# **COVID DATABASE ANALYSIS**

### 1 INTRODUCTION:

COVID-19 analysis is needed to guide public health responses, allocate resources effectively, identify trends, plan vaccination campaigns, promote public awareness, conduct research, monitor the virus, foster global collaboration, learn from the pandemic for future preparedness, understand economic impact, address mental health issues, facilitate a return to normal life, and maintain public trust in healthcare systems. It is crucial for saving lives and mitigating the pandemic's impact.

### 1. covid\_cases\_india Table:

This table holds data on COVID-19 cases reported in India. It includes details like the date of reporting, the number of confirmed cases, deaths, recoveries, and the specific district where each case is reported.

### 2. covid\_testing\_india Table:

This table records information related to COVID-19 testing conducted in India. It includes data such as the date of testing, the total number of tests performed, the number of positive test results, and the district where testing took place.

### 3. covid\_vaccination\_india Table:

This table tracks COVID-19 vaccination data for India. It includes records for each vaccination administered, including the date of vaccination, the total number of vaccinations given, the count of first and second doses administered, and the district where vaccinations are provided.

## 4. covid\_hospitalizations\_india Table:

This table contains data about COVID-19 hospitalizations in India. It includes information such as the date of admission, the total number of patients hospitalized, the number of patients in the intensive care unit (ICU), and the district where hospitalization is happening.

### 5. covid\_demographics\_india Table:

This table stores demographic information for individuals affected by COVID-19 in India. It includes details like age, gender, and a link to the specific COVID-19 case with which each demographic record is associated.

### 6. covid\_states Table:

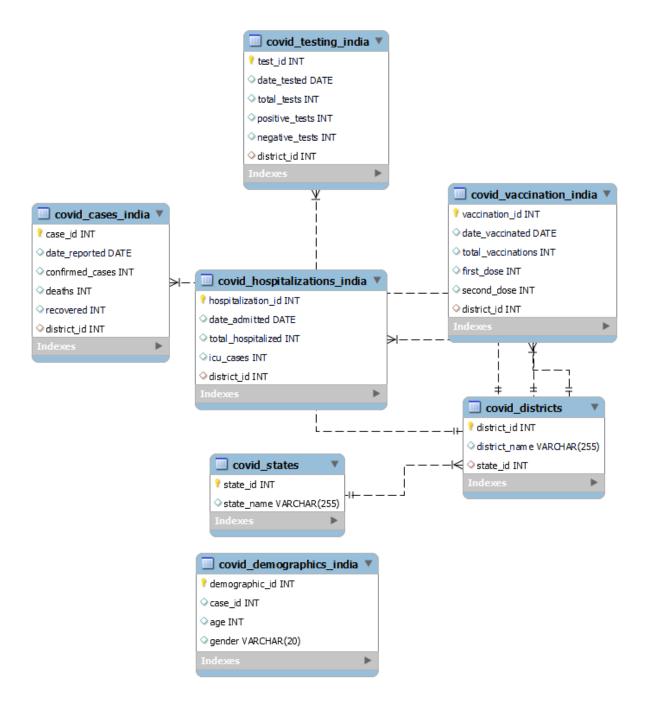
This table provides information about Indian states, including a unique identifier and the name of each state.

### 7. covid\_districts Table:

This table contains data about Indian districts or regions. It includes a unique identifier for each district, the name of the district, and a reference to the state to which the district belongs.

These tables collectively help in organizing, storing, and analyzing crucial COVID-19 data, enabling efficient management and data-driven decision-making to address the pandemic's impact in different regions of India.

#### **ER DIAGRAM**



## 3. Database Design

**Databases: COVID DATABASE** 

### **TABLES**

- 1. covid\_cases\_india Table
- 2. covid\_testing\_india Table
- 3. covid\_vaccination\_india Table
- 4. covid\_hospitalizations\_india Table
- 5. covid\_demographics\_india Table
- 6. covid\_states Table
- 7. covid\_districts Table

### 4. Creating Table

## 1 covid\_cases\_india Table

```
1 4/
   48 • 

CREATE TABLE covid_cases_india (
   49
             case_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
             date_reported DATE,
   50
   51
             confirmed_cases INT,
   52
             deaths INT,
   53
             recovered INT,
   54
             district_id INT,
   55
             FOREIGN KEY (district_id) REFERENCES covid_districts(district_id)
   56
         );
```

