## SQL Hackathon Feb 2023- Diabetes DB

## 1. Display any 10 random DM patients.

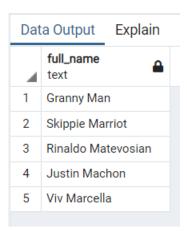
## Query:

select concat("Firstname"||' '|| "Lastname") DM\_Patients from "Patients"
where "Group\_ID"= (select "Group\_ID" from "Group" where "Group"='DM') order by random() limit 10



Note: Since the order by random() function is used in the query, every time the query is executed the result will be different 10 records. So when you run the query to recheck you may not get the above same 10 records

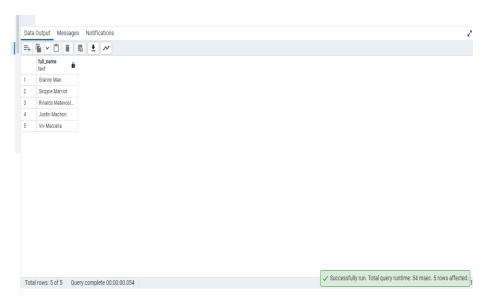
2. Please go through the below screenshot and create the exact output.



## Query:

select concat("Firstname"||' '||"Lastname") full\_name from "Patients" where "Firstname" in ('Granny','Skippie','Rinaldo','Justin','Viv')

and "Lastname" like 'M%'



# 3. Write a query to get a list of patients whose RPE start is at moderate intensity.

## Query:

select concat("Patients"."Firstname"||'|| "Patients"."Lastname") Patients\_Moderate\_RPEStart from "Patients"

join "Walking\_Test" WT on "Patients"."WalkTest\_ID"=WT."WalkTest\_ID"

where WT. "Gait\_RPE\_Start " between 4 and 6



4. Write a query by using common table expressions and case statements to display birthyear ranges.

## Query:

with cte as (select date\_part ('year',current\_date) currentyear)
select distinct
case when (cte.currentyear-"Age") between '1940' and '1949' then '1940s'
when (cte.currentyear-"Age") between '1950' and '1959' then '1950s'
when (cte.currentyear-"Age") between '1960' and '1969' then '1960s'
when (cte.currentyear-"Age") between '1970' and '1979' then '1970s'
else 'other'
end birthyearranges



5. Display DM patient names with highest day MAP and night MAP (without using limit).

```
--A common method used to estimate the MAP is the following formula: MAP = DP +
1/3(SP - DP)
Query:
select 'HighestDayMap' as MAP,(bp."24Hr_Day_DBP"+((bp."24Hr_Day_SBP"-
bp."24Hr_Day_DBP")/3)) MAP_value,
concat(a."Firstname"||''||a."Lastname") Patient_Name
from "Patients" a
join "Group" g on a. "Group_ID" = g. "Group_ID"
join "Blood_Pressure" bp on a."BP_ID"=bp."BP_ID"
where g. "Group"='DM' and
(bp."24Hr_Day_DBP"+((bp."24Hr_Day_SBP"-bp."24Hr_Day_DBP")/3))=
(select max(("24Hr_Day_DBP"+(("24Hr_Day_SBP"-"24Hr_Day_DBP")/3))) from
public."Blood_Pressure")
union all
select 'HighestNightMap' as MAP,(bp."24Hr_Night_DBP"+((bp."24Hr_Night_SBP"-
bp."24Hr_Night_DBP")/3)) MAP_value,
concat(a."Firstname"||''||a."Lastname") Patient_Name
from "Patients" a
join "Group" g on a. "Group_ID" = g. "Group_ID"
join "Blood_Pressure" bp on a."BP_ID"=bp."BP_ID"
where g. "Group"='DM' and
(bp."24Hr_Night_DBP"+((bp."24Hr_Night_SBP"-bp."24Hr_Night_DBP")/3))=
```

(select max(("24Hr\_Night\_DBP"+(("24Hr\_Night\_SBP"-"24Hr\_Night\_DBP")/3))) from

public."Blood\_Pressure")



# 6. Create view on table Lab Test by selecting some columns and filter data using Where condition.

## Query:

--creating view

create view "view\_question6" as select "Patient\_ID" Diabetic\_Patients,"Fasting\_Glucose","Insulin" from "Lab\_Test" where "Hb\_A1C">6.5;



--running the view

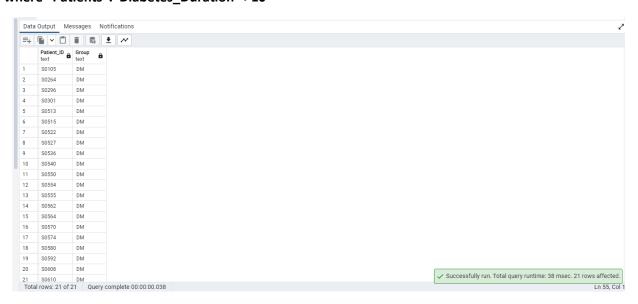
select \* from "view\_question6"



