



TASK 3 :- PROVIDING INSIGHTS ON DIABETES PREDICTION DATA USING SQL



# **ABOUT DATA**

- Dataset consists of 1,00,000 patients diabetes records with 10 columns.
- Where, 3 categorical columns such as Employee name, patient id, smoking history and
- 7 Numerical columns such as age, hypertension, heart disease, bmi, HbAlc level, blood glucose level and diabetes



Retrieve the Patient\_id and ages of all patients.

### **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT Patient\_Id,age FROM diabetes\_pred\_data;

## **OUTPUT**

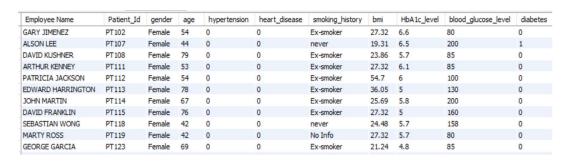
Patient_Id	age
PT102	54
PT103	28
PT104	36
PT106	20
PT107	44
PT108	79
PT109	42
PT110	32
PT111	53
PT112	54
PT113	78

2. Select all female patients who are older than 40

## **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE gender="Female" and age>40;

## **OUTPUT**



3 04:05:59 SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE gender="Female" and age>40 29627 row(s) returned
0.016 sec / 0.125 sec



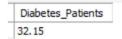
# 3. Calculate the average BMI of patients.

### **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT ROUND(avg(bmi),2) as Diabetes\_Patients from diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE diabetes=1;

## **OUTPUT**

**Average for only Diabetes patients** 



**Average For ALL patients** 

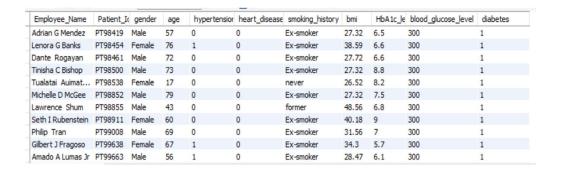


4. List patients in descending order of blood glucose levels.

### **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data ORDER BY blood\_glucose\_level DESC;

## **OUTPUT**



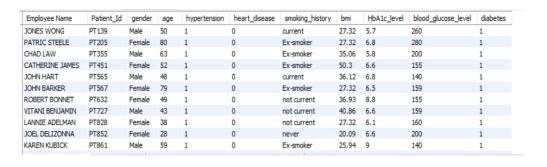


# 5. Find patients who have hypertension and diabetes

## **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE hypertension =1 and diabetes =1;

# **OUTPUT**





6. Determine the number of patients with heart disease.

## **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS HEART\_DISEASES\_PATIENTS FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE heart\_disease =1;

### **OUTPUT**

HEART\_DISEASES\_PATIENTS 3942



EmployeeName	Patient_id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	smoking_history	bmi	HbA1c_level	blood_glucose_level	diabetes
NATHANIEL FORD	PT101	Female	80.0	0	1	never	25.19	6.6	140	0
PATRICK GARDNER	PT105	Male	76.0	1	1	current	20.14	4.8	155	0
VICTOR WYRSCH	PT124	Female	72.0	0	1	former	27.94	6.5	130	0
JOHN HANLEY	PT127	Male	67.0	0	1	not current	27.32	6.5	200	1
THOMAS SIRAGUSA	PT143	Female	77.0	1	1	never	32.02	5.0	159	0
Clyde L Woods	PT99927	Male	63.0	0	1	No Info	27.32	6.6	300	1
Erlinda Andres	PT99949	Male	80.0	1	1	former	28.79	5.8	90	0
Estelle Yancey	PT100013	Male	80.0	0	1	former	27.32	5.0	140	0
Stephanie Chang	PT100036	Female	65.0	1	1	never	33.55	8.2	140	1
Marquis D Walker	PT100039	Male	55.0	0	1	former	30.42	6.2	300	1