## 2 covid\_testing\_india Table

```
75
76 • 

CREATE TABLE covid_testing_india (
77
         test_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
         date_tested DATE,
78
79
         total_tests INT,
80
         positive_tests INT,
         negative_tests INT,
81
82
         district_id INT,
83
         FOREIGN KEY (district_id) REFERENCES covid_districts(district_id)
    );
84
85
```

## 3 covid\_vaccination\_india Table

```
102
 103 • ⊖ CREATE TABLE covid_vaccination_india (
 104
          vaccination_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
 105
            date_vaccinated DATE,
 106
            total_vaccinations INT,
 107
            first_dose INT,
 108
            second_dose INT,
            district_id INT,
 109
            FOREIGN KEY (district_id) REFERENCES covid_districts(district_id)
 110
 111
 112
```

## 4 covid\_hospitalizations\_india Table

```
29
30 • © CREATE TABLE covid_hospitalizations_india (
31 hospitalization_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
32 date_admitted DATE,
33 total_hospitalized INT,
34 icu_cases INT,
35 district_id INT,
36 FOREIGN KEY (district_id) REFERENCES covid_districts(district_id)
37
38
39
30
```

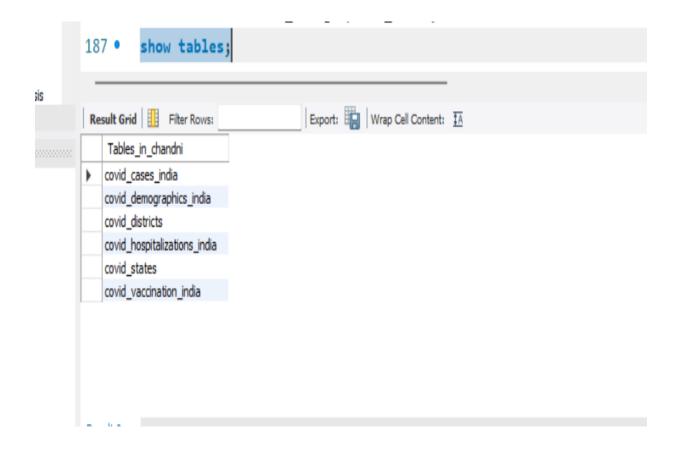
## 5 covid\_demographics\_india Table

## 6 covid\_states Table

```
P CREATE TABLE covid_states (
    state_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    state_name VARCHAR(255)
);
```

## 7 covid\_districts Table

## 5. Tables in databases



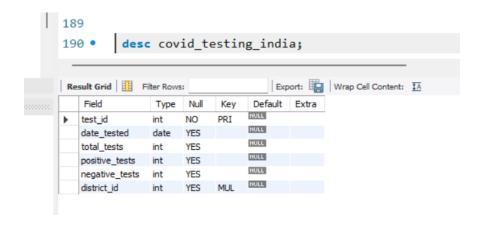
## 6. Data Definition language (DDL)

a) Creating Tables:

