

Class Project

Group members:

Danay Fernandez Alfonso

Nick Zelada

Maurice Ngouen

Florida International University

COP6727: Advanced Database Systems

November 25th, 2020

1. Design

a) Explain what type of database architecture you recommend this type of database. For example, a centralized database, a distributed database, etc and why.

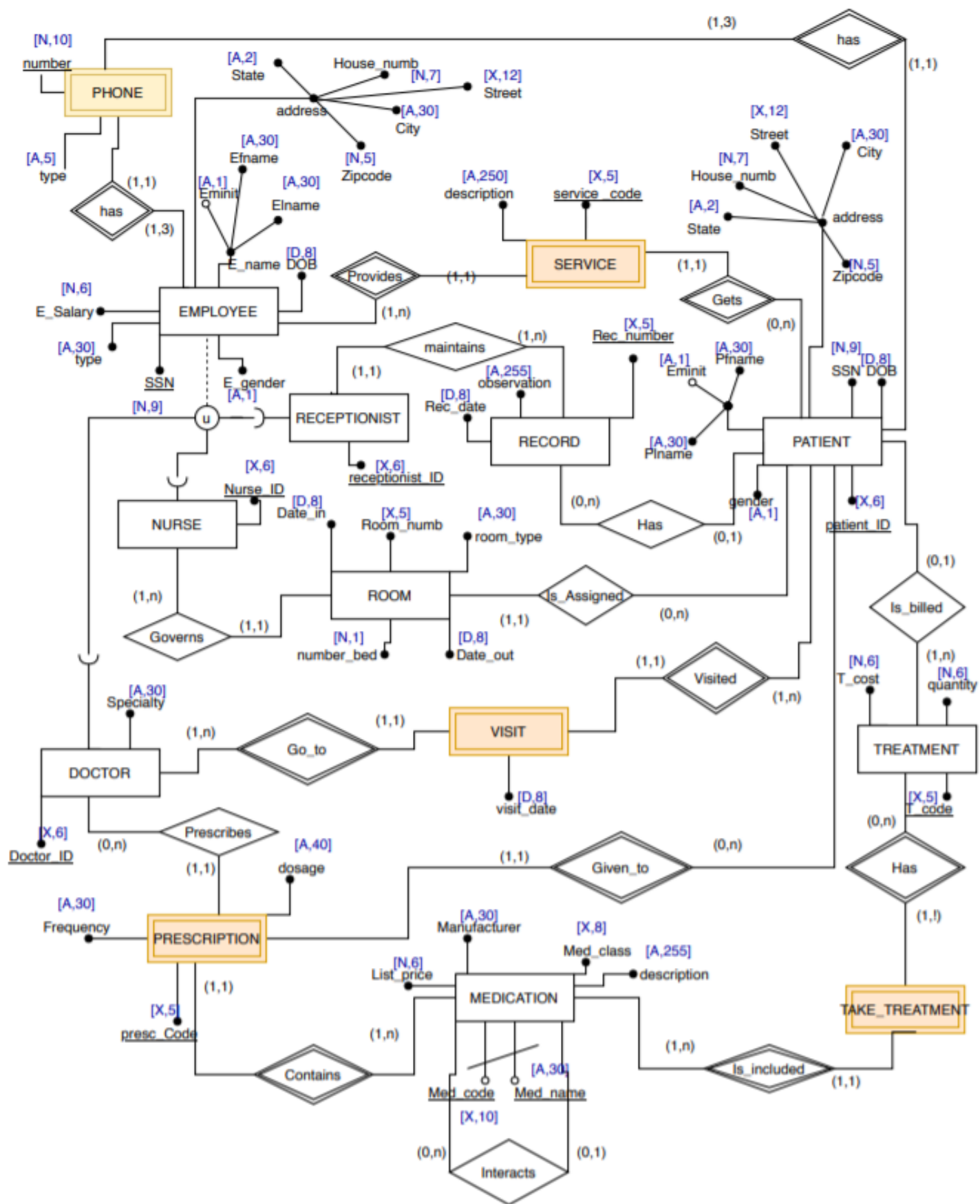
For this type of database we recommend a relational distributed database. A distributed database would be good because it allows for fast access in databases spreaded across different physical locations which would be the case for a hospital system. Additionally, a distributed database system will make sure that the system continues working even if a piece of it is not.

b) Create a conceptual design for the hospital system database by using an ER diagram (10 points). Your conceptual design of the database should include the followings but not limit to:

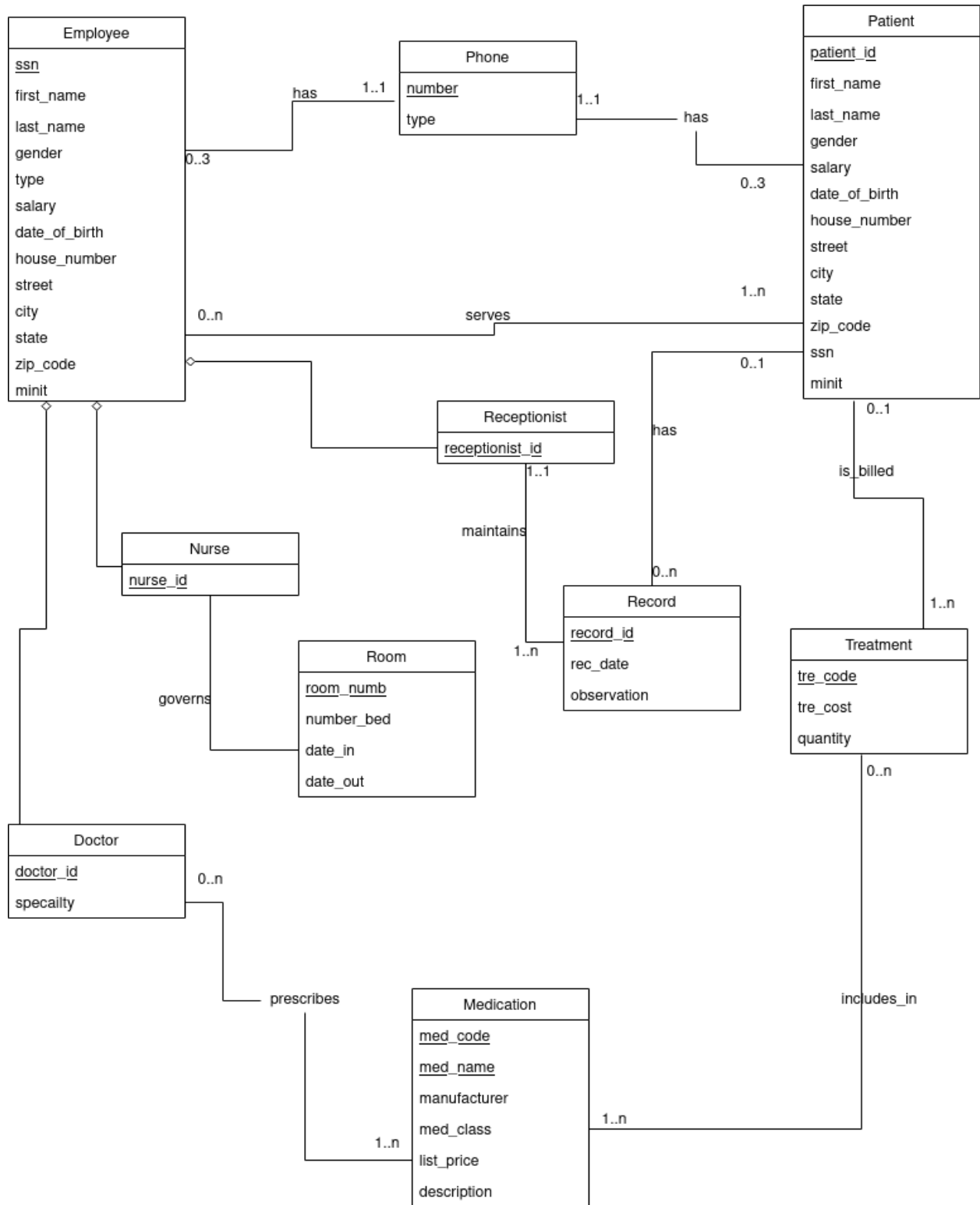
- *Entities*
- *Relationships*
- *Keys*
- *Structural constraints (Cardinality ratio)*

