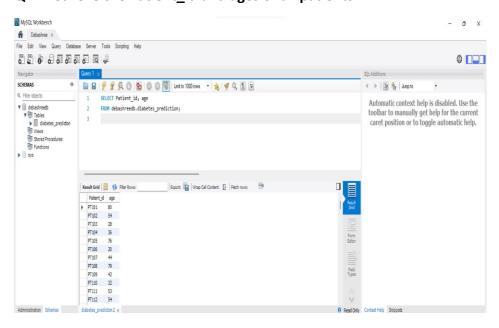
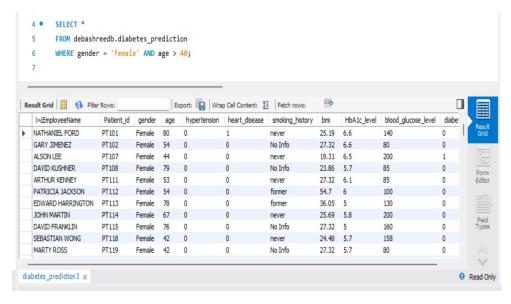


NAME- DEBASHREE PRIYA SAHOO

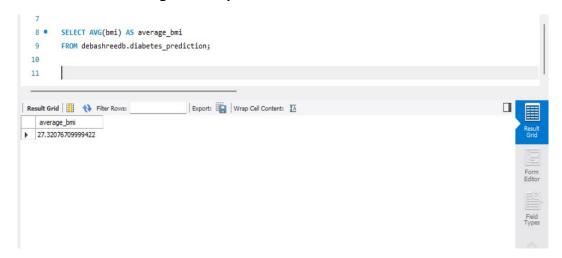
Q1. Retrieve the Patient_id and ages of all patients.



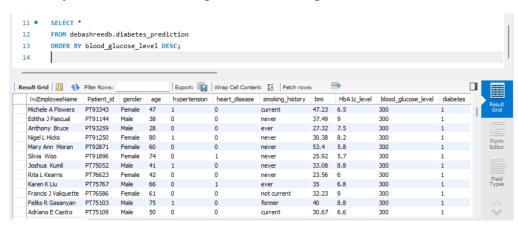
Q2. Select all female patients who are older than 40.



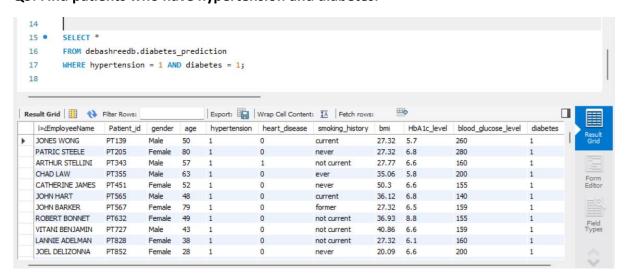
Q3. Calculate the average BMI of patients.



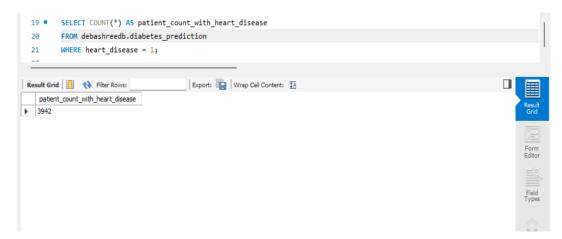
Q4. List patients in descending order of blood glucose levels.



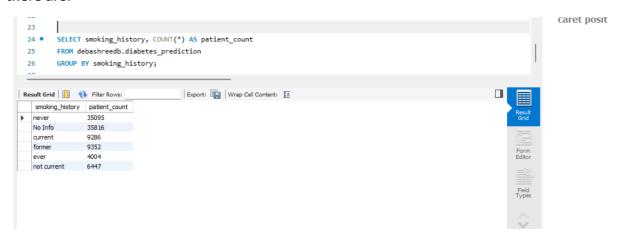
Q5. Find patients who have hypertension and diabetes.