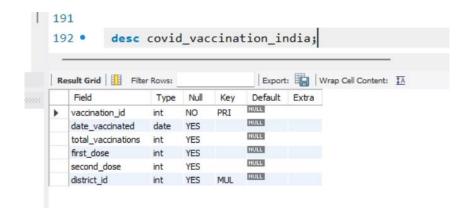
## 1 covid\_cases india



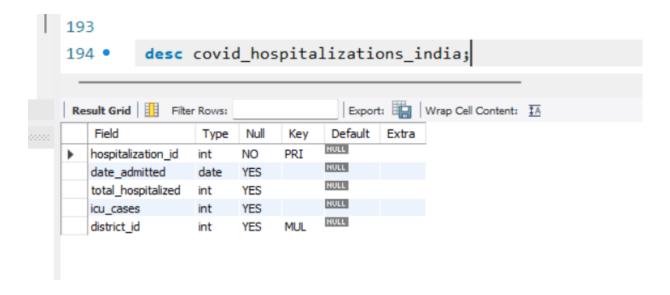
## 2 covid\_testing\_india



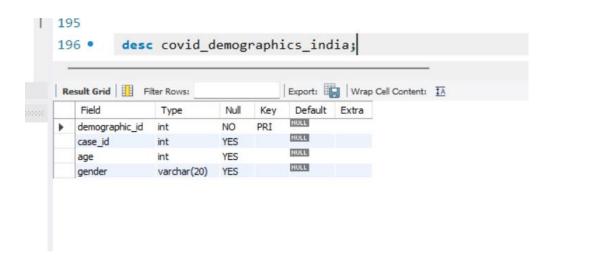
## 3 covid\_vaccination\_india



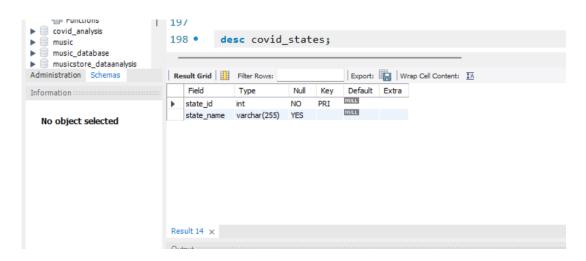
## 4 covid\_hospitalization\_india



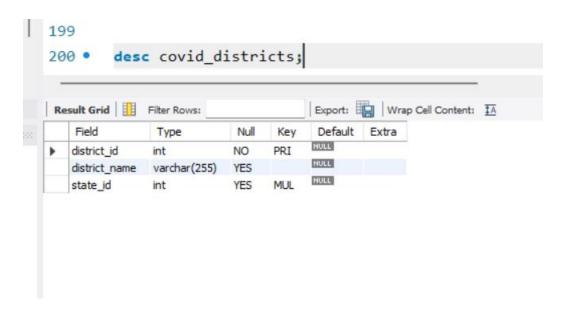
### 5 covid\_demographics\_india



## 6 covid\_states

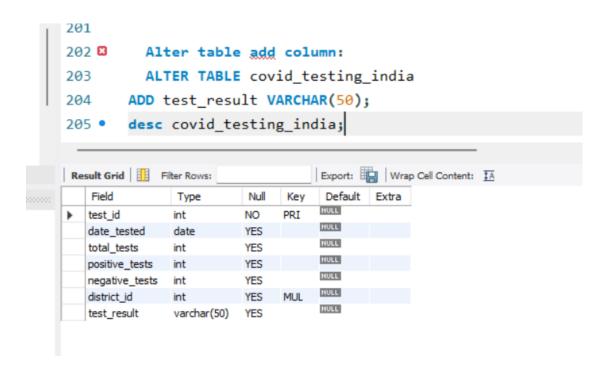


## 7 covid\_districts

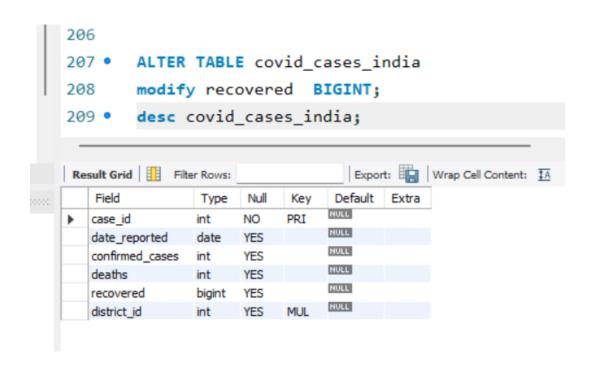


### b) Alter table

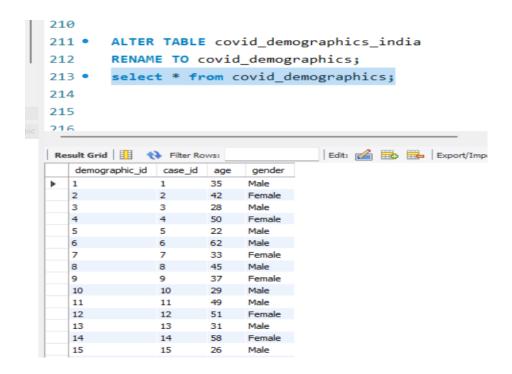
### 1) Alter table add column:



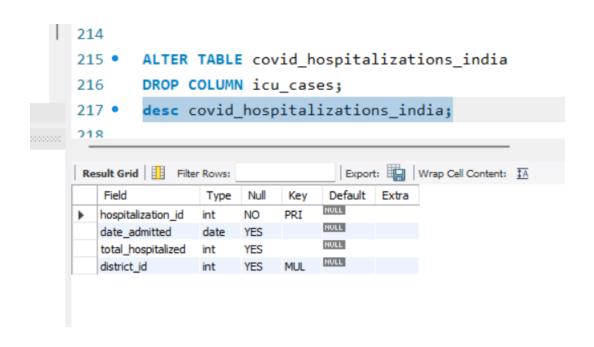
### 2) Alter table modify column:



### 3) Alter table rename column:



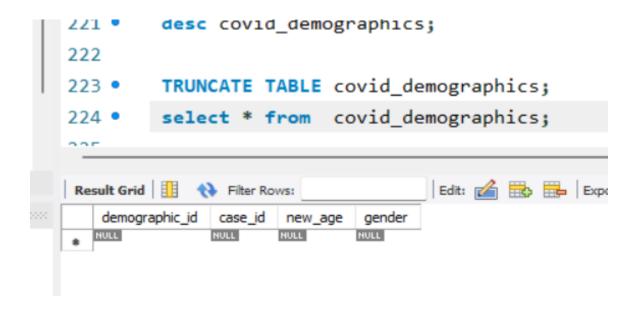
### 4) Alter table drop column:



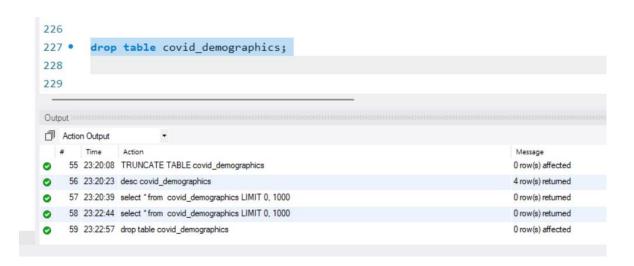
## c) Rename table

```
218
219 •
         ALTER TABLE covid_demographics
220
          change age new age varchar(50);
          desc covid_demographics;
221 •
Result Grid Filter Rows:
                                      Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   Field
                                        Default Extra
                 Type
                            Null
                                  Key
                                       NULL
                                 PRI
  demographic_id
                int
                           NO
                                       NULL
                           YES
   case_id
                                       NULL
                varchar(50)
                           YES
   new_age
                                       NULL
   gender
                varchar(20) YES
```

