a **patients** table with the date, patient ID, patient name, age, weight, gender, location, phone number, disease, doctor name, and doctor ID fields

#### **SQL** code:

```
CREATE TABLE lep_6.patients (
date DATE NOT NULL,
pid varchar(45) NOT NULL,
p_name varchar(45) NOT NULL,
age INT NOT NULL,
weight INT NOT NULL,
gender varchar(45) NOT NULL,
location varchar(45) NOT NULL,
phone_no INT NOT NULL,
disease varchar(45) NOT NULL,
doctor_name varchar(45) NOT NULL,
doctor_id INT NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY(pid));
```

2. Write a query to insert values into the **patients** table

## **SQL** code:

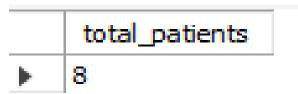
```
INSERT INTO lep_6. patients (date,pid,p_name,age,weight,gender,location,phone_no,disease,doctor_name,docto r_id) VALUES ('2019-06-15','AP2021','Sarath','67','76','Male','chennai','5462829','Cardiac','Mohan','21');
```

3. Write a query to display the total number of patients in the table

#### **SQL** code:

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS total\_patients FROM lep\_6.patients;

#### **Output:**

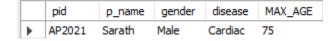


4. Write a query to display the patient ID, patient name, gender, and disease of the oldest (age) patient

## **SQL** code:

SELECT pid,p\_name,gender,disease, MAX(AGE) AS MAX\_AGE FROM lep\_6.patients;

## **Output:**

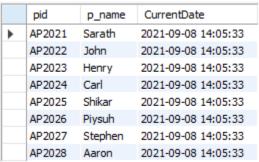


5. Write a query to display patient id and patient name with the current date.

# **SQL** code:

SELECT pid,p\_name ,NOW() as CurrentDate FROM lep\_6.patients;

# **Output:**



6. Write a query to display the old patient name and new patient name in uppercase

#### SQL code:

SELECT doctor\_name,UCASE(doctor\_name) AS UpperCase\_D\_name FROM lep\_6.patients;

## **Output:**

|   | doctor_name | UpperCase_D_name |
|---|-------------|------------------|
| ١ | Mohan       | MOHAN            |
|   | Suraj       | SURAJ            |
|   | Mehta       | MEHTA            |
|   | Karthik     | KARTHIK          |
|   | Mohan       | MOHAN            |
|   | Suraj       | SURAJ            |
|   | Mehta       | MEHTA            |
|   | Karthik     | KARTHIK          |

7. Write a query to display the patients' names along with the total number of characters in their name

#### **SQL** code:

SELECT p\_name,length(p\_name) AS lengthofp\_name FROM lep\_6.patients;

## **Output:**

|   | p_name  | lengthofp_name |
|---|---------|----------------|
| • | Sarath  | 6              |
|   | John    | 4              |
|   | Henry   | 5              |
|   | Carl    | 4              |
|   | Shikar  | 6              |
|   | Piysuh  | 6              |
|   | Stephen | 7              |
|   | Aaron   | 5              |

8. Write a query to display the gender of the patient as M or F along with the patient's name

#### SQL code:

SELECT p\_name,MID(gender,1,1) AS GENDER FROM lep\_6.patients;

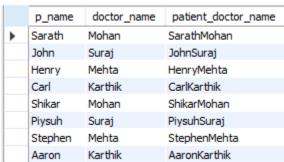


9. Write a query to combine the patient's name and doctor's name in a new column

#### **SQL** code:

SELECT p\_name,doctor\_name,CONCAT(p\_name,doctor\_name) AS patient\_doctor\_name FROM lep\_6.patients;

## **Output:**



10. Write a query to display the patients' age along with the logarithmic value (base 10) of their age

## **SQL** code:

SELECT age,LOG10(age) as LOG\_AGE FROM lep\_6.patients;

|   | age | LOG_AGE            |
|---|-----|--------------------|
| • | 67  | 1.8260748027008264 |
|   | 62  | 1.792391689498254  |
|   | 43  | 1.6334684555795864 |
|   | 56  | 1.7481880270062005 |
|   | 55  | 1.7403626894942439 |
|   | 47  | 1.6720978579357175 |
|   | 69  | 1.8388490907372552 |
|   | 75  | 1.8750612633917    |

11. Write a query to extract the year for a given date and place it in a separate column

# **SQL** code:

SELECT \*,YEAR(date) AS Year FROM lep\_6.patients;

# **Output:**

|   | date       | pid    | p_name  | age | weight | gender | location | phone_no | disease | doctor_name | doctor_id | Year |
|---|------------|--------|---------|-----|--------|--------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|------|
| • | 2019-06-15 | AP2021 | Sarath  | 67  | 76     | Male   | chennai  | 5462829  | Cardiac | Mohan       | 21        | 2019 |
|   | 2019-02-13 | AP2022 | John    | 62  | 80     | Male   | banglore | 1234731  | Cancer  | Suraj       | 22        | 2019 |
|   | 2018-01-08 | AP2023 | Henry   | 43  | 65     | Male   | Kerala   | 9028320  | Liver   | Mehta       | 23        | 2018 |
|   | 2020-02-04 | AP2024 | Carl    | 56  | 72     | Female | Mumbai   | 9293829  | Asthma  | Karthik     | 24        | 2020 |
|   | 2017-09-15 | AP2025 | Shikar  | 55  | 71     | Male   | Delhi    | 7821281  | Cardiac | Mohan       | 21        | 2017 |
|   | 2018-07-22 | AP2026 | Piysuh  | 47  | 59     | Male   | Haryana  | 8912819  | Cancer  | Suraj       | 22        | 2018 |
|   | 2017-03-25 | AP2027 | Stephen | 69  | 55     | Male   | Gujarat  | 8888211  | Liver   | Mehta       | 23        | 2017 |
|   | 2019-04-22 | AP2028 | Aaron   | 75  | 53     | Male   | Banglore | 9012192  | Asthma  | Karthik     | 24        | 2019 |

12.Write a query to check the patient's name and doctor's name are similar and display **NULL**, else return the patient's name

## **SQL** code:

SELECT NULLIF(p\_name,doctor\_name) FROM lep\_6.patients;

|   | NULLIF(p_name,doctor_name) |
|---|----------------------------|
| • | Sarath                     |
|   | John                       |
|   | Henry                      |
|   | Carl                       |
|   | Shikar                     |
|   | Piysuh                     |
|   | Stephen                    |
|   | Aaron                      |

13. Write a query to check if a patient's age is greater than 40 and display **Yes** if it is and **No** if it isn't

## **SQL** code:

SELECT age,IF(age>40,'Yes','No') AS Agegreater40 FROM lep\_6.patients;

## **Output:**

|   | age | Agegreater40 |
|---|-----|--------------|
| • | 67  | Yes          |
|   | 62  | Yes          |
|   | 43  | Yes          |
|   | 56  | Yes          |
|   | 55  | Yes          |
|   | 47  | Yes          |
|   | 69  | Yes          |
|   | 75  | Yes          |

14. Write a query to display duplicate entries in the doctor name column

# **SQL** code:

SELECT doctor\_name,COUNT(\*) occurrences FROM lep\_6.patients GROUP BY doctor\_name HAVING COUNT(\*)>1;

|   | doctor_name | occurences |
|---|-------------|------------|
| ١ | Mohan       | 2          |
|   | Suraj       | 2          |
|   | Mehta       | 2          |
|   | Karthik     | 2          |