Additional requirements:

- A patient's age can be obtained as a derived attribute from date of birth (DOB)
- This design keeps track of a patient's date admitted (Date_in) and date discharged (Date_out) in the Room table since each current patient is assigned to a room
- In the Room table, the attribute Room_type is being used to keep track of whether or not a patient was admitted via ER. Therefore, Number_bed is being used to indicate if the room has a single bed (1) or two beds (2)
- The design also includes manufacturer and class in the Medication table
- The design includes a Service table which keeps track of when a doctor visits a patient and the procedure they do
- Phone table which keeps track of employees' and patients' phone numbers
- Take_treatment keeps track of the treatment each patient is taking at a given time
- Prescription table keeps track of the prescription given to a patient by a doctor



c) Create a conceptual design for the hospital system database using UML class diagram. (5 points)



2. Transform the ER schema of the database you get from step 1 into the corresponding relational database schema. (10 points)

- a. Specify all the key attributes of relations and any referential integrity constraints.*
- b. Specify the data item format for each attribute in each relation schema.*
- c. Specify all the functional dependencies you could infer from the requirements*

R1: EMPLOYEE (SSN, E_Salary, DOB, E_Gender, E_First_name, E_Last_name, E_mint House_numb, Street, City, State, Zip_code, Type)

R2: PATIENT (Patient_ID, SSN, DOB, P_Gender, P_First_name, P_Last_name, p_mint, house_numb, Street, City, State, Zip_code)

R3: SERVICE (Service_code, Description, Ser_patient_ID, Ser_SSN,)
SERVICE.{Ser_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.Patient_ID}
AND
SERVICE.{Ser_SSN} \subseteq EMPLOYEE.{SSN}

R4: RECEPTIONIST (Receptionist_ID, Rec_SSN)
RECEPTIONIST.{Rec_SSN} \subseteq EMPLOYEE.{SSN}

R5: RECORD (Recp_number, Rec_date, Observation, Rec_receptionist_ID, Rec_patient_ID)
RECORD.{Rec_receptionist_ID} \subseteq RECEPTIONIST.{Receptionist_ID}
AND
RECORD.{Rec_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}

R6: NURSE (Nurse_ID, Nur_SSN)
NURSE.{Nur_SSN} \subseteq EMPLOYEE.{SSN}

R7: ROOM Room_numb, Numb_Bed, Date_in, Date_out, Room_type, Roo_nurse_ID, Roo_patient_ID)
ROOM.{Roo_nurse_ID} \subseteq NURSE.{Nurse_ID}
AND
ROOM.{Roo_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}

R8: DOCTOR (Doctor_ID, Doc_SSN, Specialty)
DOCTOR.{Doc_SSN} \subseteq EMPLOYEE.{SSN}

R9: VISIT (Vis_patient_ID, Vis_doctor_ID, Visit_date)
VISIT.{Vis_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}
AND
VISIT.{Vis_doctor_ID} \subseteq DOCTOR.{Doctor_ID}

R10: MEDICATION (Med_code, Med_name, List_price, Manufacturer, Class, Description)

R11: PRESCRIPTION (Presc_Code, Frequency, Dosage, **Pre_med_code**, **Pre_med_name**, **Pre_patient_ID**, **Pre_doctor_ID**)

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_med_code} \subseteq MEDICATION.{Med_code, Med_name,}

AND

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}

AND

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_doctor_ID} \subseteq DOCTOR.{Doctor_ID}

OR

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_med_name} \subseteq MEDICATION.{Med_name,}

AND

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}

AND

PRESCRIPTION.{Pre_doctor_ID} \subseteq DOCTOR.{Doctor_ID}

R12: TREATMENT (Tre_code, Tre_cost, Quantity, **Tre_patient_ID**)

TREATMENT.{Tre_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Patient_ID}

R13: TAKE_TREATMENT (**Tak_med_code**, **Tak_med_name**, **Tak_trea_code**)

TAKE_TREATMENT.{Tak_med_code, Tak_med_name} \subseteq MEDICATION.{Med_code, Med_name}

AND

TAKE_TREATMENT.{Tak_trea_code} \subseteq TREATMENT.{Treat_code}

R14: PHONE (Number, Type, **Pho_patient_ID**, **Pho_SSN**)

PHONE.{Pho_patient_ID} \subseteq PATIENT.{Pho_patient_ID}

AND

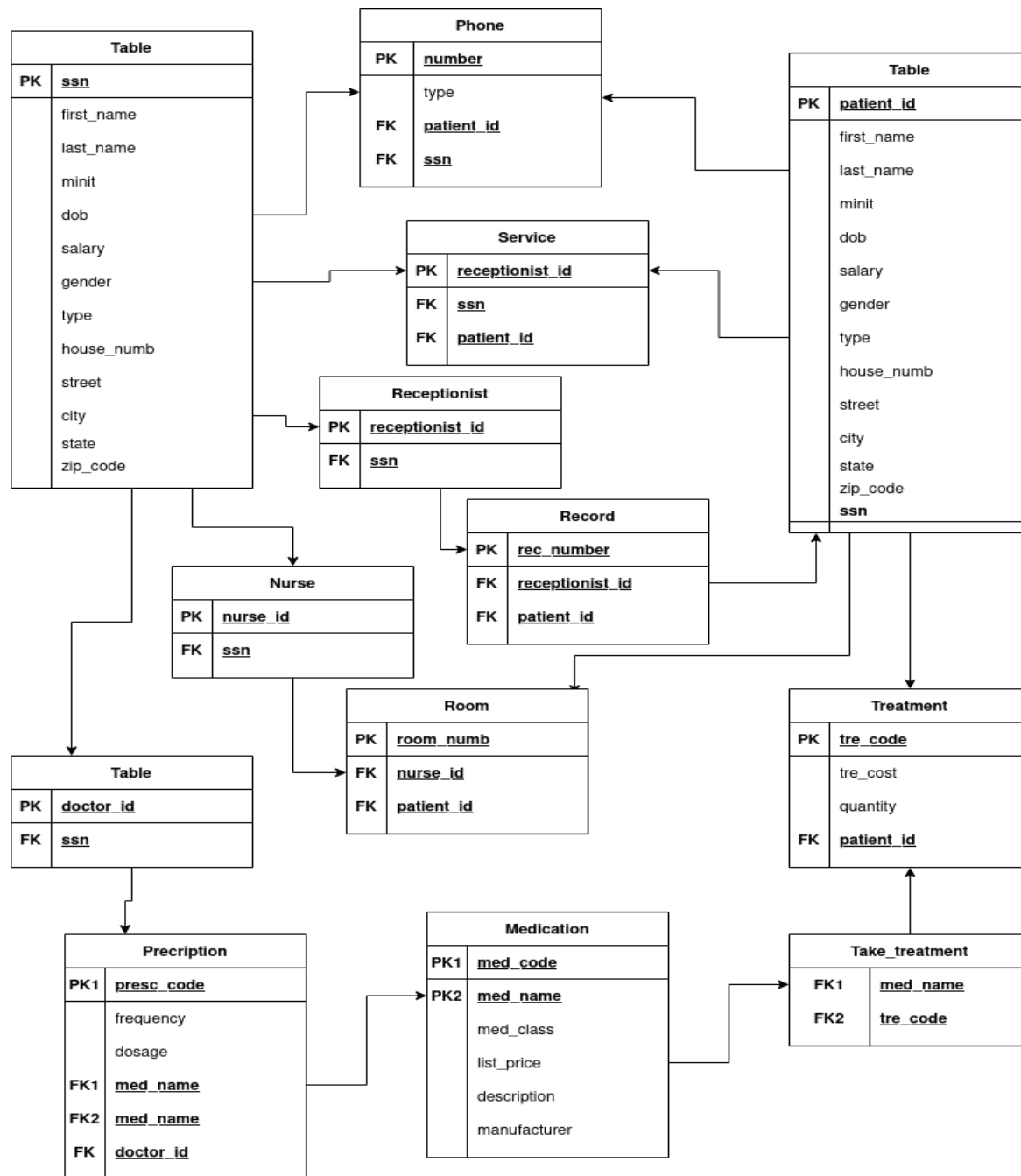
PHONE.{Pho_SSN} \subseteq EMPLOYEE.{SSN}

