

SELECT * FROM wards;

Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\HP\EmergencyTracker_PDB_Phase\Testing_queries.sql

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. The 'Connections' pane on the left shows the 'EmergencyTracker_PDB' connection selected, with a tree view of database objects including Tables (Filtered), Views, Indexes, Packages, Procedures, Functions, Operators, Queues, Queues Tables, Triggers, Types, Sequences, and Materialized Views. The 'Tables (Filtered)' section is expanded, showing 'ADMISSIONS', 'BEDS', 'PATIENTS', and 'WARDS'. The 'Worksheet' pane shows the query 'SELECT * FROM wards;'. The 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query, showing 10 rows fetched in 0.003 seconds. The results are presented in a table with columns WARD_ID, WARD_NAME, and TOTAL_BEDS.

WARD_ID	WARD_NAME	TOTAL_BEDS
1	1 Ward_1	11
2	2 Ward_2	12
3	3 Ward_3	13
4	4 Ward_4	14
5	5 Ward_5	15
6	6 Ward_6	16
7	7 Ward_7	17
8	8 Ward_8	18
9	9 Ward_9	19
10	10 Ward_10	20

SELECT * FROM beds;

Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\HP\EmergencyTracker_PDB_Phase\Testing_queries.sql

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The 'Connections' pane on the left displays the 'EmergencyTracker_PDB' connection. The 'Worksheet' pane shows the query 'SELECT * FROM beds;'. The 'Query Result' pane displays the results of the query, which are 18 rows of data. The results are presented in a table with columns: BED_ID, WARD_ID, and STATUS. The data shows a sequence of beds (1-18) across different wards (1-18), with their status (Occupied or Available).

BED_ID	WARD_ID	STATUS
1	1	2 Occupied
2	2	3 Occupied
3	3	4 Available
4	4	5 Occupied
5	5	6 Occupied
6	6	7 Available
7	7	8 Occupied
8	8	9 Occupied
9	9	10 Available
10	10	1 Occupied
11	11	2 Occupied
12	12	3 Available
13	13	4 Occupied
14	14	5 Occupied
15	15	6 Available
16	16	7 Occupied
17	17	8 Occupied
18	18	9 Available

SELECT * FROM patients;

Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\HP\EmergencyTracker_PDB_PhaseV\Testing_queries.sql

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer environment. The 'Connections' pane on the left shows the 'EmergencyTracker_PDB' database selected. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the SQL query: `SELECT * FROM patients;`. The 'Query Result' pane shows the execution results, indicating that 50 rows were fetched in 0.004 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with three columns: PATIENT_ID, FULL_NAME, and CATEGORY.

PATIENT_ID	FULL_NAME	CATEGORY
1	1 Patient_1	Regular
2	2 Patient_2	Regular
3	3 Patient_3	Regular
4	4 Patient_4	Emergency
5	5 Patient_5	Regular
6	6 Patient_6	Regular
7	7 Patient_7	Regular
8	8 Patient_8	Emergency
9	9 Patient_9	Regular
10	10 Patient_10	Regular
11	11 Patient_11	Regular
12	12 Patient_12	Emergency
13	13 Patient_13	Regular
14	14 Patient_14	Regular
15	15 Patient_15	Regular
16	16 Patient_16	Emergency

SELECT * FROM admissions;

Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\HP\EmergencyTracker_PDB_PhaseV\Testing_queries.sql

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane displays the 'EmergencyTracker_PDB' schema with tables: ADMISSIONS, BEDS, PATIENTS, and WARDS. The main window shows a query window with the text 'SELECT * FROM admissions;'. Below it, the 'Query Result' window displays the following data:

ADMISSION_ID	PATIENT_ID	BED_ID	ADMISSION_DATE	DISCHARGE_DATE
1	1	2	17-DEC-25	(null)
2	2	3	16-DEC-25	(null)
3	3	4	15-DEC-25	(null)
4	4	5	14-DEC-25	(null)
5	5	6	13-DEC-25	(null)
6	6	7	12-DEC-25	(null)
7	7	8	11-DEC-25	(null)
8	8	9	10-DEC-25	(null)
9	9	10	09-DEC-25	(null)
10	10	11	08-DEC-25	(null)
11	11	12	07-DEC-25	(null)
12	12	13	06-DEC-25	(null)