### d) Truncate table

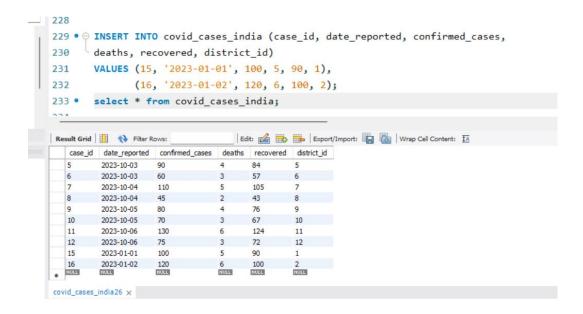


## e) Drop table

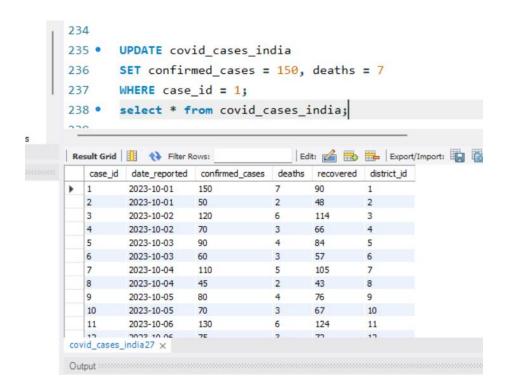


### 7. Data Manipulation language (DMI)

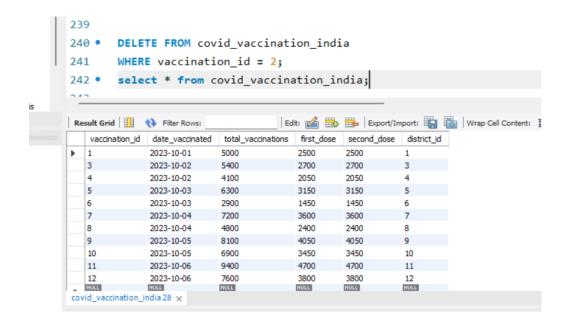
### a. Insert into table



### b. Update into table

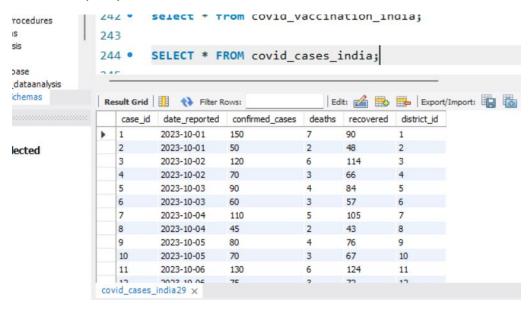


### c. Delete into table

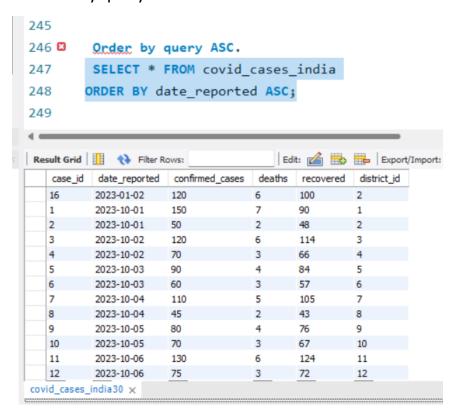


## 8. Data Query Language (DQL)

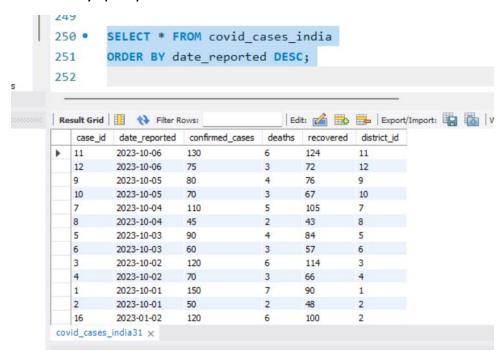
### a. Select query



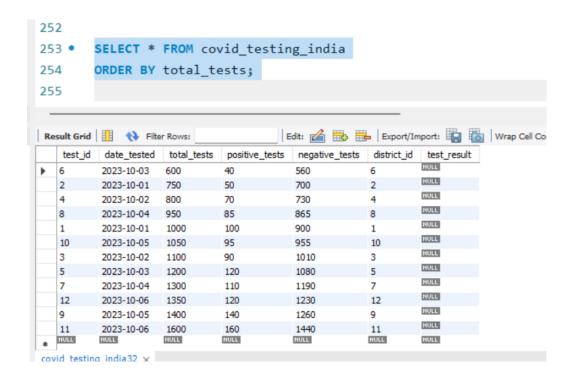
### b. Order by query ASC.