Attribute	Description	Data type
SSN	Employee's and patient's SSN	Numeric
E_Salary	Employee salary	Numeric
DOB	Employee's and patient's date of birth	Date
E_Gender	Employee's gender	Alphabetic
E_First_name	Employee's first name	Alphabetic
E_Last_name	Employee's last name	Alphabetic
E_mint	Employee's middle initial	Alphabetic
Type	Employee's type	Alphabetic
House_num	Employee's and patient's house/apartment number	Alphanumeric
Street	Employee's and patient's street name	Alphanumeric
City	Employee's and patient's city	Alphabetic
State	Employee's and patient's state	Alphabetic
Zip_code	Employee's and patient's zip code	Numeric
Patient_ID	Patient's unique identifier	Numeric
P_Gender	Patient's gender	Alphabetic
P_First_name	Patient's first name	Alphabetic
P_Last_name	Patient's last name	Alphabetic
P_mint	Patient's middle name	Alphabetic
Service_code	Services' unique identifier	Alphanumeric
Description	Service description	Alphabetic
Ser_patient_ID	Patient's ID (FK)	Alphanumeric
Ser_SSN	Employee's SSN (FK)	Numeric
Receptionist_ID	Receptionist's ID	Alphanumeric
Rec_SSN	Receptionist's SSN (FK)	Numeric

Recp_number	Record's unique identifier	Numeric
Rec_date	Record's creation date	Date
Observation	Patient's observations in this record	Alphabetic
Rec_recepcionist_ID	Receptionist's ID (FK)	Alphanumeric
Nurse_ID	Nurse's ID	Alphanumeric
Nur_SSN	Nurse's SSN (FK)	Numeric
Room_numb	Room's unique identifier	Alphanumeric
Numb_bed	Number of beds in a room	Numeric
Date_in	Patient's date admitted	Date
Date_out	Patient's date discharged	Date
Room_type	Whether or not patient was admitted via ER	Alphabetic
Roo_nurse_ID	Nurse's ID (FK)	Alphanumeric
Roo_patient_ID	Patient's ID (FK)	Numeric
Doctor_ID	Doctor's ID	Alphanumeric
Doc_SSN	Doctor's SSN (FK)	Alphanumeric
Specialty	Doctor's specialty. One of the seven given	Alphabetic
Vis_patient_ID	Patient's ID (FK)	Numeric
Vis_doctor_ID	Doctor's ID (FK)	Numeric
Visit_date	Date of the visit	Date
Med_code	Medicine's unique identifier	Numeric
Med_name	Medicine's name	Alphabetic
List_price	Medicine's price	Numeric
Manufacturer	Medicine's manufacturer	Alphabetic
Class	Medicine's drug class	Alphabetic
Description	Medicine's description	Alphabetic

Presc_code	Prescription's unique identifier	Numeric
Frequency	Frequency of the prescribed medicine	Alphabetic
Dosage	Dosage of the prescribed medicine	Alphabetic
Pre_med_code	Medicine's unique identifier (FK)	Numeric
Pre_med_name	Medicine's name (FK)	Alphabetic
Pre_patient_ID	Patient's ID (FK)	Numeric
Pre_doctor_ID	Doctor's ID (FK)	Numeric
Tre_code	Treatment's unique identifier	Numeric
Tre_cost	Treatment's cost	Numeric
Take_med_name	Medicine's name (FK)	Alphabetic
Tak_trea_code	Treatment's unique identifier (FK)	Numeric
Number	Phone number	Numeric
Type	Type of phone	Alphabetic
Pho_patient_ID	Patient's ID (FK)	Alphanumeric
Pho_SSN	Employee's SSN (FK)	Numeric

3. Normalize relation schema in the database design that you get from step 4 into either 3NF or BCNF if it is necessary. (10 points)



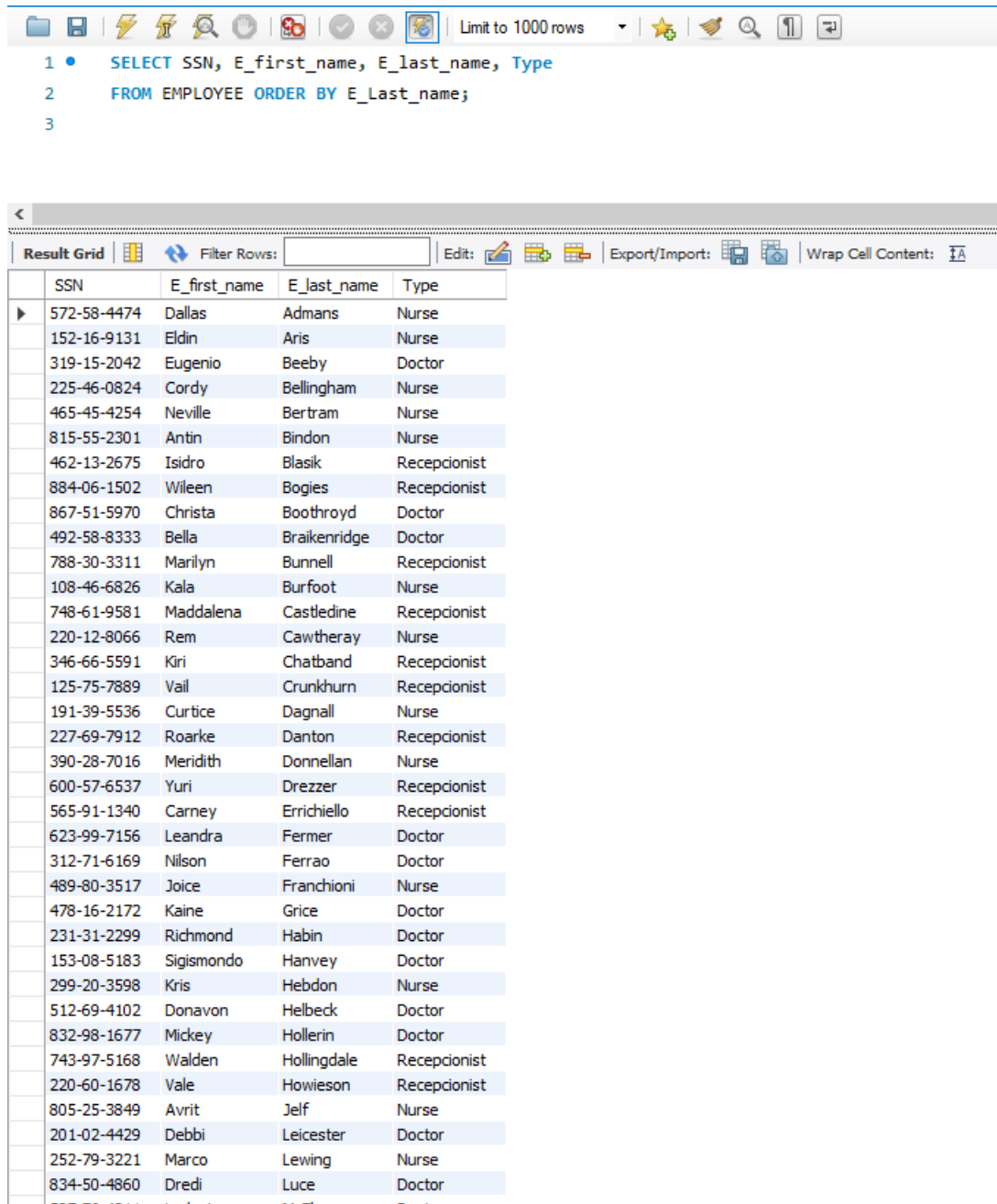
4. Implement the relational database you get in step 5, via PostgreSQL, this includes creating the database, creating the corresponding relation schemas, data preparation and loading data into the database. (30 points)

The implementation of the relational database can be found in the HospitalDB.sql file.

