**SQL Assignment 1  
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Execute your SQL queries to make sure they work then copy/paste your code following each requirement. The three tables below are on seesaw.intra.ecu.edu. If you are off campus you will have to use VCL (see How To… in the Course Information section). Always sort the results when there is more than one row.

Indent your queries like:



Select

From

Where

Group By

Order By

The tables are from a doctor’s office where patients come in for an examination. A partial ERD is provided above. Sample code can be found in the How To… list in the Course Information area of Bb and in your text book..

**Single Table Queries**

1. List all Physicians in the table. Only list Physicians ID, Physician name (Last, First as one column e.g. Smith, John), degree, and specialty.   
SELECT PhysicianID, RTRIM(PhysicianLastName) + (", ") + RTRIM(PhysicianFirstName) AS "Physician Name", PhysicianDegree, PhysicianSpecialty

FROM physician

ORDER BY PhysicianLastName

2. Use the Year function to determine how many patients were born in 1965.  
SELECT COUNT(PatBirthdate)

FROM patient

WHERE YEAR(PatBirthdate) = 1965

3. Use Group By to list the Year of the exam and the number of exams given for each year.

Your results should look like this (the numbers may be different):

Year Number of Exams Given

2008 26

2009 21

2010 45

2011 25

SELECT YEAR(ExamDate)AS "Year", COUNT(ExamDate) AS "Number of Exams Given"

FROM Examination

GROUP BY YEAR(ExamDate)

ORDER BY YEAR(ExamDate)

4. List the patients (firstname then last name strung together), the patient ID, and zip code for all patients whose firstname contains the letter "J".  
SELECT PatFirstName + " " + PatLastName AS "Patient Name", PatientID, PatZip

FROM Patient

WHERE PatFirstName LIKE "J%"

ORDER BY PatFirstName

5. Select the lightest weight, the heaviest weight, and the average weight from the Examination tsble.  
SELECT MIN(ExamWeight) AS "Lightest Weight", MAX(ExamWeight)AS "Heaviest Weight", AVG(ExamWeight)AS "Average Weight"

FROM Examination

6. List the exam ID and weight in descending order where the weight is greater than the average weight of all of the examinations.  
SELECT ExamID, ExamWeight

FROM Examination

WHERE ExamWeight > (

SELECT AVG(ExamWeight)

FROM Examination)

ORDER BY ExamWeight desc, ExamID

7. Use Group By to list the weight and the number of patients that weight that weight in descending order by weight.

SELECT ExamWeight, COUNT(ExamWeight)AS "# of Patients"

FROM Examination

GROUP BY ExamWeight

ORDER BY ExamWeight desc

**Two Table Query**

8. List the patient's name (last, first) and weight in descending order where the weight is greater than the average weight of all of the examinations.

SELECT PatLastName + ", " + PatFirstName AS "Patient Name", ExamWeight

FROM Patient, Examination

WHERE ExamWeight > (

SELECT AVG(ExamWeight)

FROM Examination)

ORDER BY ExamWeight desc, PatLastName