7. Display a list of Patient IDs and their Group whose diabetes duration is greater than 10 years.

## Query:

```
select "Patients"."Patient_ID","Group"."Group" from "Patients"
join "Group" on "Patients"."Group_ID"="Group"."Group_ID"
where "Patients"."Diabetes_Duration" >10
```



8. Write a query to list male patient ids and their names who are above 40 years of age and less than 60 years and have Day BloodPressureSystolic above 120 and Day BloodPressureDiastolic above 80.

```
select "Patients"."Patient_ID",concat("Patients"."Firstname"||''||"Patients"."Lastname")
Male_Patients from "Patients"
```

```
join "Gender" on "Gender"."Gender_ID"="Patients"."Gender_ID"
join "Blood_Pressure" on "Patients"."BP_ID"="Blood_Pressure"."BP_ID"
where "Patients"."Age" > 40
and "Patients"."Age" < 60 and "Gender"."Gender"='Male'
and "Blood_Pressure"."24Hr_Day_SBP">120
and "Blood_Pressure"."24Hr_Day_DBP">80
```



9. Use a function to calculate the percentage of patients according to the lab visited per month.

```
--creating function

create function Calculate_Percentage()

returns table (visitmonth text, Percentage_PatientCount text)

as

$Body$

select to_char(LV."Lab_Visit_Date",'Month') visitmonth,

to_char((count("Patient_ID") * 100.0 / sum(count("Patient_ID")) over()),'fm99D00%') from

"Lab_Visit" LV

join "Link_Reference" LR on LV."Lab_visit_ID" = LR."Lab_visit_ID"

join "Patients" on LR."Link_Reference_ID"="Patients"."Link_Reference_ID"

group by visitmonth

$Body$

language sql;
```



#### --calling function

#### select \* from Calculate\_Percentage()



## 10. Count of patients by first letter of firstname.

#### Query:

select left ("Firstname",1) FirstLetter\_Firstname, count("Patient\_ID") count\_Patients from "Patients" group by FirstLetter\_Firstname