7. Group patients by smoking history and count how many smokers and nonsmokers there are.

# **MYSQL CODE 1**

SELECT smoking\_history,COUNT(Patient\_id) AS Total\_Count FROM diabetes\_pred\_data GROUP BY smoking\_history;

## **MYSQL CODE 2**

SELECT COUNT(Patient\_Id) AS NON\_SMOKERS,(SELECT COUNT(Patient\_Id) as SMOKER FROM diabetes\_pred\_data

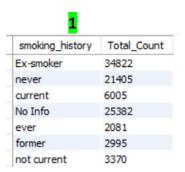
WHERE smoking\_history IN("ever","Ex-smoker","former","current","not current")) AS SMOKERS,

(SELECT count(Patient\_Id) AS NO\_NFO FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE smoking\_history IN ("No Info")) AS NO\_INFO

FROM diabetes\_pred\_data

WHERE smoking\_history IN ("never");







8. Retrieve the Patient\_ids of patients who have a BMI greater than the average BMI.

# **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT Patient\_Id,Employee\_Name,bmi
FROM diabetes\_pred\_data
WHERE bmi> (SELECT avg(bmi) as Average\_BMI FROM diabetes\_pred\_data);

# OUTPUT

Patient_Id	Employee_Name	bmi
PT102	GARY JIMENEZ	27.32
PT103	ALBERT PARDINI	27.32
PT106	DAVID SULLIVAN	27.32
PT109	MICHAEL MORRIS	33.64
PT110	JOANNE HAYES-WHITE	27.32
PT111	ARTHUR KENNEY	27.32
PT112	PATRICIA JACKSON	54.7
PT113	EDWARD HARRINGTON	36.05
PT115	DAVID FRANKLIN	27.32
PT116	RICHARD CORRIEA	27.32
PT117	AMY HART	30.36

24 04-28:12 SELECT Patient\_Id.Employee\_Name.bmi FROM diabetes\_pred\_data ... 56903 row(s) returned 0.109 sec / 0.157 sec



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

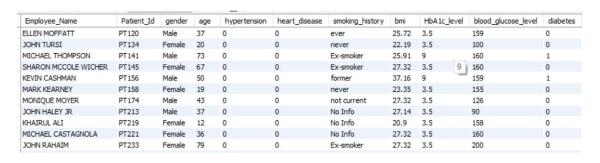
## **MYSQL CODE**

**SELECT** 

\* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data
WHERE HbA1c\_level = (SELECT Min(HbA1c\_level) as Min\_Max\_level
FROM diabetes\_pred\_data)
OR
HbA1c\_level = (SELECT Max(HbA1c\_level) as Min\_Max\_level FROM

diabetes\_pred\_data);

# OUTPUT



② 25 04:30:09 SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE HbA1c\_level =... 8007 row(s) returned 0.140 sec / 0.141 sec

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

#### **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT Employee\_Name,Patient\_Id,age,YEAR(current\_date())-age AS DOB from diabetes\_pred\_data;



Employee_Name	Patient_Id	age	DOB
GARY JIMENEZ	PT102	54	1969
ALBERT PARDINI	PT103	28	1995
CHRISTOPHER CHONG	PT104	36	1987
DAVID SULLIVAN	PT106	20	2003
ALSON LEE	PT107	44	1979
DAVID KUSHNER	PT108	79	1944
MICHAEL MORRIS	PT109	42	1981
JOANNE HAYES-WHITE	PT110	32	1991
ARTHUR KENNEY	PT111	53	1970
PATRICIA JACKSON	PT112	54	1969
EDWARD HARRINGTON	PT113	78	1945

# 11. Rank patients by blood glucose level within each gender group.

# **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT \*,

row\_number() over(partition by gender order by blood\_glucose\_level) AS Row\_Number\_Ranking,

dense\_rank() over(partition by gender order by blood\_glucose\_level) AS Dense\_Ranking FROM diabetes\_pred\_data;

