



# SQL- STRUCTURED QUERIED LANGUAGE

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# What is sql

## SQL: structure query language

- Structured Query Language (SQL) is a powerful and standardized programming language designed for managing and manipulating relational databases. It serves as a bridge between the user and the database, allowing users to define, retrieve, update, and manipulate data. SQL operates on the principle of a relational database, organizing information into tables comprised of rows and columns.
- It exist sequeries against data base
- Sql can insert ,update , delete from data base..
- Sql can create stored procedure data base



# ***PROJECT TITLE :***

## **BLOOD\_DONATION\_MANAGEMENT**

*Blood Donor Management System is an associate work that brings voluntary blood donors and those in need of blood to an emergency. The purpose of this paper is to develop a mobile application that will help the seekers to identify the blood donors near their location.*

***Welcome to my presentation on BLOOD DONATION Database Management System. We will explore SQL and the crucial role of database management.***





# ***BENEFITS OF BLOOD DONATION***

## **BENEFITS OF DONATING BLOOD**



Improves heart  
and liver health



Prevents  
hemochromatosis



Increases blood  
cell production



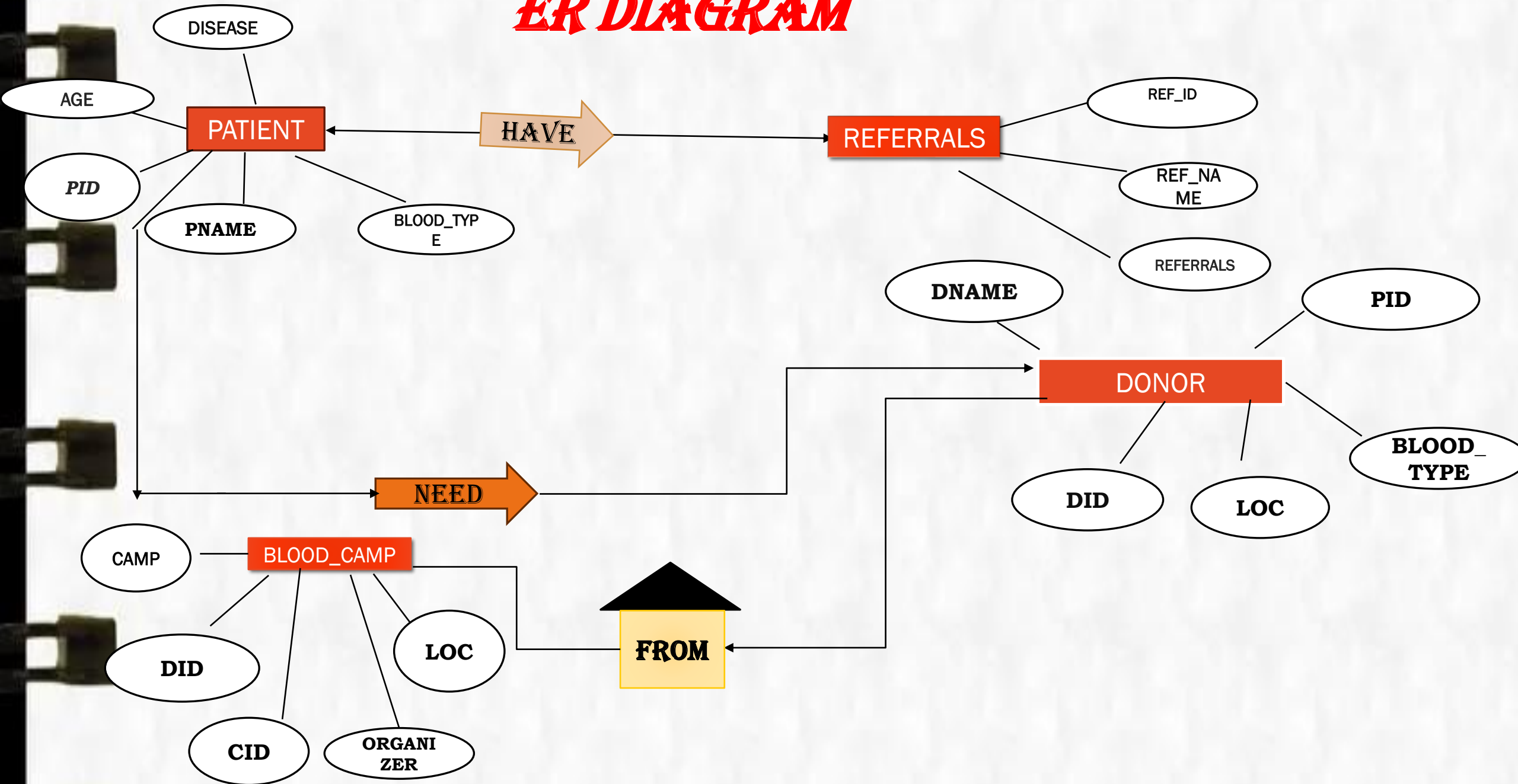
Lowers risk of  
cancer



Reduces the  
chances of  
stroke

*Medical researchers also need donated blood in order to develop and test new treatments for many medical conditions – such as blood clots, heart attack, stroke and cancer.*

# ER DIAGRAM



# ***TABLES***

## ***PATIENT***

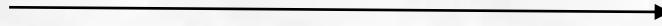