5. Implement the given queries using PostgreSQL. Provide the SQL script for each query (30 points)

1. List the last name, name, employee number, type of employee of all employees ordered by last name.

```
SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, Type
FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY E_Last_name;
```



The screenshot displays a PostgreSQL query editor and its results. The query editor shows the following SQL script:

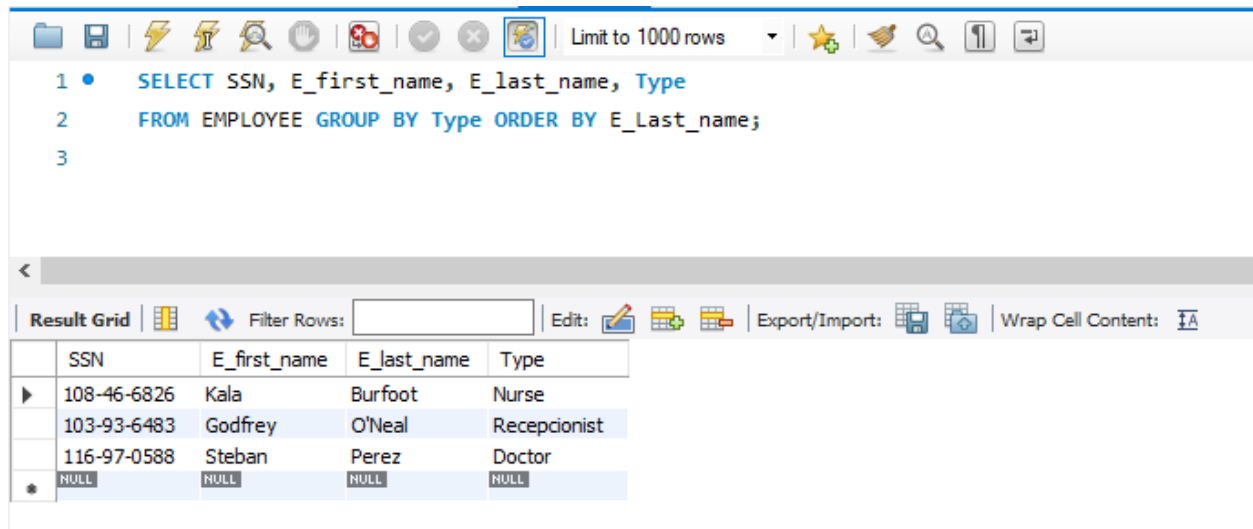
```
1 • SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, Type
2 FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY E_Last_name;
3
```

The results window shows a table with the following columns: SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, and Type. The table contains 40 rows of employee data, ordered by last name.

SSN	E_first_name	E_last_name	Type
572-58-4474	Dallas	Admans	Nurse
152-16-9131	Eldin	Aris	Nurse
319-15-2042	Eugenio	Beeby	Doctor
225-46-0824	Cordy	Bellingham	Nurse
465-45-4254	Neville	Bertram	Nurse
815-55-2301	Antin	Bindon	Nurse
462-13-2675	Isidro	Blasik	Receptionist
884-06-1502	Wileen	Bogies	Receptionist
867-51-5970	Christa	Boothroyd	Doctor
492-58-8333	Bella	Braikenridge	Doctor
788-30-3311	Marilyn	Bunnell	Receptionist
108-46-6826	Kala	Burfoot	Nurse
748-61-9581	Maddalena	Castledine	Receptionist
220-12-8066	Rem	Cawtheray	Nurse
346-66-5591	Kiri	Chatband	Receptionist
125-75-7889	Vail	Crunkhurn	Receptionist
191-39-5536	Curtice	Dagnall	Nurse
227-69-7912	Roarke	Danton	Receptionist
390-28-7016	Meridith	Donnellan	Nurse
600-57-6537	Yuri	Drezzer	Receptionist
565-91-1340	Carney	Errichiello	Receptionist
623-99-7156	Leandra	Fermer	Doctor
312-71-6169	Nilson	Ferrao	Doctor
489-80-3517	Joice	Franchioni	Nurse
478-16-2172	Kaine	Grice	Doctor
231-31-2299	Richmond	Habin	Doctor
153-08-5183	Sigismondo	Harvey	Doctor
299-20-3598	Kris	Hebdon	Nurse
512-69-4102	Donavon	Helbeck	Doctor
832-98-1677	Mickey	Hollerin	Doctor
743-97-5168	Walden	Hollingdale	Receptionist
220-60-1678	Vale	Howieson	Receptionist
805-25-3849	Avrit	Jelf	Nurse
201-02-4429	Debbi	Leicester	Doctor
252-79-3221	Marco	Lewing	Nurse
834-50-4860	Dredi	Luce	Doctor

2. List the last name, name, employee number, type of employee of all employees ordered by last name grouped by employee type.

```
SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, Type
FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY Type ORDER BY E_Last_name;
```



1 • SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, Type

2 FROM EMPLOYEE GROUP BY Type ORDER BY E_Last_name;

3

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	SSN	E_first_name	E_last_name	Type
▶	108-46-6826	Kala	Burfoot	Nurse
	103-93-6483	Godfrey	O'Neal	Receptionist
	116-97-0588	Steban	Perez	Doctor
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

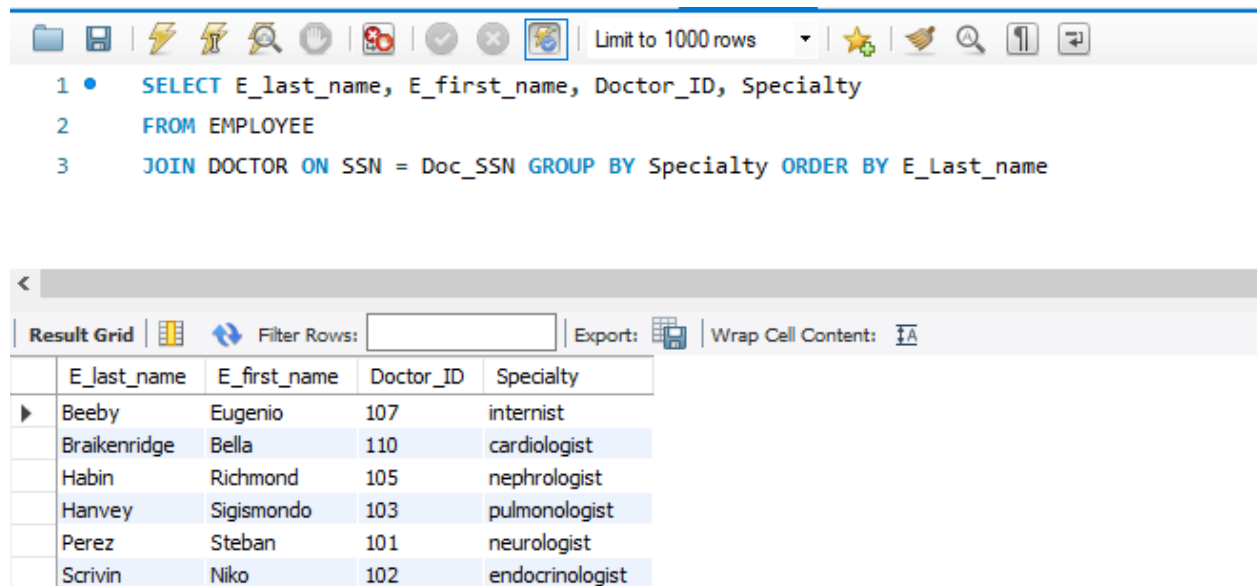
Note: The query above does not show many results because of the GROUP BY statement.

The query below is an example of what kind of output we would get if we do ORDER BY Type instead of GROUP BY Type.

```
SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name, Type
FROM EMPLOYEE ORDER BY Type;
```


3. List the name, last name, employee number, Specialty of doctors. Group by specialty and order by last name.

```
SELECT E_last_name, E_first_name, Doctor_ID, Specialty
FROM EMPLOYEE
JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN GROUP BY Specialty ORDER BY E_Last_name
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT E_last_name, E_first_name, Doctor_ID, Specialty
2 FROM EMPLOYEE
3 JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN GROUP BY Specialty ORDER BY E_Last_name
```

Below the query, the results are displayed in a table with the following columns: E_last_name, E_first_name, Doctor_ID, and Specialty. The table contains 7 rows of data.