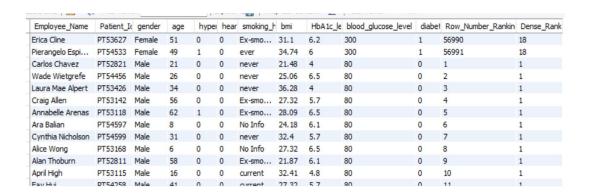


# **Ranking order of Female**

Employee_Name	Patient_Id	gender	age	hyper	hear	smoking_h	bmi	HbA1c_le	blood_glucose_level	diabet	Row_Number_Rankin	Dense_Rank
Eve Bekker	PT100	Female	30	0	0	never	22.88	4.5	80	0	1	1
Jacqueline C Ro	PT99894	Female	72	1	0	Ex-smo	50.85	3.5	80	0	2	1
Aisha M Malone	PT100	Female	0	0	0	No Info	18.37	3.5	80	0	3	1
James E Nelson	PT100	Female	31	0	0	current	20.23	6	80	0	4	1
Joshua R Mcdo	PT100	Female	47	1	0	current	25.48	4.5	80	0	5	1
Edward A Ang	PT100	Female	21	0	0	No Info	23.04	6.5	80	0	6	1
Jensa Woo	PT100	Female	54	0	0	Ex-smo	27.32	6.5	80	0	7	1
Sharon S Young	PT100	Female	57	0	0	Ex-smo	33.64	6.2	80	0	8	1
Judi Soto	PT99994	Female	20	0	0	current	28.06	6	80	0	9	1
Benny M Choi	PT99774	Female	57	0	0	Ex-smo	29.56	4	80	0	10	1
John E Long	PT99842	Female	19	0	0	never	27.32	6.1	80	0	11	1
Michael T Feist	PT99910	Female	34	0	0	No Info	27.32	4.5	80	0	12	1
	0700075	e I-	00	^	^		27.22		00	^		



## Ranking order of Male

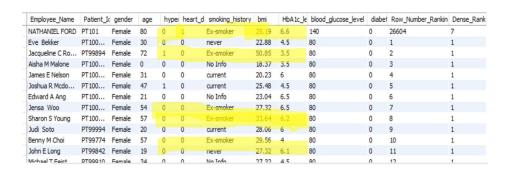


12.Update the smoking history of patients who are older than 50 to "Exsmoker."

#### **MYSQL CODE**

UPDATE diabetes\_pred\_data SET smoking\_history = 'Ex-smoker' WHERE age > 50;

## **OUTPUT**



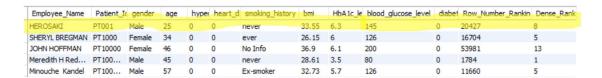


13.Insert a new patient into the database with sample data.

## **MYSQL CODE**

INSERT INTO diabetes\_pred\_data VALUES("HEROSAKI","PT001","Male",25,0,0,"never",33.55,6.3,145,0);

## **OUTPUT**



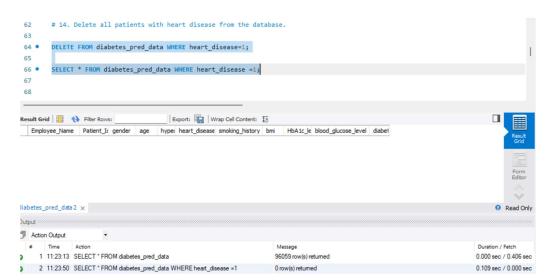
14.Delete all patients with heart disease from the database.