11. write a query to get the list of patients whose lipid test value is null

### Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT (a."Firstname"||''|| a."Lastname")
FROM "Patients" AS a
RIGHT JOIN "Lipid_Lab_Test" AS b
ON a."Patient_ID"= b."Patient_ID"
WHERE b."Fasting_Cholestrol" is null
OR b."Fasting_HDL" is null
```

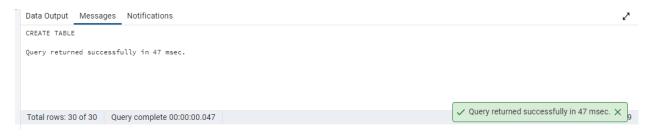
OR b. "Fasting\_LDL" is null;



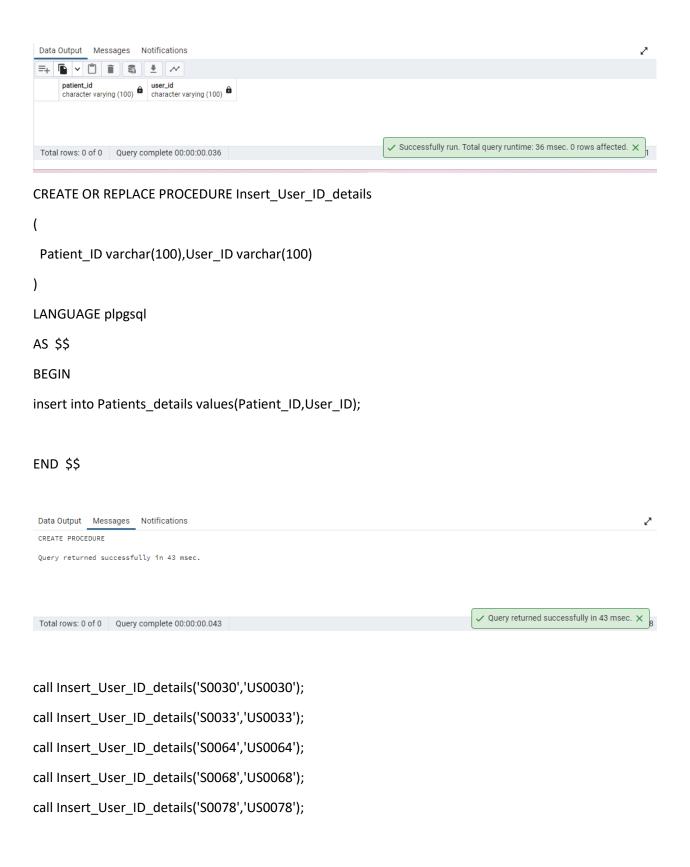
## 12. Create a stored procedure to make user ids for the given patient id.

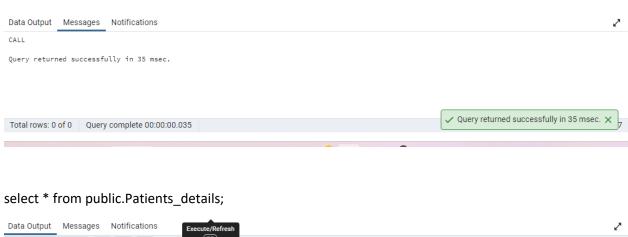
## Query:

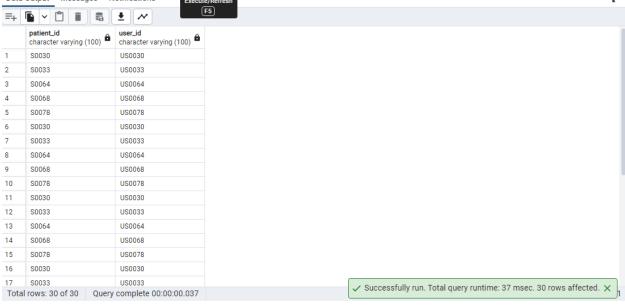
create table Patients\_details(Patient\_ID varchar(100),User\_ID varchar(100));



select \* from public. "Patients\_details";







## 13. Show the position of the letter 'r' in the Patient's name.

## Query:

SELECT concat("Firstname",' ',"Lastname") AS patient\_name , strpos (concat("Firstname",' ',"Lastname"),'r') AS "position\_r\_letter"

FROM "Patients";



## 14. Calculate the patient's birth year in descending order.

### Query:

Select concat ("Firstname" | | ' ' | | "Lastname")As "Patient\_Fullname",

EXTRACT(YEAR FROM current\_Date) - "Age" as "Birth\_Year" from "Patients"

order by "Birth\_Year" desc;



#### 15. Find the patients that have eye damage due to diabetes.

#### Query:

SELECT CONCAT (b."Firstname"||''|| b."Lastname")DM\_Patients\_with\_eye\_damage

FROM "Patients" as b

Inner Join "Group"a

On b. "Group\_ID" = a. "Group\_ID"

Inner join "Opthalmology" as c

on b. "Opthal\_ID"=c."Opthal\_ID"

Where "Group"= 'DM' And "Diabetic\_Retinopathy">0 Or "Macular\_Edema">0;



# 16. Query to classify Gait RPE End into 5 categories as per the intensity. (Hint: Use of CASE Statement

### Query:

select distinct case when (WT."Gait\_RPE\_End " =0) then 'Rest' when (WT."Gait\_RPE\_End " between 1 and 3 ) then 'Easy Intensity' when (WT."Gait\_RPE\_End " between 4 and 6 ) then 'Moderate Intensity' when (WT."Gait\_RPE\_End " between 7 and 9 ) then 'Hard Intensity' else 'Effort intensity' end as "intensity\_category" from "Patients" join "Walking\_Test" WT on "Patients"."WalkTest\_ID"=WT."WalkTest\_ID"



#### 17. Create view on patient table with check constraint condition.

#### Query:

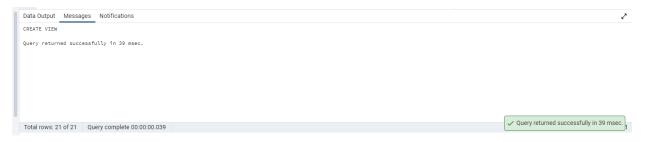
--creating view

create view view\_patient\_table as

select \* from "Patients"

where "Diabetes\_Duration">10

with check option;



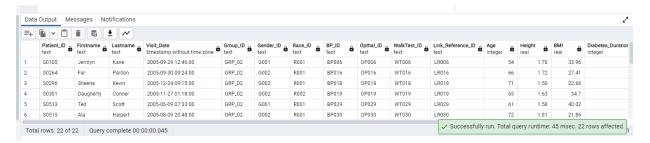
#### --verifying the check option

insert into view\_patient\_table ("Patient\_ID","Firstname","Lastname","Diabetes\_Duration")
values ('s00','test','test','2');



#### --calling the view

select \* from view\_patient\_table;



#### 18. Calculate the patient's current age.

Select concat ("Firstname" ||' '|| "Lastname")As "Fullname",((

Extract (Year from current\_date)- Extract (Year from "Visit\_Date"))+"Age")

as current\_age from "Patients";



# 19. Write a query to display Mr. or Ms. as prefix to patients' names with respect to gender.

## Query:

Select Case WHEN b."Gender" = 'Male'

THEN concat ('Mr.'||a."Firstname" ||' '|| a."Lastname")

when b."Gender" = 'Female'

THEN concat ('Mrs.'||a."Firstname" ||' '|| a."Lastname")

END AS PREFIX from

"Patients"a inner join "Gender" b

on a. "Gender\_ID" = b. "Gender\_ID";



20. Write a query to get DM patient names whose distance is greater than 400 and speed is greater than 1.