E_last_name	E_first_name	Doctor_ID	Specialty
Beeby	Eugenio	107	internist
Braikenridge	Bella	110	cardiologist
Habin	Richmond	105	nephrologist
Harvey	Sigismondo	103	pulmonologist
Perez	Steban	101	neurologist
Scrivin	Niko	102	endocrinologist

Note: The query above does not show many results because of the GROUP BY statement.



The query below is an example of what kind of output we would get if we do ORDER BY Specialty instead of GROUP BY Specialty.

```
SELECT E_last_name, E_first_name, Doctor_ID, Specialty
FROM EMPLOYEE
JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN ORDER BY Specialty;
```

```

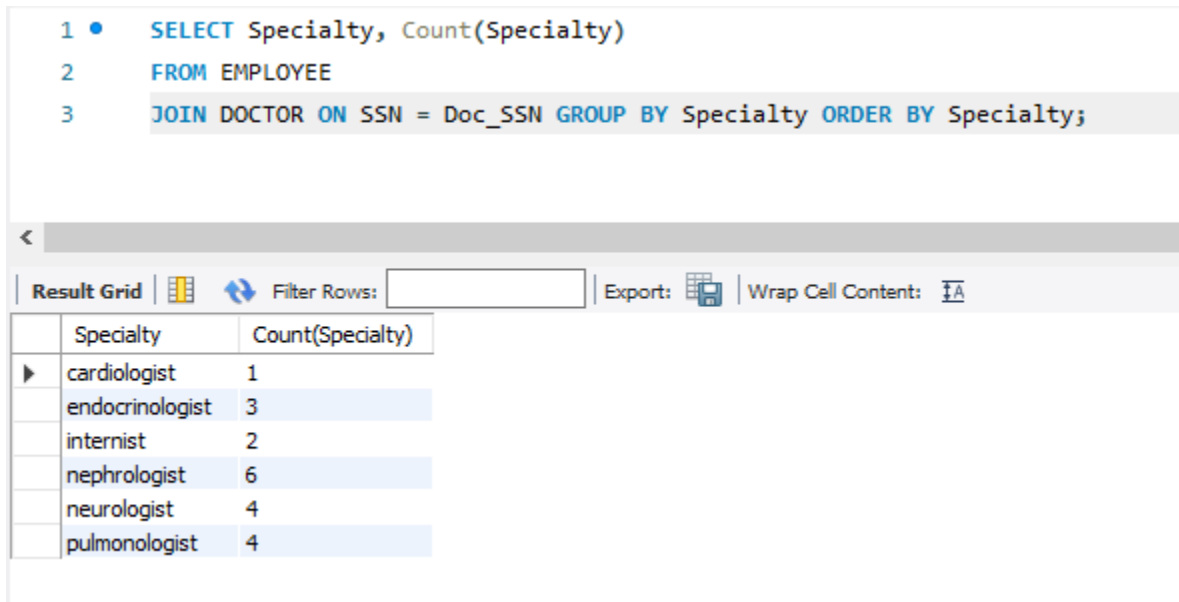
5 • SELECT E_last_name, E_first_name, Doctor_ID, Specialty
6 FROM EMPLOYEE
7 JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN ORDER BY Specialty;

```

<				
Result Grid				
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>				
Export: 				
Wrap Cell Content: 				
	E_last_name	E_first_name	Doctor_ID	Specialty
▶	Braikenridge	Bella	110	cardiologist
	Scrivin	Niko	102	endocrinologist
	Leicester	Debbi	104	endocrinologist
	Stainsby	Tabbie	114	endocrinologist
	Beeby	Eugenio	107	internist
	Boothroyd	Christa	120	internist
	Habin	Richmond	105	nephrologist
	Ferrao	Nilson	106	nephrologist
	Richley	Erich	108	nephrologist
	McElroy	Lodovico	112	nephrologist
	Luce	Dredi	118	nephrologist
	Partkya	Serene	119	nephrologist
	Perez	Steban	101	neurologist
	Helbeck	Donavon	111	neurologist
	Roke	Tedmund	116	neurologist
	Hollerin	Mickey	117	neurologist
	Harvey	Sigismondo	103	pulmonologist
	Grice	Kaine	109	pulmonologist
	Fermer	Leandra	113	pulmonologist
	Ronisch	Genvieve	115	pulmonologist

4. List the count of doctors per specialty order the list by specialty name.

```
SELECT Specialty, Count(Specialty)
FROM EMPLOYEE
JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN GROUP BY Specialty ORDER BY Specialty
```

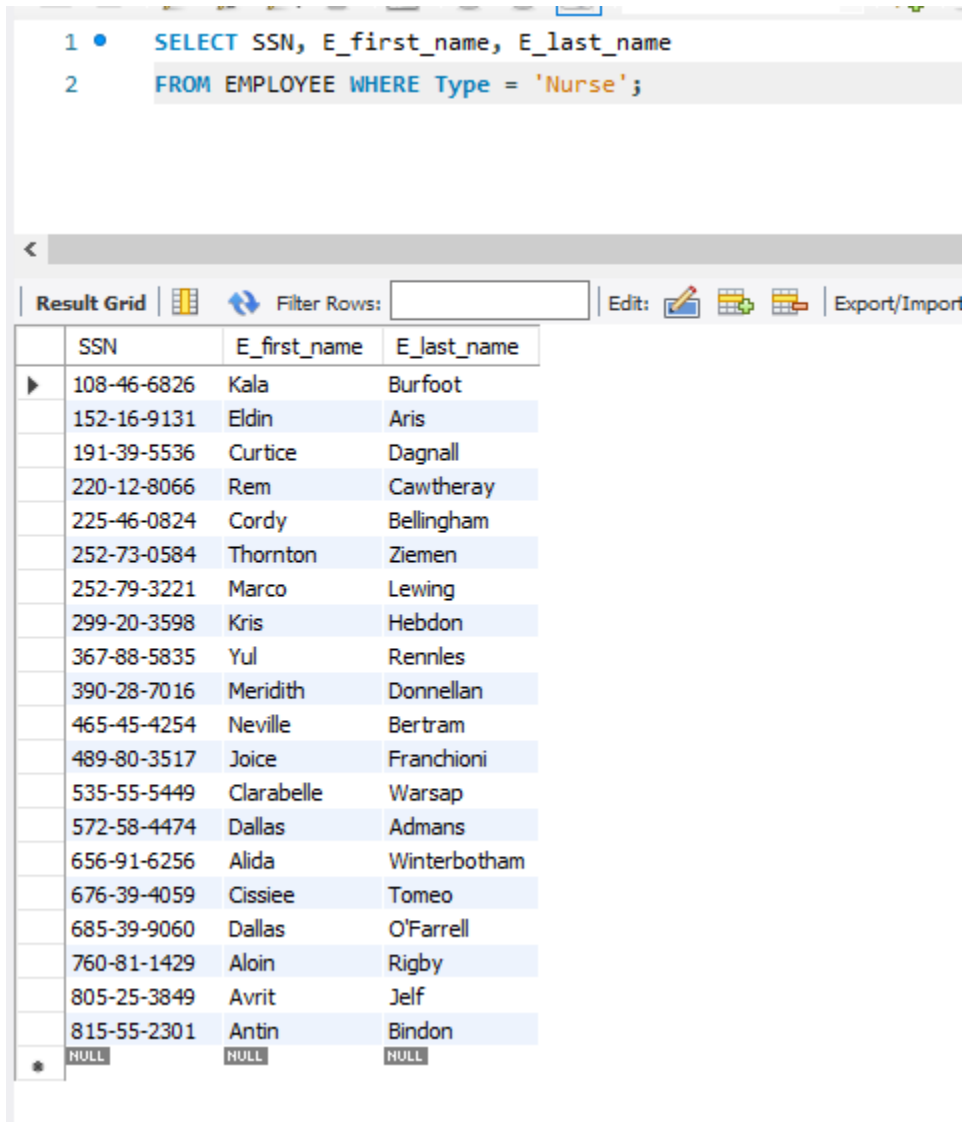


The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, the SQL query is displayed with line numbers 1, 2, and 3. Below the query, there is a toolbar with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'Specialty' and 'Count(Specialty)'. The table contains six rows of data, with the first row expanded to show a dropdown arrow.