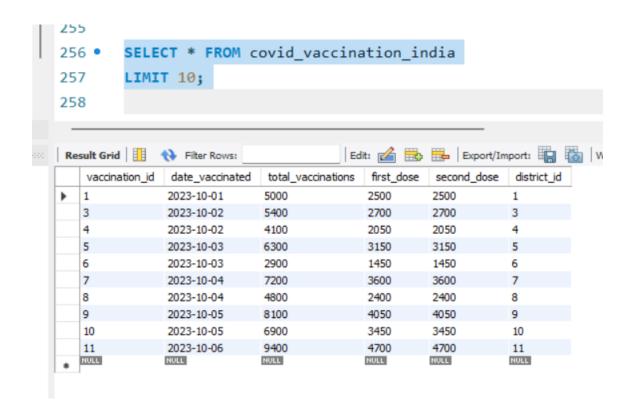
### c. Order by query DESC



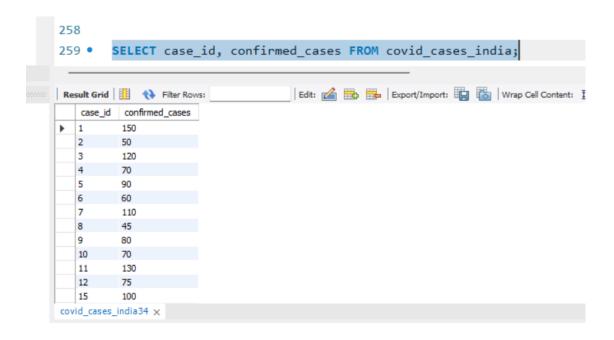
## d. Order by column



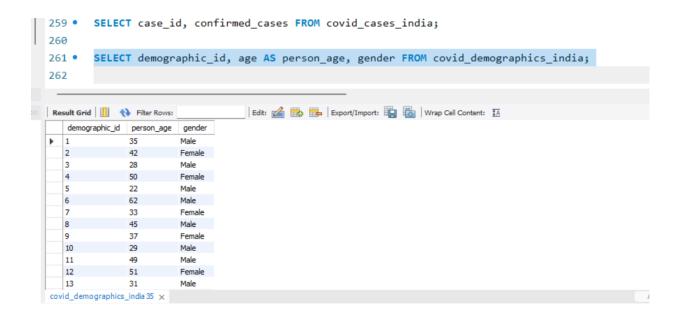
### e. Limit query



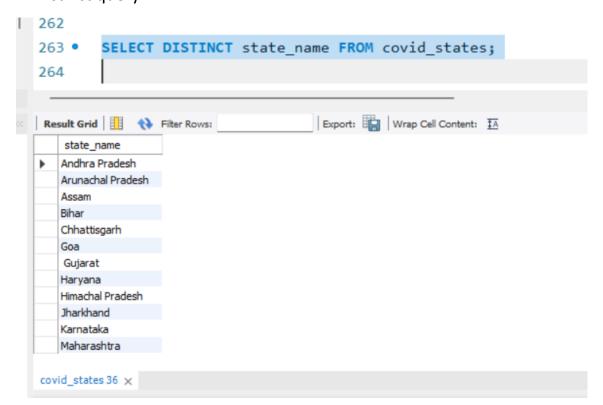
## f. Select query with specific column



## g. Select query with column name change

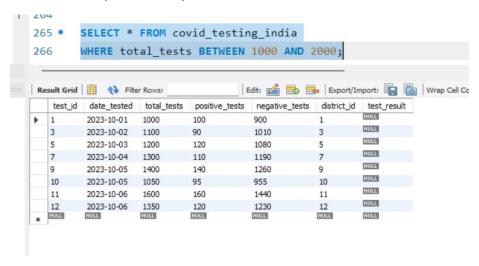


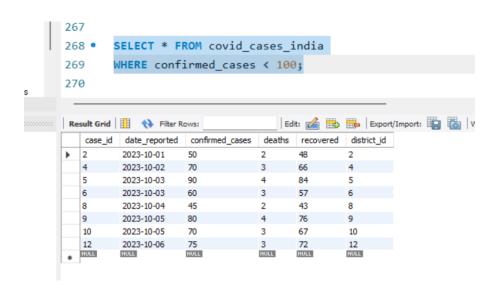
## h. Distinct query

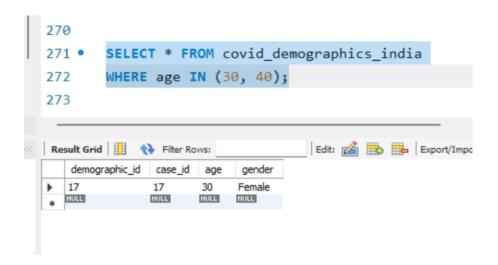


## 9. Using where clause

### a. With Comparision Operator

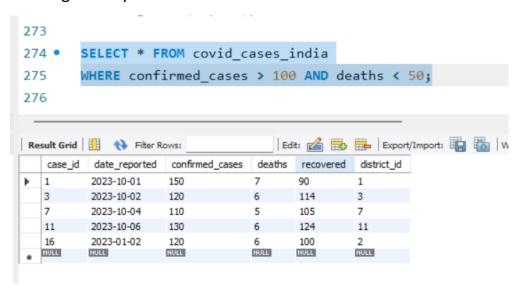




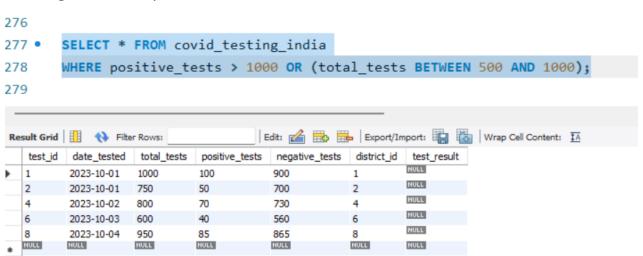


## 10. Using Logical Operator

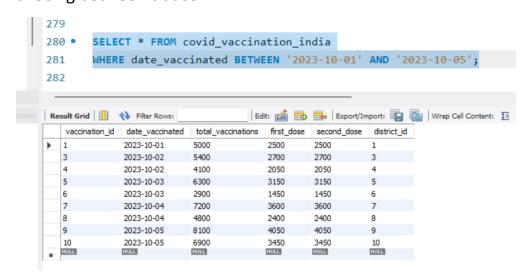
### a. Using AND operator



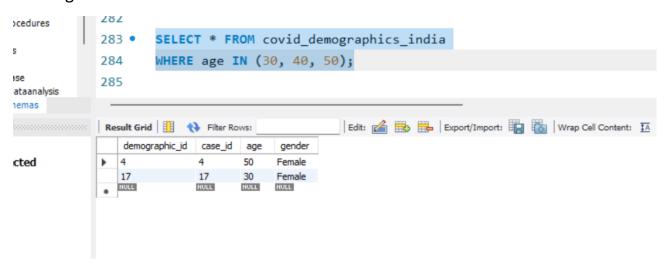