```
select concat (a."Firstname" | | ' ' | | a."Lastname")As "Fullname"

from "Patients"a

inner join "Group"b

on a."Group_ID"= b."Group_ID"

inner join "Walking_Test"c

on a."WalkTest_ID" = c."WalkTest_ID"

WHERE b."Group"='DM' and c."Gait_DT_Distance" > 400 and c."Gait_DT_Speed" > 1;
```



# 21. Create a trigger to raise notice and prevent the deletion of a record from a view.

## Query:

#### Create view for patient table

**CREATE VIEW PatientsView** 

AS

SELECT pnt."Patient\_ID",pnt."Firstname", pnt."Lastname", pnt."Visit\_Date",pnt."Age", pnt."Height", pnt."BMI",

grp."Group",gnr."Gender",race."Race",bp."24Hr\_Day\_SBP",bp."24Hr\_Day\_DBP",bp."24Hr\_Day\_HR", opt."Diabetic\_Retinopathy", opt."Macular\_Edema", Ir."Lipid\_ID", Ir."Lab\_ID"

FROM public."Patients" AS pnt

INNER JOIN public. "Group" AS grp ON pnt. "Group ID" = grp. "Group ID"

INNER JOIN public. "Gender" AS gnr ON pnt. "Gender\_ID" = gnr. "Gender\_ID"

INNER JOIN public. "Race" AS race ON pnt. "Race ID" = race. "Race ID"

INNER JOIN public. "Blood\_Pressure" AS bp ON pnt. "BP\_ID" = bp. "BP\_ID"

INNER JOIN public. "Opthalmology" AS opt ON pnt. "Opthal\_ID" = opt. "Opthal\_ID"

INNER JOIN public."Link Reference AS Ir ON pnt."Link Reference ID" = Ir."Link Reference ID"

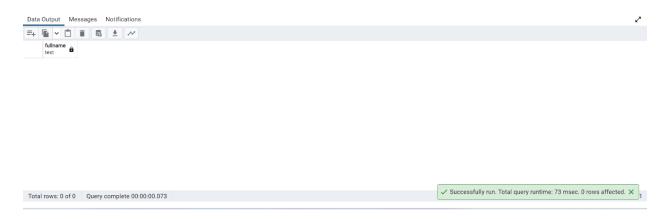
#### Create trigger to prevent delete record from view

CREATE TRIGGER TG\_PATIENT\_PREVENT\_DELETE INSTEAD OF DELETE

```
ON PatientsView
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE patient_prevent_delete();
CREATE FUNCTION patient_prevent_delete()
RETURNS TRIGGER
AS $$
BEGIN
RAISE EXCEPTION 'You cannot delete records from View';
END;
$$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
-- Test Delete record operation--
delete from patientsview where "Patient_ID"='S0030';
       delete from patientsview where "Patient ID"='S0030';
 108
 Data Output Messages Notifications
 ERROR: You cannot delete records from View
 CONTEXT: PL/pgSQL function patient_prevent_delete() line 3 at RAISE
 SQL state: P0001
```

22. Select the patient's full name with a name starting with 's' followed by any character, followed by 'r', followed by any character, followed by b.

```
Select Concat("Firstname",' ',"Lastname") As Fullname from public."Patients" where "Firstname" like 's_r_b';
```



## 23. write a query to get which race has the maximum number of Diabetic patients.

## Query:

select R."Race" Race\_with\_Max\_DMpatients,count(pt."Patient\_ID") Number\_Of\_DiabeticPatients from "Patients" pt

join "Race" R on R. "Race\_ID" = pt. "Race\_ID"

join "Group" Gr on pt. "Group\_ID" =Gr. "Group\_ID" where Gr. "Group"='DM'

group by

R."Race" order by count(pt."Patient\_ID") desc limit



#### 24. Identify the patient count by Gender and Race combination.

```
SELECT gnr."Gender",race."Race", count(pnt."Patient_ID")
FROM public."Patients" AS pnt
INNER JOIN public."Gender" AS gnr ON pnt."Gender_ID" = gnr."Gender_ID"
INNER JOIN public."Race" AS race ON pnt."Race_ID" = race."Race_ID"
group by gnr."Gender",race."Race" order by gnr."Gender",race."Race";
```

✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 47 msec. 2 rows affected. X



## 25.Get the number of patients in the year 2005 in each of the Genesis and Cultivate labs.

### Query:

SELECT Iv."Lab\_names", count(pnt."Patient\_ID")

FROM public."Patients" pnt

INNER JOIN public."Link\_Reference" Ir ON pnt."Link\_Reference\_ID" = Ir."Link\_Reference\_ID"

INNER JOIN public."Lab\_Visit" as Iv ON Ir."Lab\_visit\_ID" = Iv."Lab\_visit\_ID"

AND "Lab\_names" IN ('Cultivate Lab','Genesis Lab')

AND date\_part('year', "Lab\_Visit\_Date")::integer = '2005'

group by "Lab\_names";

Data Output Messages Notifications

| Lab\_names | count | lab\_names | count | lab\_names | lab\_n

# 26. Write a query to get a list of patient IDs' and their Fasting Cholesterol in February 2006.

#### Query:

SELECT pnt."Patient\_ID", Ilt."Fasting\_Cholestrol"
FROM public."Patients" pnt

Total rows: 2 of 2 Query complete 00:00:00.047

INNER JOIN public."Link\_Reference" Ir ON pnt."Link\_Reference\_ID" = Ir."Link\_Reference\_ID"

INNER JOIN public. "Lipid Lab Test" as Ilt ON Ir. "Lipid ID" = Ilt. "Lipid ID"

INNER JOIN public."Lab\_Visit" as Iv ON Ir."Lab\_visit\_ID" = Iv."Lab\_visit\_ID"

AND to\_char("Lab\_Visit\_Date", 'YYYY-MM') = '2006-02';



SELECT CONCAT ("Firstname", '', "Lastname") Patients\_Name FROM public."Patients" where "Firstname"~\*'^t';



# 27. Write a query to get a list of patients whose first names is starting with the letter T

#### Query:

SELECT CONCAT ("Firstname", '', "Lastname") Patients\_Name FROM public."Patients" where "Firstname"~\*'^t;



# 28. Find a list of Male patients whose age is more than 60 whose, BMI is more than 18.5, and whose height is more than e 1.5 M.

#### Query:

SELECT CONCAT("Firstname", '', "Lastname") AS "MalePatients",a."Age",a."BMI",a."Height"

FROM public."Patients" AS a INNER JOIN public."Gender" AS b ON a."Gender\_ID"=b."Gender\_ID"

where b."Gender"='Male' and a."Age">60 and a."BMI">18.5 and a."Height">1.5;



### 29. Display the patient names and ages whose age is more than 60 years.

#### Query:

SELECT CONCAT ("Firstname", '', "Lastname") AS "Fullname", "Age" FROM public. "Patients" WHERE "Age">60;



# 30. Write a query to get the number of patients who visited the Lab between 9 am to 12 am.

## Query:

```
SELECT count(pnt."Patient_ID")
FROM public."Patients" pnt
INNER JOIN public."Link_Reference" Ir ON pnt."Link_Reference_ID" = Ir."Link_Reference_ID"
INNER JOIN public."Lab_Visit" as Iv ON Ir."Lab_visit_ID" = Iv."Lab_visit_ID"
AND date_part('hours', "Lab_Visit_Date")::integer BETWEEN 9 and 12;
```

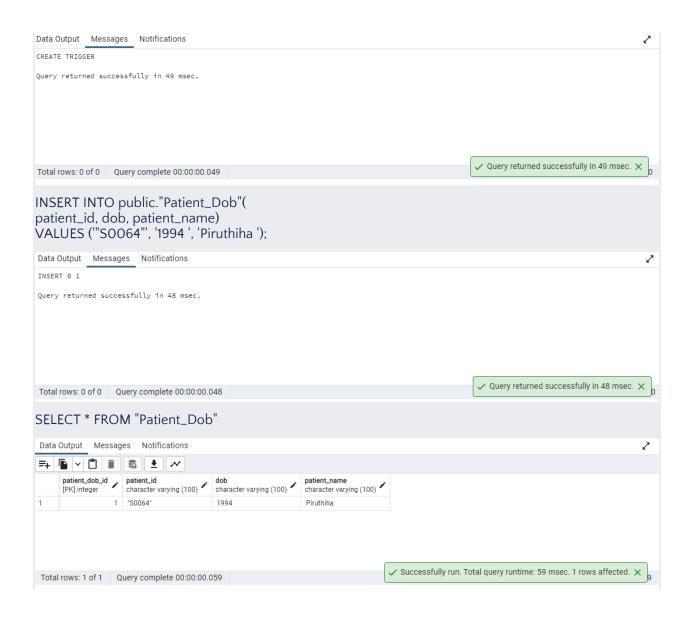


31. Write a trigger that calls a function, for checking space and case for two columns or more before you add new data to a table.

#### Query:

drop table IF EXISTS Public."Patient\_Dob";

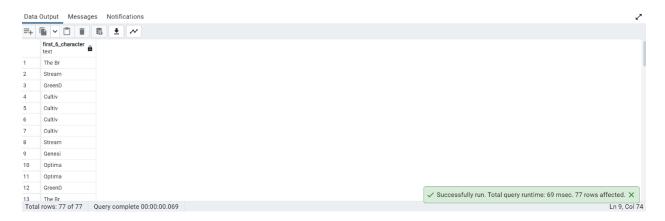




## 32. Display the first 6 characters of the lab names.

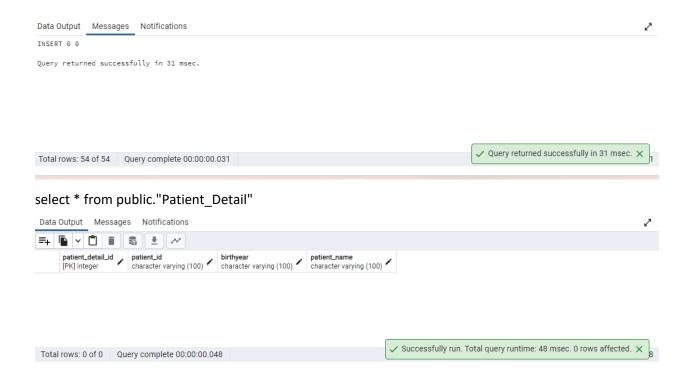
## Query:

Select left ("Lab\_names",6) as first\_6\_character from public."Lab\_Visit";

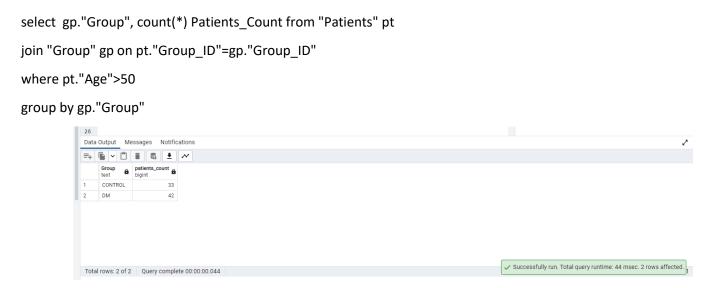


# 33. Write a query to create a table to get patients' demographic details whose birth year is 1939. Name the table as "Patient Detail"