Specialty	Count(Specialty)
cardiologist	1
endocrinologist	3
internist	2
nephrologist	6
neurologist	4
pulmonologist	4

5. List the name, last name, employee number of all the nurses.

```
SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name  
FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Type = 'Nurse';
```



The screenshot shows a database query interface. At the top, the SQL query is entered in a text area:

```
1 • SELECT SSN, E_first_name, E_last_name  
2 FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE Type = 'Nurse';
```

Below the query area, there is a toolbar with options like "Result Grid", "Filter Rows:", "Edit:", and "Export/Import". The "Result Grid" option is selected, and the results are displayed in a table below.

	SSN	E_first_name	E_last_name
▶	108-46-6826	Kala	Burfoot
	152-16-9131	Eldin	Aris
	191-39-5536	Curtice	Dagnall
	220-12-8066	Rem	Cawtheray
	225-46-0824	Cordy	Bellingham
	252-73-0584	Thornton	Ziemen
	252-79-3221	Marco	Lewing
	299-20-3598	Kris	Hebdon
	367-88-5835	Yul	Rennles
	390-28-7016	Meridith	Donnellan
	465-45-4254	Neville	Bertram
	489-80-3517	Joice	Franchioni
	535-55-5449	Clarabelle	Warsap
	572-58-4474	Dallas	Admans
	656-91-6256	Alida	Winterbotham
	676-39-4059	Cissiee	Tomeo
	685-39-9060	Dallas	O'Farrell
	760-81-1429	Aloin	Rigby
	805-25-3849	Avrit	Jelf
	815-55-2301	Antin	Bindon
*	NULL	NULL	NULL

6. List the employees name, last name, employee type, salary with salaries greater than 85K.

```
SELECT E_first_name, E_last_name, Type, E_Salary FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE E_Salary > 85000;
```

```
1 • SELECT E_first_name, E_last_name, Type, E_Salary FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE E_Salary > 85000;
```

<				
Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
Export:				
Wrap Cell Content:				
	E_first_name	E_last_name	Type	E_Salary
▶	Steban	Perez	Doctor	95000
	Niko	Scrivin	Doctor	94000
	Sigismondo	Hanvey	Doctor	91000
	Debbi	Leicester	Doctor	89000
	Richmond	Habin	Doctor	98000
	Eugenio	Beeby	Doctor	86000
	Bella	Braikenridge	Doctor	89000
	Donavon	Helbeck	Doctor	97000
	Leandra	Fermer	Doctor	86000
	Tabbie	Stainsby	Doctor	97000
	Mickey	Hollerin	Doctor	96000
	Dredi	Luce	Doctor	95000
	Christa	Boothroyd	Doctor	89000

7. List the name, last name, sex, patient id and room number of all the patients not discharged yet and who are older than 65 years old.

```
SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, P_Gender, Patient_ID, Room_num  
FROM PATIENT  
JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID and DOB <= '1955-11-23';
```

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, P_Gender, Patient_ID, Room_num  
2 FROM PATIENT  
3 JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID and DOB <= '1955-11-23';  
4
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' is visible, showing a table with the following columns: P_First_name, P_Last_name, P_Gender, Patient_ID, Room_num. The table is empty, indicating that no results were returned by the query.

Note: There are no admitted patients in the data who are older than 65 years old.

The query below is an example of what the output will look like for patients who are older than 35 years old.

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

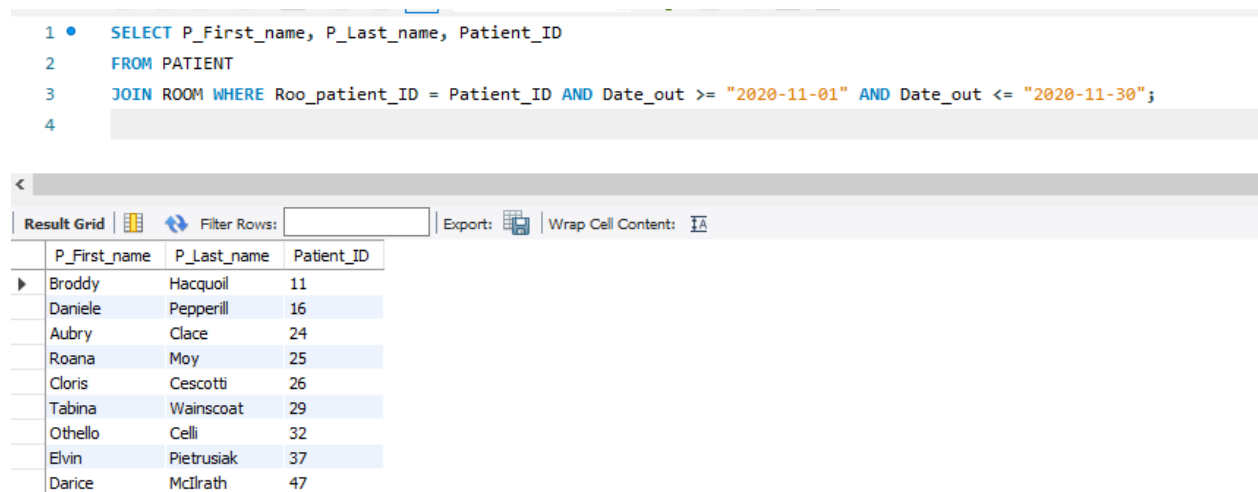
```
5 • SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, P_Gender, Patient_ID, Room_num  
6 FROM PATIENT  
7 JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID and DOB <= '1985-11-23';
```

Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' is visible, showing a table with the following columns: P_First_name, P_Last_name, P_Gender, Patient_ID, Room_num. The table contains 7 rows of data:

P_First_name	P_Last_name	P_Gender	Patient_ID	Room_num
Walton	Stivani	M	2	1125
Milicent	Bamborough	F	5	1127
Gerladina	Blune	F	6	1129
Keary	Olden	M	13	1134
Daniele	Pepperill	F	16	1135
Aubry	Clace	F	24	1139
Farrand	Wartnaby	F	48	1149

8. List the patient name, last name, patient id of patients discharged in one specific month (specified the month based on the data you used to populate the database).

```
SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Patient_ID
FROM PATIENT
JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID AND Date_out >= "2020-11-01" AND
Date_out <= "2020-11-30";
```



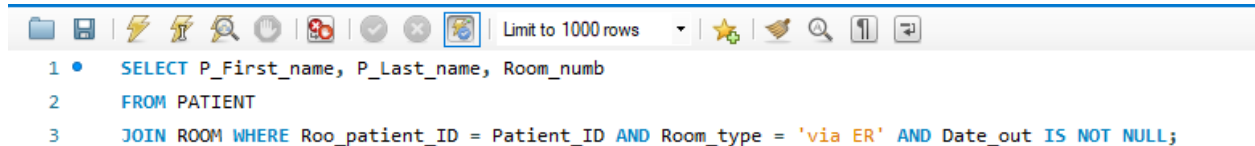
The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top part displays the SQL query: `SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Patient_ID FROM PATIENT JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID AND Date_out >= "2020-11-01" AND Date_out <= "2020-11-30";`. Below the query, there is a "Result Grid" section. It includes a "Filter Rows" input field, an "Export" button, and a "Wrap Cell Content" checkbox. The results are displayed in a table with three columns: P_First_name, P_Last_name, and Patient_ID. The table contains 10 rows of data.

P_First_name	P_Last_name	Patient_ID
Broddy	Hacquoil	11
Daniele	Pepperill	16
Aubry	Clace	24
Roana	Moy	25
Cloris	Cescotti	26
Tabina	Wainscoat	29
Othello	Celli	32
Elvin	Pietrusiak	37
Darice	McIlrath	47

Note: Based on November.