**PID**  
**PNAME**  
**BLOOD\_TYPE**  
**DISEASE**  
**AGE**  
**REF\_ID**  
**REF\_NAME**  
**REFERRALS**

## ***DONOR***

**DID**  
**DNAME**  
**BLOOD\_TYPE**  
**LOC**  
**PID**

## ***BLOOD\_CAMP***

**CID**  
**ORGANIZER**  
**CAMP**  
**LOC**  
**DID**



# QUERIES

## 1. WAQTD all the details of the patient?

`select * from patient;`

	pid	pname	blood_type	disease	age	ref_id	ref_name	referrals
▶	1	victor	b+ve	cancer	32	7369	bala	7902
	2	parker	b+ve	cancer	30	7499	mugun	7698
	3	smith	a+ve	cholera	28	7521	minu	7698
	4	john	b+ve	jaundice	35	7566	suba	7839
	5	mike	o+ve	chickenpx	29	7654	hari	7698
	6	robin	a+ve	small pox	33	7698	vivek	7839
	7	leo	ab+ve	cholera	31	7782	velu	7839
	8	mugen	o+ve	cancer	25	7788	priya	7566
	9	antony	a+ve	tuberculosis	33	7839	adams	7698
	10	joseph	o+ve	jaundice	40	7844	jp	7788
	11	dass	ab+ve	malaria	36	7876	vino	7698
	12	lawrence	a+ve	diphtheria	30	7900	mani	7566
	13	amar	o+ve	malaria	22	7902	ragu	7782
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

PATIENT 1 ×

## 2. WQTD THE NAMES OF THE PATIENT WHO ARE IN B+VE?

`select pname from patient where blood_type='b+ve';`

	pname	BLOOD_TYPE
▶	victor	b+ve
	parker	b+ve
	john	b+ve



3. WAQTD THE PATIENT id, NAMES, BLOOD GROUP, AGE, REFERRAL ID, REFFERAL NAME, BLOOD ID , DISEASE BUT EXCEPT AFFECTED BY CANCER?

`select pid, pname, BLOOD_TYPE, DISEASE, Ref_id, ref_name, REFERRALS from patient where DISEASE not in ('cancer');`

	pid	pname	BLOOD_TYPE	DISEASE	Ref_id	ref_name	referrals
▶	3	smith	a+ve	cholera	7521	minu	7698
	4	john	b+ve	jaundice	7566	suba	7839
	5	mike	o+ve	chickenpx	7654	hari	7698
	6	robin	a+ve	small pox	7698	vivek	7839
	7	leo	ab+ve	cholera	7782	velu	7839
	9	antony	a+ve	tuberculosis	7839	adams	7698
	10	joseph	o+ve	jaundice	7844	jp	7788
	11	dass	ab+ve	malaria	7876	vino	7698
	12	lawrence	a+ve	diphtheria	7900	mani	7566
	13	amar	o+ve	malaria	7902	ragu	7782
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