```
CREATE TABLE Public. "Patient_Detail" (
Patient Detail id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
Patient_ID VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
Birthyear VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
Patient_Name VARCHAR(100) NULL
);
  Data Output Messages Notifications
  CREATE TABLE
 Query returned successfully in 52 msec.
                                                                                                ✓ Query returned successfully in 52 msec.
Total rows: 77 of 77 Query complete 00:00:00.052
INSERT INTO public. "Patient_Detail"(
patient_id, birthyear, patient_name)
SELECT patient_id,date_part('YEAR',dt), "Patient_Name" FROM
SELECT "Patients". "Patient_ID" as "patient_id", now()::date - "Patients". "Age" *365 AS
"dt",concat("Firstname", "Lastname") as "Patient_Name"
FROM "Patients"
) AS FOO
where date_part('YEAR',dt) = 1939;
```



## 34. Write a query to get the number of patients above age 50 in each group



35. Write a query to find the number of patients visited each month. (Display with month Name)

### Query:

```
SELECT TO_CHAR(to_date(CAST("Visit_Date" AS

TEXT),'YYYY-MM-DD'),'Month') AS Month_name,

COUNT(*) As No_Patients

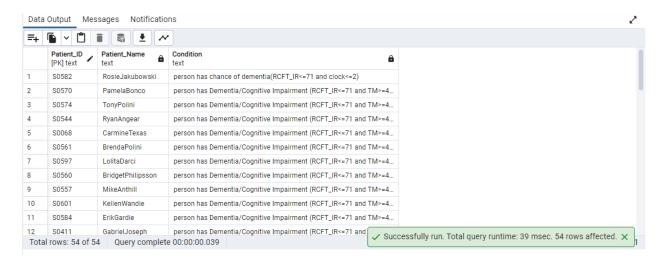
FROM "Patients"

Group by 1;
```



36. Write a query to get a number of visual/motor dementia patients who have any 2 abnormal conditions. (Display with condition name). (dementia/cognitive impairment: any patient who has any two abnormal test results).

```
select pt."Patient_ID", concat(pt."Firstname",pt."Lastname") as "Patient_Name", case when (vl."RCFT_IR"<=71 and vl."Clock"<=2) then 'person has chance of dementia(RCFT_IR<=71 and clock<=2)' when (vl."RCFT_IR"<=71 and vl."TM">=42) then 'person has Dementia/Cognitive Impairment (RCFT_IR<=71 and TM>=42)' end as "Condition" from public. "Patients" pt join "Link_Reference" Ir on pt."Link_Reference_ID"=Ir."Link_Reference_ID" join "Visual/Motor_Cog" vl on vl."VM_ID"=Ir."VM_ID" where (vl."RCFT_IR"<=71 and vl."Clock"<=2) or (vl."RCFT_IR"<=71 and vl."TM">=42) order by vl."Clock" asc
```



## 37. Write a query to get a list of patient IDs whose fasting glucose is 80, 85, and 89.

### Query:

SELECT "Patient\_ID", "Fasting\_Glucose" from public. "Lab\_Test" where "Fasting\_Glucose" in (80,85,89)

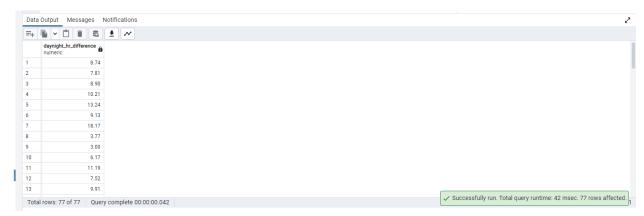


## 38. calculate the difference between Day and night HR. (Display 2 decimal only)

#### Query:

select round(cast(("24Hr\_Day\_HR"-"24Hr\_Night\_HR") as decimal),2) DayNight\_HR\_difference

from public. "Blood\_Pressure"



39. Find out the tables where column Patient\_ID is present. (Display column position number with respective table also)

## Query:

SELECT ORDINAL\_POSITION AS column\_position,tables.table\_name FROM information\_schema.tables AS tables JOIN information\_schema.columns AS columns ON columns.table\_name = tables.table\_name AND columns.table\_schema = tables.table\_schema WHERE columns.column\_name = 'Patient\_ID' ORDER BY tables.table\_name;



40. Display the first name and Last name of patients whose Race is Latino.