## b. Using AND/ OR operator



## c. Using between clause



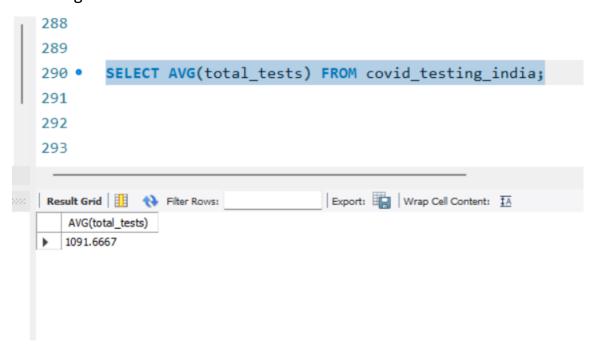
## d. Using IN clause



## 11. Aggregate function

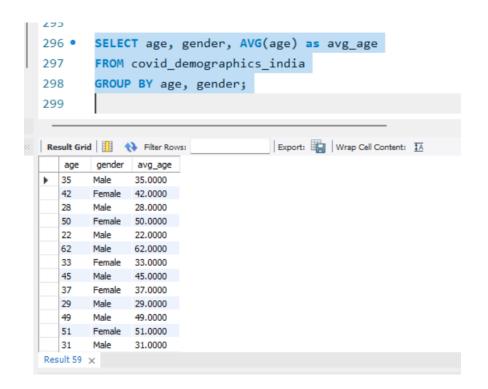
## a. Count function

## b. Average function

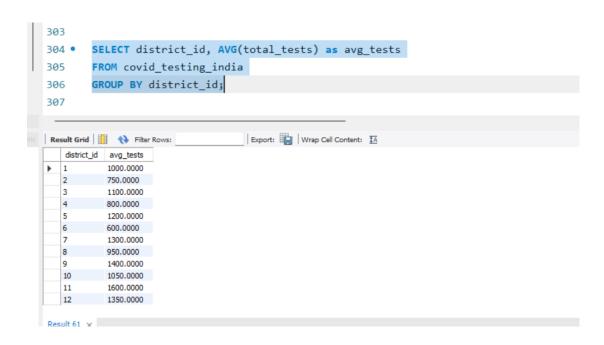


### C .Sum Function

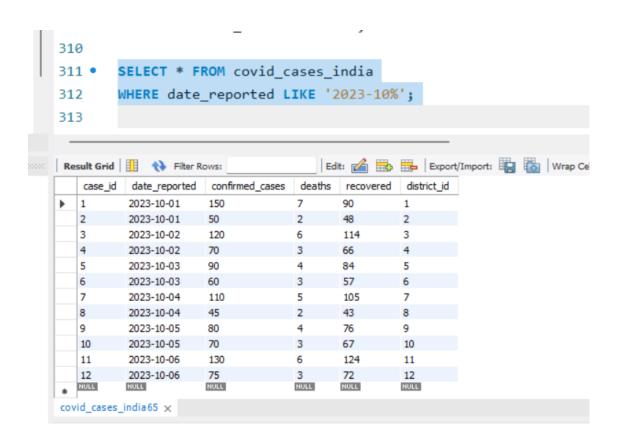
## 12. Group By clause



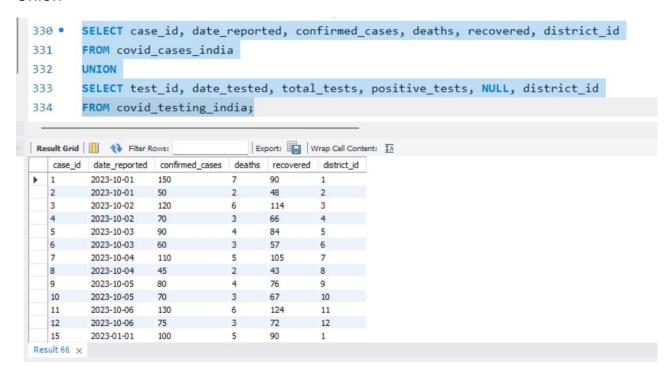
```
eneer or age, gender,
299
        SELECT date_vaccinated, SUM(total_vaccinations) as total_vaccinations
300 •
        FROM covid_vaccination_india
301
302
        GROUP BY date_vaccinated;
303
Export: Wrap Cell Content: IA
   date_vaccinated total_vaccinations
▶ 2023-10-01
2023-10-02
              5000
              9500
  2023-10-03
              9200
  2023-10-04
             12000
  2023-10-05
              15000
  2023-10-06 17000
```