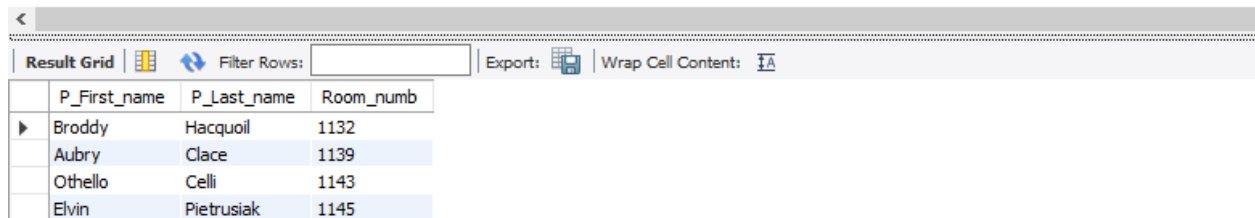
9. List the name and last name and room number of patients admitted through the ER and already discharged

```
SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Room_num  
FROM PATIENT  
JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID AND Room_type = 'via ER' AND  
Date_out IS NOT NULL;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a toolbar at the top containing icons for file operations, execution, and search. The query text is as follows:

```
1 • SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Room_num  
2 FROM PATIENT  
3 JOIN ROOM WHERE Roo_patient_ID = Patient_ID AND Room_type = 'via ER' AND Date_out IS NOT NULL;
```






The screenshot shows a database result grid with a toolbar at the top. The toolbar includes a 'Result Grid' button, a 'Filter Rows' input field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' button. The result grid displays the following data:

	P_First_name	P_Last_name	Room_num
▶	Broddy	Hacquoil	1132
	Aubry	Clace	1139
	Othello	Celli	1143
	Elvin	Pietrusiak	1145

10. List the name and last name, assigned room, room type and assigned nurse name and last name of patients not discharged yet.

```
SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Room_num, Numb_bed, E_First_name, E_Last_name
FROM (PATIENT, EMPLOYEE)
JOIN ROOM ON Roo_patient_ID = PATIENT.Patient_ID AND Date_out IS NULL
JOIN NURSE ON Roo_nurse_ID = Nurse_ID AND Nur_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN;
```

```
1 • SELECT P_First_name, P_Last_name, Room_num, Numb_bed, E_First_name, E_Last_name
2 FROM (PATIENT, EMPLOYEE)
3 JOIN ROOM ON Roo_patient_ID = PATIENT.Patient_ID AND Date_out IS NULL
4 JOIN NURSE ON Roo_nurse_ID = Nurse_ID AND Nur_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN;
5
```

<						
Result Grid  Filter Rows: <input type="text"/> Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 						
	P_First_name	P_Last_name	Room_num	Numb_bed	E_First_name	E_Last_name
▶	Walton	Stivani	1125	1	Kala	Burfoot
	Tasia	Jizhaki	1126	2	Kala	Burfoot
	Milicent	Bamborough	1127	1	Eldin	Aris
	Gerladina	Blune	1129	2	Rem	Cawtheray
	Jenifer	Biffen	1131	2	Rem	Cawtheray
	Keary	Olden	1134	1	Thornton	Ziemen
	Shandie	Jorry	1138	1	Meridith	Donnellan
	Pablo	Aphale	1144	1	Alida	Winterbotham
	Lindsey	Andrault	1146	1	Dallas	O'Farrell
	Sofia	Brayshay	1147	1	Aloin	Rigby
	Farrand	Wartnaby	1149	2	Antin	Bindon

11. List the nurse name, nurse last name and average patient they took care per month.

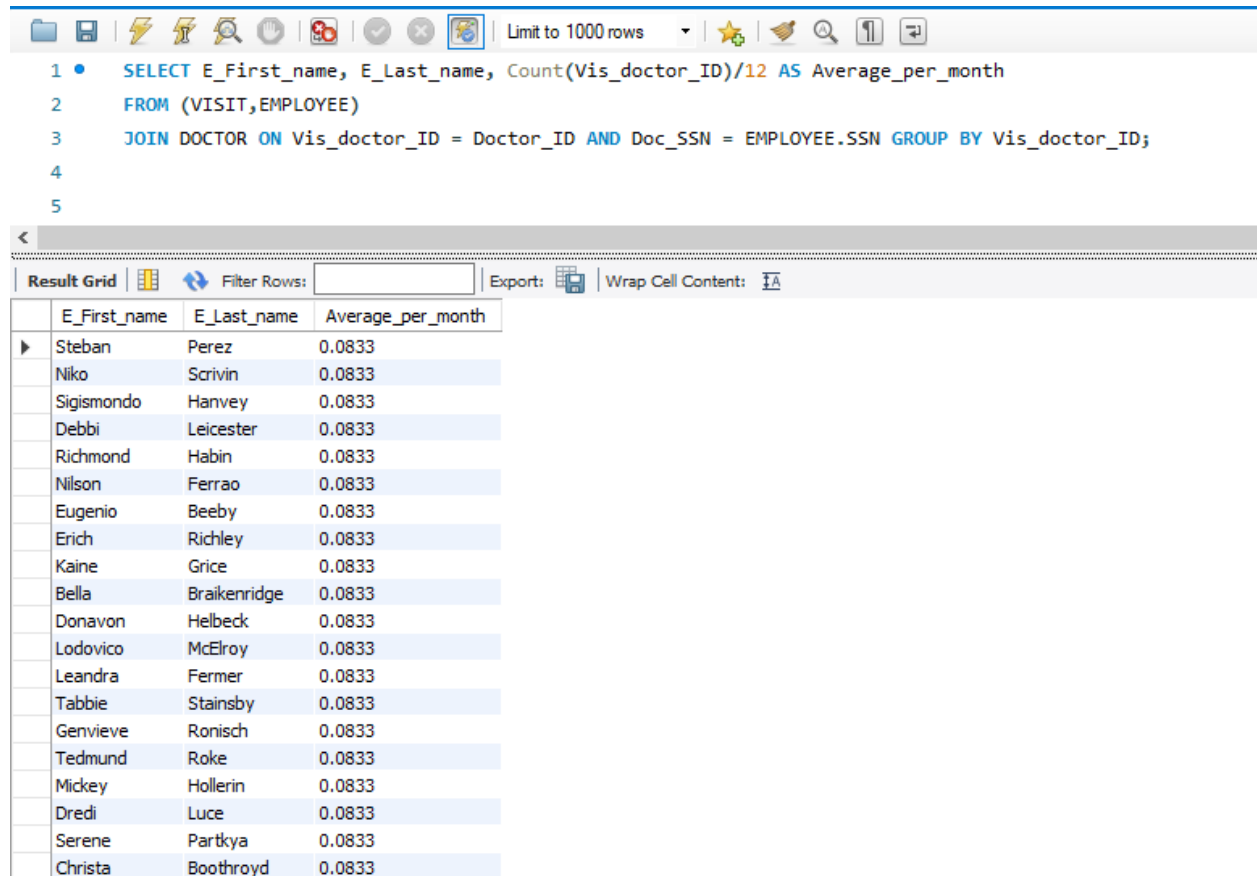
```
SELECT E_First_name, E_Last_name, Count(Roo_nurse_ID)/12 AS Average_per_month
FROM (ROOM,EMPLOYEE)
JOIN NURSE ON Roo_nurse_ID = Nurse_ID AND Nur_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN GROUP BY
Roo_nurse_ID;
```

```
1  SELECT E_First_name, E_Last_name, Count(Roo_nurse_ID)/12 AS Average_per_month
2  FROM (ROOM,EMPLOYEE)
3  JOIN NURSE ON Roo_nurse_ID = Nurse_ID AND Nur_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN GROUP BY Roo_nurse_ID;
4
5
```

E_First_name	E_Last_name	Average_per_month
Kala	Burfoot	0.1667
Eldin	Aris	0.0833
Curtice	Dagnall	0.0833
Rem	Cawtheray	0.2500
Cordy	Bellingham	0.1667
Thornton	Ziemen	0.0833
Marco	Lewing	0.0833
Kris	Hebdon	0.0833
Yul	Rennles	0.0833
Meridith	Donnellan	0.1667
Neville	Bertram	0.0833
Joice	Franchioni	0.0833
Clarabelle	Warsap	0.0833
Dallas	Admans	0.0833
Alida	Winterbotham	0.0833
Cissiee	Tomeo	0.0833
Dallas	O'Farrell	0.0833
Aloin	Rigby	0.0833
Avrit	Jelf	0.0833
Antin	Bindon	0.0833

12. List the doctor name and last name and average patient attended per month for all the doctors.