```
Select P. "Firstname", P. "Lastname", R. "Race"
from public. "Patients" P, public. "Race" R
Where P. "Race_ID" = R. "Race_ID"
and R. "Race"='Latino'
  Data Output Messages Notifications
  =+ (a) ∨ (b) (a) (b) (b) (b) (c) (
                  Firstname text Lastname text Race text
                 Daugherty Conner
                                                                                                   Latino
                Joesph Long
                                                                                                    Latino
                 Ryan Angear
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 ✓ Successfully run. Total query runtime: 51 msec. 3 rows affected. X
```

## 41. write a guery to get the number of patients whose urine creatinine is in a normal range (Gender wise).

#### Query:

Total rows: 3 of 3 Query complete 00:00:00.051

```
select G. "Gender", count (P. "Patient ID") from "Patients" P
inner join "Link_Reference" LF on LF. "Link_Reference_ID" = P. "Link_Reference_ID"
inner join "Urine Test" UT on UT. "Urine ID"=LF. "Urine ID"
inner join "Gender" G on G. "Gender_ID" = P. "Gender_ID"
where UT. "Creatinine" between 65.4 and 119.3 and G. "Gender"='Male'
group by G."Gender"
union
select G."Gender",count(P."Patient_ID") from "Patients" P
inner join "Link_Reference" LF on LF. "Link_Reference_ID" = P. "Link_Reference_ID"
inner join "Urine Test" UT on UT. "Urine ID"=LF. "Urine ID"
inner join "Gender" G on G. "Gender_ID" = P. "Gender_ID"
where UT."Creatinine" between 52.2 and 91.9 and G."Gender"='Female'
```

#### group by G. "Gender"



## 42. Write a query to update id LB002 with the lab name Cultivate Lab.

## Query:

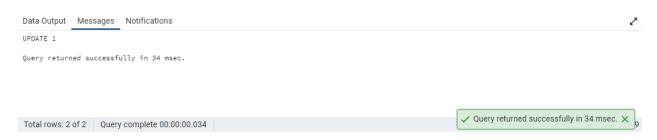
#### **UPDATING:**

```
update "Lab_Visit" LV set "Lab_names"='Cultivate Lab'

from "Link_Reference" LR

inner join "Lab_Test" LT on LT."Lab_ID"=LR."Lab_ID"

where LR."Lab_visit_ID" = LV."Lab_visit_ID" and LT."Lab_ID"='LB002'
```



#### **VIEWING THE RESULT:**

select LV.\*

from "Lab\_Visit" LV

inner join "Link\_Reference" LR on LR."Lab\_visit\_ID" = LV."Lab\_visit\_ID"

inner join "Lab\_Test" LT on LT."Lab\_ID"=LR."Lab\_ID"

where LT."Lab\_ID"='LB002';



# 43. Create an index on any table and use explain analyze to show differences if any.

## Query:

CREATE INDEX idx\_Patient\_ID ON "Patients"("Patient\_ID");

EXPLAIN (ANALYZE) SELECT \* from public."Patients"



# 44. Write a query to split the lab visit date into two different columns lab\_visit\_date and lab\_visit\_time.

#### Query:

Select P."Firstname",P."Lastname",cast(LV."Lab\_Visit\_Date" as Date) as "lab\_visit\_date", cast(LV."Lab\_Visit\_Date" as time) "lab\_visit\_time"

from "Lab\_Visit" LV

inner join "Link\_Reference" LR on LR."Lab\_visit\_ID" = LV."Lab\_visit\_ID"

inner join "Lab\_Test" LT on LT."Lab\_ID"=LR."Lab\_ID"

inner join "Patients" P on P. "Link\_Reference\_ID" =LR. "Link\_Reference\_ID"



## 45. Please go through the below screenshot and create the exact output

#### Query:

select cast(translate("Patient\_ID",'S',")as int) as "pat\_id", bool\_and((cast((translate("Patient\_ID",'S',")) as int) % 2) = 0) as "even",

bool\_and((cast((translate("Patient\_ID",'S',") ) as int) % 2) != 0) as "odd"

from public."Patients"

group by "Patient\_ID"



## 46. Calculate the Number of Diabetic Male and Female patients who are Anemic.

#### Query:

select G."Gender",count(GP."Group") "Diabetic\_Count" from "Patients" P
inner join "Gender" G on G."Gender\_ID"=P."Gender\_ID"
inner join "Lab\_Test" LT on LT."Patient\_ID"=P."Patient\_ID"
inner join "Group" GP on GP."Group\_ID"=P."Group\_ID" and G."Gender"='Male'