Indexes

Oracle SQL Developer : Index PDB_ADMIN.IDX_BEDS_WARD@EmergencyTracker_PDB

The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface with the 'IDX_BEDS_WARD' index selected. The 'Columns' tab displays the following details:

INDEX_OWNER	INDEX_NAME	TABLE_OWNER	TABLE_NAME	COLUMN_NAME	COLUMN_POSITION	DESCEND
PDB_ADMIN	IDX_BEDS_WARD	PDB_ADMIN	BEDS	WARD_ID	1	ASC

Join Query

Oracle SQL Developer : EmergencyTracker_PDB (Unshared)_3

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The left pane shows the 'Connections' tree with 'EmergencyTracker_PDB' selected. The main editor window shows a SQL query in the 'Query Builder' tab. The query is a join query that selects patient information from the 'admissions', 'patients', 'beds', and 'wards' tables. The 'Query Result' pane shows the output of the query, which consists of 16 rows of patient data.

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EmergencyTracker_PDB.sql | Insert_data.sql | Verification_queries.sql | Testing_queries.sql | JoinQuery_Aggregation_Subquery.

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
SELECT p.full_name, w.ward_name, b.status
FROM admissions a
JOIN patients p ON a.patient_id = p.patient_id
JOIN beds b ON a.bed_id = b.bed_id
JOIN wards w ON b.ward_id = w.ward_id;
```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.004 seconds

	FULL_NAME	WARD_NAME	STATUS
1	Patient_10	Ward_1	Occupied
2	Patient_20	Ward_1	Occupied
3	Patient_30	Ward_1	Available
4	Patient_40	Ward_1	Occupied
5	Patient_50	Ward_1	Occupied
6	Patient_60	Ward_1	Available
7	Patient_70	Ward_1	Occupied
8	Patient_80	Ward_1	Occupied
9	Patient_90	Ward_1	Available
10	Patient_100	Ward_1	Occupied
11	Patient_110	Ward_1	Occupied
12	Patient_120	Ward_1	Available
13	Patient_130	Ward_1	Occupied
14	Patient_140	Ward_1	Occupied
15	Patient_150	Ward_1	Available
16	Patient_160	Ward_1	Occupied

Aggregation

Oracle SQL Developer : EmergencyTracker_PDB (Unshared)_3

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EmergencyTracker_PDB.sql | Insert_data.sql | Verification_queries.sql | Testing_queries.sql | JoinQuery_Aggregation_Subquery.sql

Worksheet Query Builder

```
SELECT w.ward_name, COUNT(a.admission_id) AS total_admissions
FROM admissions a
JOIN beds b ON a.bed_id = b.bed_id
JOIN wards w ON b.ward_id = w.ward_id
GROUP BY w.ward_name;
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.003 seconds

WARD_NAME	TOTAL_ADMISSIONS
1 Ward_1	25
2 Ward_2	25
3 Ward_3	25
4 Ward_4	25
5 Ward_5	25
6 Ward_6	25
7 Ward_7	25
8 Ward_8	25
9 Ward_9	25
10 Ward_10	25

Subquery

Oracle SQL Developer : EmergencyTracker_PDB (Unshared)_3

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EmergencyTracker_PDB.sql | Insert_data.sql | Verification_queries.sql | Testing_queries.sql | JoinQuery_Aggregation_Subquery.sql

Worksheet Query Builder

```
SELECT ward_name
FROM wards
WHERE ward_id IN (
  SELECT ward_id
  FROM beds
  WHERE status = 'Available'
);
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.004 seconds

WARD_NAME
1 Ward_1
2 Ward_2
3 Ward_3
4 Ward_4
5 Ward_5
6 Ward_6
7 Ward_7
8 Ward_8
9 Ward_9
10 Ward_10