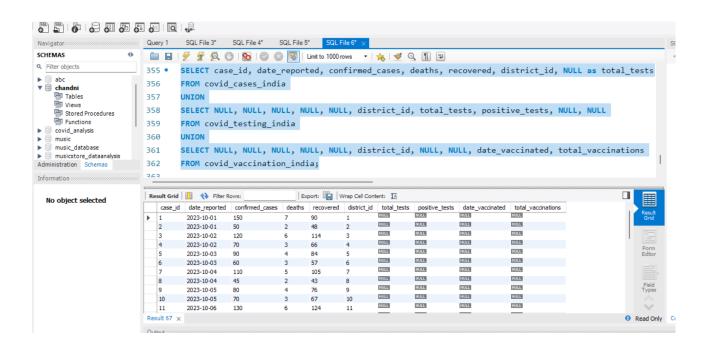


### Like operator

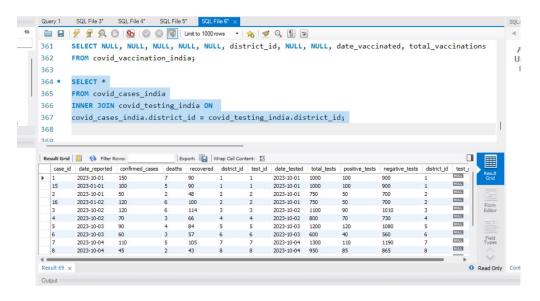


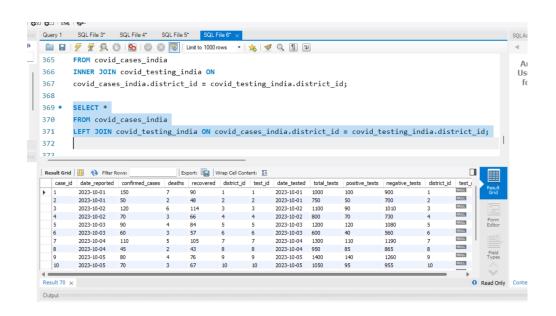
### Union

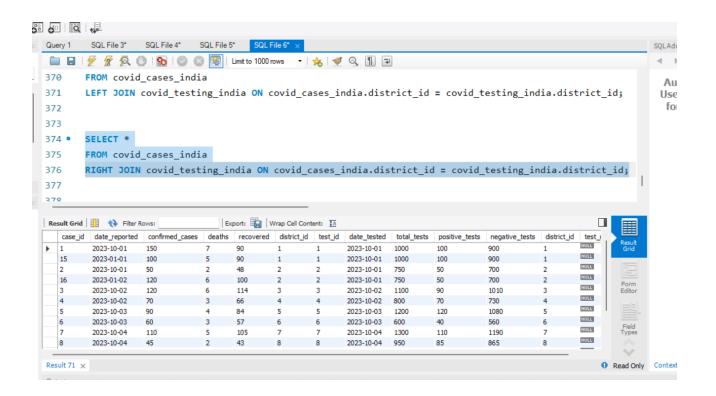




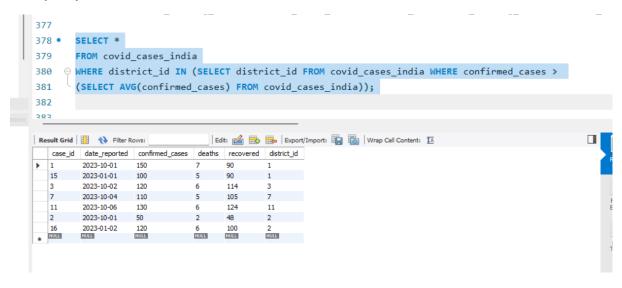
#### **Joins**

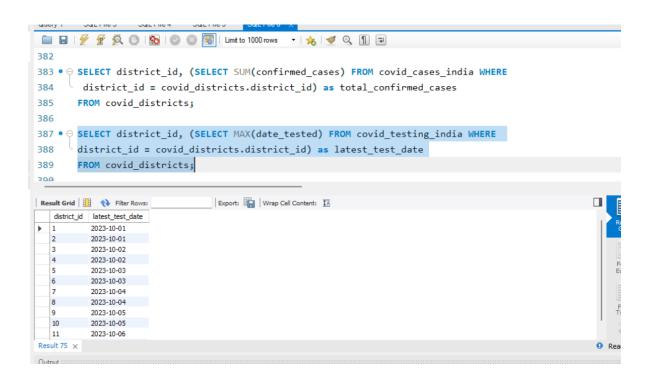






### Subquery





#### **Views**