```
SELECT E_First_name, E_Last_name, Count(Vis_doctor_ID)/12 AS Average_per_month
FROM (VISIT,EMPLOYEE)
JOIN DOCTOR ON Vis_doctor_ID = Doctor_ID AND Doc_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN GROUP
BY Vis_doctor_ID;
```



The screenshot shows a database query editor with the following SQL query:

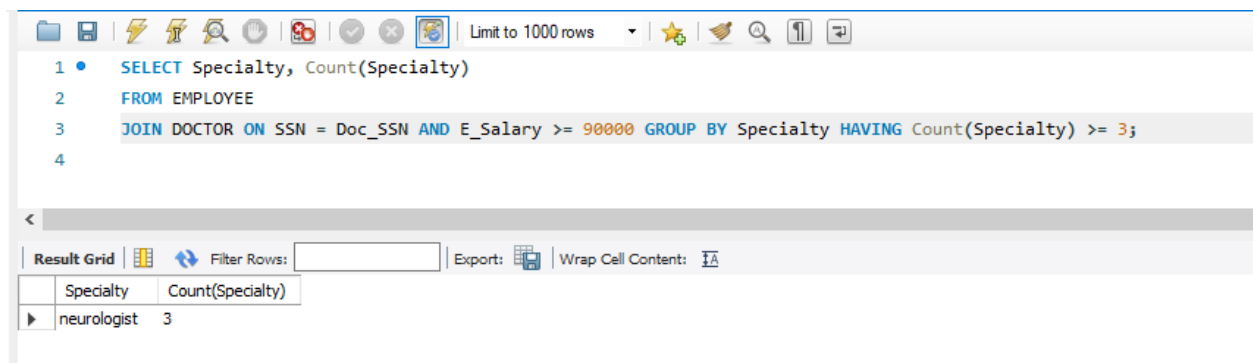
```
1 • SELECT E_First_name, E_Last_name, Count(Vis_doctor_ID)/12 AS Average_per_month
2 FROM (VISIT,EMPLOYEE)
3 JOIN DOCTOR ON Vis_doctor_ID = Doctor_ID AND Doc_SSN = EMPLOYEE.SSN GROUP BY Vis_doctor_ID;
4
5
```

Below the query editor is the result grid, which displays the following data:

	E_First_name	E_Last_name	Average_per_month
▶	Steban	Perez	0.0833
	Niko	Scrivin	0.0833
	Sigismondo	Harvey	0.0833
	Debbi	Leicester	0.0833
	Richmond	Habin	0.0833
	Nilson	Ferrao	0.0833
	Eugenio	Beeby	0.0833
	Erich	Richley	0.0833
	Kaine	Grice	0.0833
	Bella	Braikenridge	0.0833
	Donavon	Helbeck	0.0833
	Lodovico	McElroy	0.0833
	Leandra	Fermer	0.0833
	Tabbie	Stainsby	0.0833
	Genvieve	Ronisch	0.0833
	Tedmund	Roke	0.0833
	Mickey	Hollerin	0.0833
	Dredi	Luce	0.0833
	Serene	Partkya	0.0833
	Christa	Boothroyd	0.0833

13. List the specialty and number of doctors for the specialty that has more than 3 doctors that make more than 100K a year.

```
SELECT Specialty, Count(Specialty)
FROM EMPLOYEE
JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN AND E_Salary >= 90000 GROUP BY Specialty
HAVING Count(Specialty) >= 3;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following query:

```
1 • SELECT Specialty, Count(Specialty)
2 FROM EMPLOYEE
3 JOIN DOCTOR ON SSN = Doc_SSN AND E_Salary >= 90000 GROUP BY Specialty HAVING Count(Specialty) >= 3;
4
```

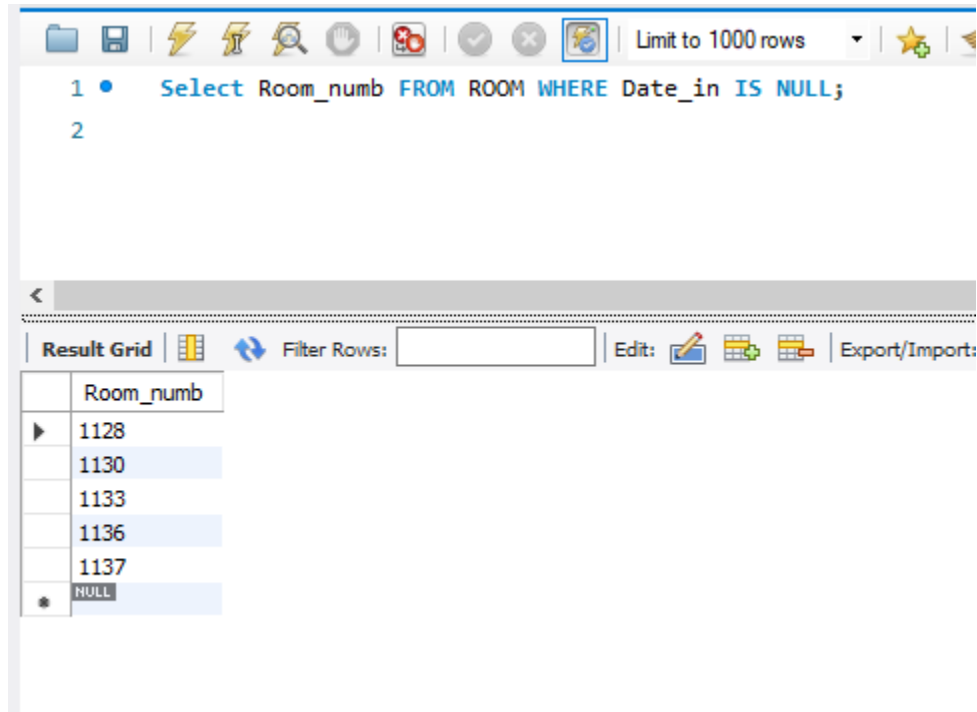
Below the query, the results are displayed in a table:

Specialty	Count(Specialty)
neurologist	3

Note: We do not have any employees whose salary is over 100K a year, we decided to use 90K instead.

14. List the room number of any empty room.

Select Room_num FROM ROOM WHERE Date_in IS NULL;

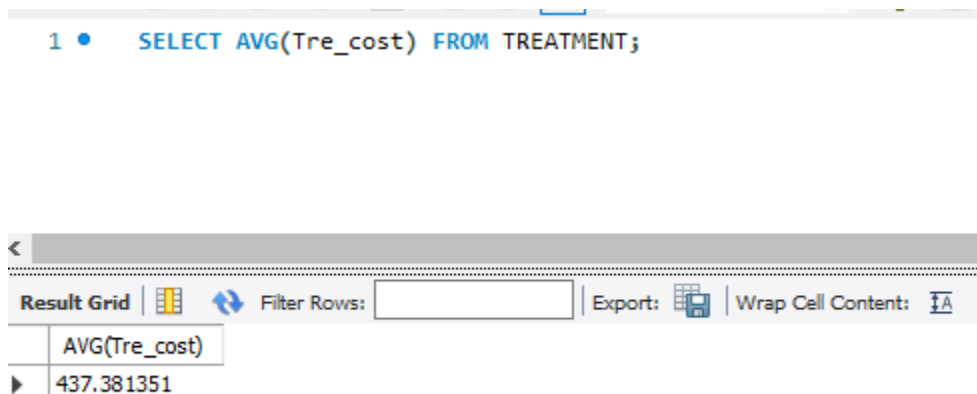


The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, search, and execution, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the query: `Select Room_num FROM ROOM WHERE Date_in IS NULL;`. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

Room_num
1128
1130
1133
1136
1137
NULL

15. List the average cost of a treatment.

SELECT AVG(Tre_cost) FROM TREATMENT;



The screenshot shows a database query interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, search, and execution, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the query: `SELECT AVG(Tre_cost) FROM TREATMENT;`. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying a table with the following data:

AVG(Tre_cost)
437.381351