4. WAQATD PATIENT NAMES, AGE, DISEASE IF PATIENT ARE IN AGE RANGE 35 TO 40?

`SELECT PNAME, AGE, DISEASE FROM PATIENT WHERE AGE BETWEEN 35 AND 40;`

Result Grid     Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
	PNAME	AGE	DISEASE
▶	john	35	jaundice
	joseph	40	jaundice
	dass	36	malaria



5. WAQTD THE MAXIMUM AGE OF PATIENT IN B+VE AND AFFECTED CANCER?

```
SELECT MAX(AGE) FROM PATIENT WHERE BLOOD_TYPE='B+VE' AND  
DISEASE='CANCER';
```

Result Grid	
	MAX(AGE)
	32

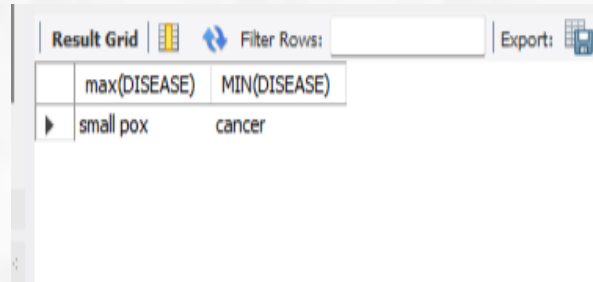
6.WAQTD THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN O+VE?

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM PATIENT WHERE BLOOD_TYPE='O+VE';
```

Result Grid	
	COUNT(*)
	4

7. WAQTD THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM DISEASES WHOSE NAME HAVING CHAR 'R'?

```
SELECT max(DISEASE),MIN(DISEASE) FROM PATIENT WHERE PNAME LIKE '%R%';
```

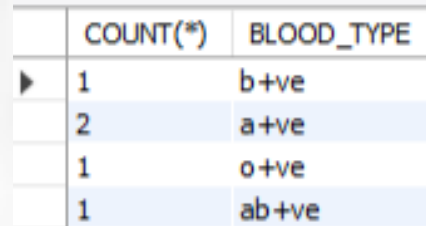


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there are tabs for 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', and 'Export'. Below the tabs, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns: 'max(DISEASE)' and 'MIN(DISEASE)'. The first row of data shows 'small pox' under 'max(DISEASE)' and 'cancer' under 'MIN(DISEASE)'.

max(DISEASE)	MIN(DISEASE)
small pox	cancer

8. WAQTD THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN BLOOD ID 7698 IN EACH BLOODTYPE?

```
SELECT COUNT(*),BLOOD_TYPE FROM PATIENT WHERE REFERRALS=7698 GROUP BY BLOOD_TYPE;
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The table has two columns: 'COUNT(\*)' and 'BLOOD\_TYPE'. There are four rows of data, each representing a different blood type and its corresponding count of patients.

COUNT(*)	BLOOD_TYPE
1	b+ve
2	a+ve
1	o+ve
1	ab+ve

9. WAQTD THE BLOODTYPE AND NUMBER OF REF\_ID IN EACH BLOOD\_TYPE IF THE REFERENCE ID IS REPEATED?

```
SELECT count(ref_id), BLOOD_TYPE FROM PATIENT GROUP BY BLOOD_TYPE HAVING count(ref_id)>1;
```

	count(ref_id)	BLOOD_TYPE
▶	3	b+ve
	4	a+ve
	4	o+ve
	2	ab+ve

10. WAQTD THE MAXIMUM AGE ,REFERENCE ID AND DISEASE IN EACH REFERENCE ID AND AFFECTED BY CANCER IF AGE IS EXCEEDS 30?

```
SELECT MAX(AGE), REF_ID , DISEASE FROM PATIENT WHERE DISEASE='CANCER' GROUP by REF_ID HAVING MAX(AGE)>30;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows:			
	MAX(AGE)	REF_ID	DISEASE
▶	32	7369	cancer

11. WQATD THE DISEASE SAME AS AFFECTED BY VICTOR?

`select disease from patient where disease=(select disease from patient where pname='victor');`

	disease
▶	cancer
	cancer
	cancer