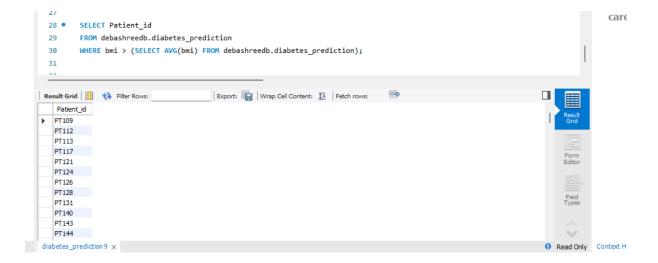
Q6. Determine the number of patients with heart disease.



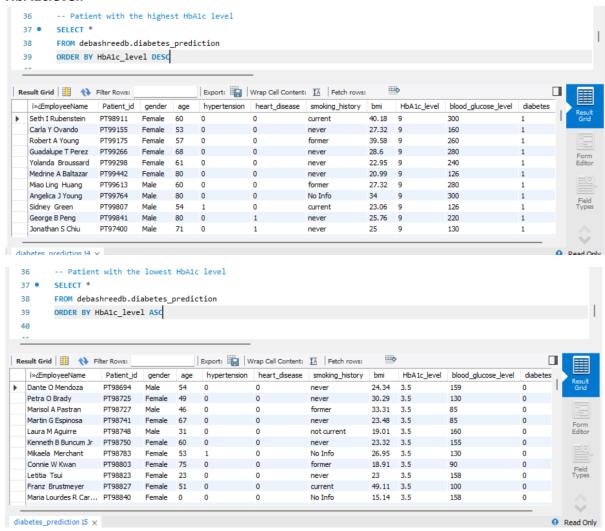
Q7. Group patients by smoking history and count how many smokers and non smokers there are.



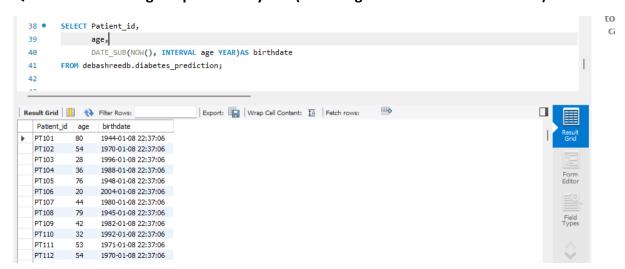
Q8. Retrieve the Patient_ids of patients who have a BMI greater than the average BMI.



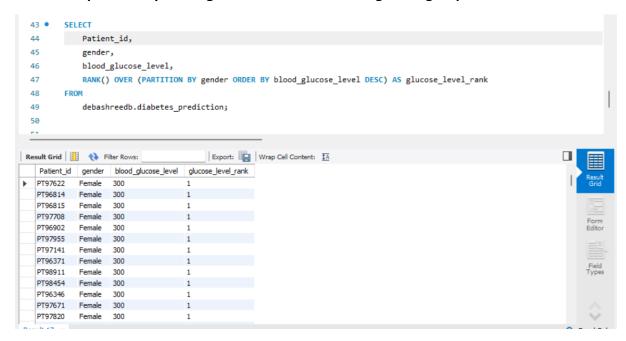
Q9. Find the patient with the highest HbA1c level and the patient with the lowest HbA1clevel.



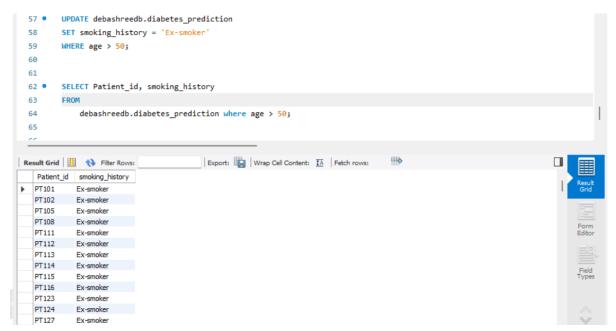
Q10. Calculate the age of patients in years (assuming the current date as of now).