# **MYSQL CODE**

DELETE FROM diabetes\_pred\_data WHERE heart\_disease=1;

## OUTPUT

## After Deleting the Record





# 15. Find patients who have hypertension but not diabetes

# **MYSQL CODE**

SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data where hypertension =1 AND diabetes =0;

# **OUTPUT**

1										
Employee_Name	Patient_Id	gender	age	hypertension	heart_disease	smoking_history	bmi	HbA1c_le	blood_glucose_level	diabetes
DENISE SCHMITT	PT129	Male	45	1	0	never	26.47	4	158	0
RAY CRAWFORD	PT155	Female	45	1	0	never	23.05	4.8	130	0
KENNETH SMITH	PT161	Male	44	1	0	current	27.86	6.6	145	0
CHARLES SCOTT	PT215	Female	55	1	0	Ex-smoker	34.2	5.7	140	0
SHANNON SAK	PT227	Male	79	1	0	Ex-smoker	28.73	6.6	160	0
MARISA MORET	PT241	Female	80	1	0	Ex-smoker	44.06	6.5	160	0
STEPHEN TACC	PT326	Female	48	1	0	never	36.73	6.6	126	0
ANDREW LOGAN	PT339	Male	59	1	0	Ex-smoker	25.31	6	130	0
HAGOP HAJIAN	PT357	Female	52	1	0	Ex-smoker	21.46	4	80	0
PERRY LEONG	PT377	Female	48	1	0	No Info	24.29	3.5	90	0
MELISSA LERMA	PT379	Female	59	1	0	Ex-smoker	27.4	5.7	140	0
petes_pred_data3	1 ×									

34 17:57:31 SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_pred\_data where hypertension = 1 AND diabet...
 5397 row(s) returned
 0.015 sec / 0.110 sec

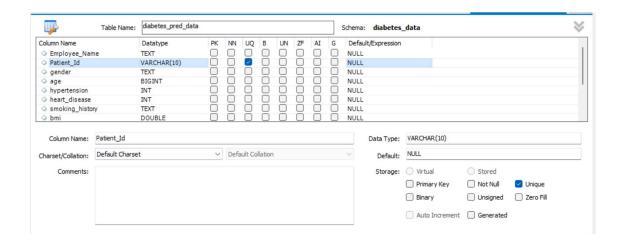
16. Define a unique constraint on the "patient\_id" column to ensure its values are unique.

# **MYSQL CODE**

Alter table diabetes\_pred\_data
ADD CONSTRAINT uniq\_patient\_id UNIQUE(Patient\_id);





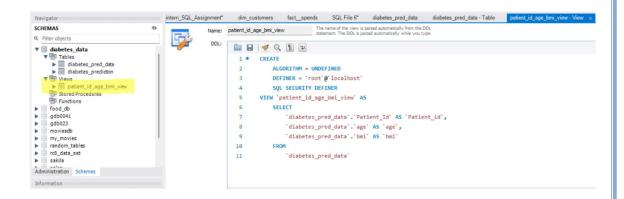


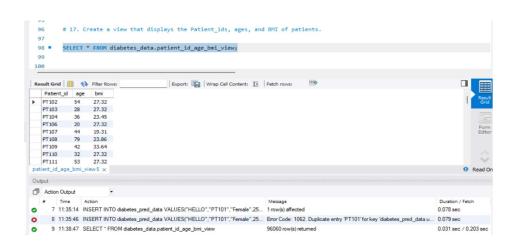
17. Create a view that displays the Patient\_ids, ages, and BMI of patients

**MYSQL CODE** 

SELECT \* FROM diabetes\_data.patient\_id\_age\_bmi\_view;







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

 Normalization: Break down large tables into smaller ones to eliminate duplicate data. This involves organizing tables to minimize redundancy and dependency.



- Primary Keys and Foreign Keys: Ensure each table has a primary key
   (unique identifier) and use foreign keys to create relationships
   between tables. This maintains data integrity and prevents
   orphaned records.
- Constraint Enforcement: Implement constraints such as NOT NULL, UNIQUE, and CHECK constraints to maintain data integrity.
- 4. **Regular Maintenance:** Perform regular data cleaning, remove duplicate records, and update outdated information.
- 19. Explain how you can optimize the performance of SQL queries on this dataset.

**Limit SELECT :** Instead of retrieving all columns, specify only the required columns to reduce data transfer and processing time

**Review Query Execution Plan :** Analyze the query execution plan to identify bottlenecks and optimize accordingly.