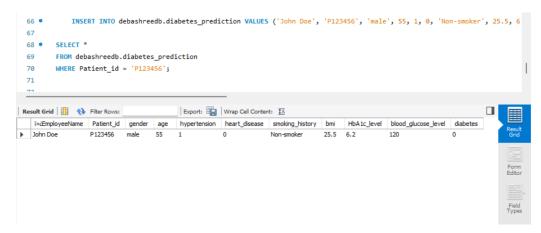
Q11. Rank patients by blood glucose level within each gender group



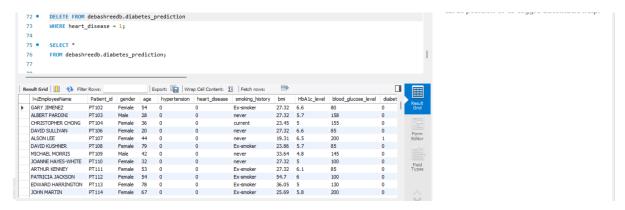
Q12. Update the smoking history of patients who are older than 50 to "Ex-smoker."



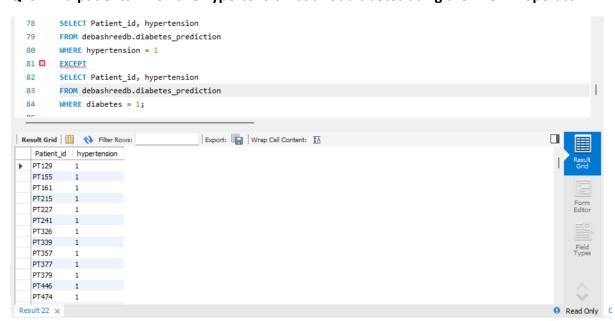
Q13. Insert a new patient into the database with sample data.



Q14. Delete all patients with heart disease from the database.



Q15. Find patients who have hypertension but not diabetes using the EXCEPT operator



Q16. Define a unique constraint on the "patient_id" column to ensure its values are unique

```
ALTER TABLE debashreedb.diabetes_prediction

MODIFY COLUMN Patient_id VARCHAR(255);

ALTER TABLE debashreedb.diabetes_prediction

ADD CONSTRAINT unique_patient_id UNIQUE (Patient_id(255));

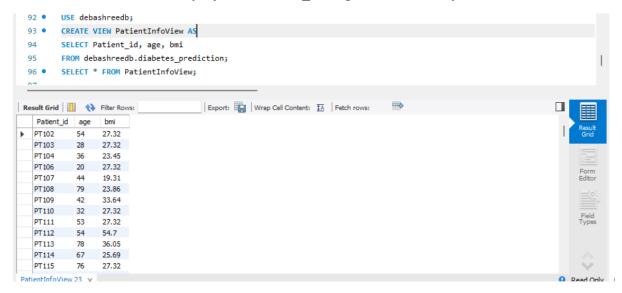
Output

Description

ADD CONSTRAINT unique_patient_id UNIQUE (Patient_id(255));

ADD CONSTRAINT unique_patient_id UNIQUE (Patient_id(255));
```

Q17. Create a view that displays the Patient_ids, ages, and BMI of patients.



Q18. Suggest improvements in the database schema to reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity.

- Apply normalization techniques (1NF, 2NF, 3NF, etc.) to eliminate redundancy and organize data efficiently. Break down tables into smaller, related tables to store data in a structured manner.
- Use appropriate primary keys for each table to ensure uniqueness. Avoid using columns with potentially duplicated values as primary keys.
- Establish foreign key relationships between tables to enforce referential integrity. Foreign keys help maintain consistency and prevent orphaned records.
- Review the schema for redundant columns and eliminate them. Redundant columns can lead to unnecessary data duplication and potential inconsistencies.
- Consider denormalization for performance optimization in situations where read performance is critical.

Q19. Explain how you can optimize the performance of SQL queries on this dataset.

• Ensure that appropriate indexes are created on columns frequently used in WHERE clauses and JOIN conditions.

- Optimize JOIN conditions and use INNER JOINs where possible. Ensure that foreign key columns are indexed to speed up JOIN operations.
- Use the LIMIT or TOP clause to restrict the number of rows returned, especially during testing and development.
- Ensure that the data structure is normalized to minimize redundancy and improve query performance. Normalize tables to eliminate duplicate data.
- Avoid using functions in the WHERE clause, as this can hinder the use of indexes. Instead, try to compare columns directly.