```
where GP."Group"='DM' and LT."Hgb" < 13.2
group by G."Gender"
union
select G."Gender",count(GP."Group") "Diabetic_Count" from "Patients" P
inner join "Gender" G on G."Gender_ID"=P."Gender_ID"
inner join "Lab_Test" LT on LT."Patient_ID"=P."Patient_ID"
inner join "Group" GP on GP."Group_ID"=P."Group_ID" and G."Gender"='Female'
where GP."Group"='DM' and LT."Hgb" < 11.6
group by G."Gender"
```



47. Write a query to display the Patient\_ID, last name, and the position of the substring 'an' in the last name column for those patients who have a substring 'an'.

#### Query:

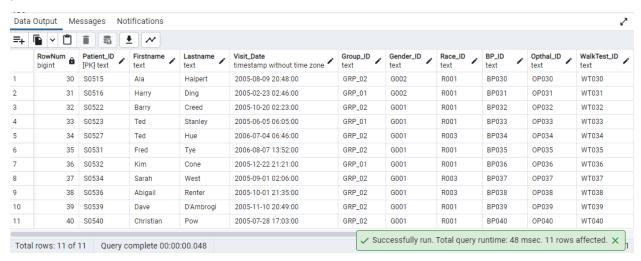
select "Lastname", position('an' in "Lastname") "Position of 'an'" from public. "Patients" where substring("Lastname", position('an' in "Lastname"),2)='an'



## 48.List of patients from rows 30-40 without using the where condition.

## Query:

select \* from (select row\_number() OVER (ORDER BY "Patient\_ID") AS "RowNum",\* from public."Patients" ) fnl where fnl."RowNum" between 30 and 40



# 49. Find all patients whose last name contains the text either Mc or Bu using Regular expression matches.

#### Query:

SELECT "Lastname" FROM public. "Patients" WHERE "Lastname" ~ '^(Mc|Bu).\*'



50. Create materialized view with no data, to display no of male and female patients.

## Query:

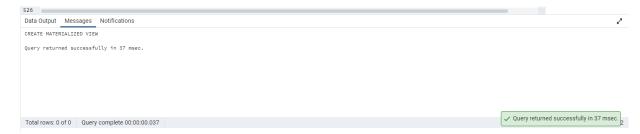
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW Number\_Of\_Gender

AS

select G."Gender",count(G."Gender") "No\_Of\_Gender" from "Patients" P
inner join "Gender" G on G."Gender\_ID"=P."Gender\_ID"

group by G."Gender"

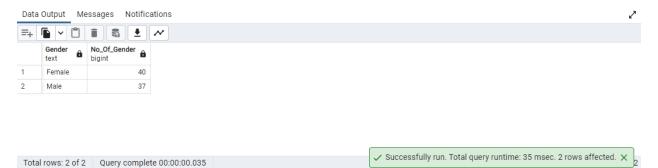
#### WITH NO DATA;



#### REFRESH MATERIALIZED VIEW Number\_Of\_Gender;



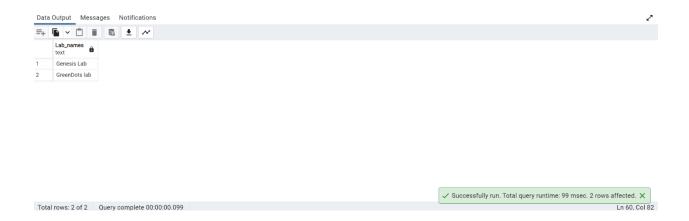
## select \* from Number\_Of\_Gender



## 51.Get a list of unique lab names whose names is starting with G and end with b.

#### Query:

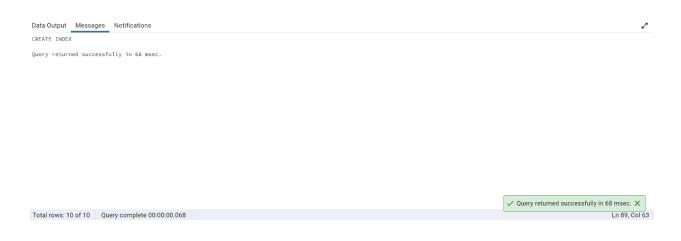
select distinct "Lab\_names" from public. "Lab\_Visit" where "Lab\_names" like'G%b';



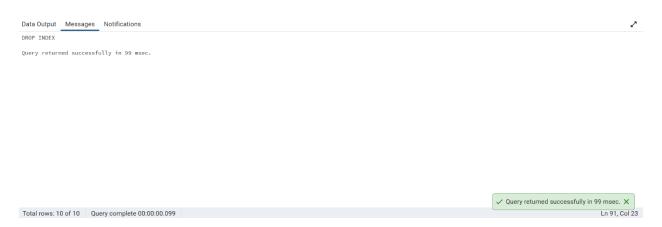
# 52. Write the query to create an Index on table Verbal\_Cognitive by selecting a column and also write the query drop the same index.

### Query:

Create index Verb\_index on public."Verbal\_Cognitive" ("HVLT");



Drop index Verb index;



#### 53. Get the number of patients born in a leap year.

#### Query:

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION is\_leap\_year(year int)
RETURNS BOOLEAN AS \$\$

SELECT (\$1 % 4 = 0) AND ((\$1 % 100 <> 0) or (\$1 % 400 = 0))

\$\$ LANGUAGE sql IMMUTABLE STRICT;

Select count(\*) as leapyear\_born from public."Patients"

where is\_leap\_year(cast(EXTRACT (YEAR FROM CURRENT\_DATE) as int) -"Age" )='true'



## 54. Write a query to get a list of patient IDs from the DM group and above age 60 in sequence.

#### Query:

Select a."Patient\_ID" as DM\_Patient\_ID\_above60, CONCAT (a."Firstname"||''|| a."Lastname")As "Fullname", a."Age" from "Patients"a

Inner join "Group"b on a."Group\_ID"=b."Group\_ID"
where "Group"='DM'
And "Age">'60'
order by "Age" Asc;



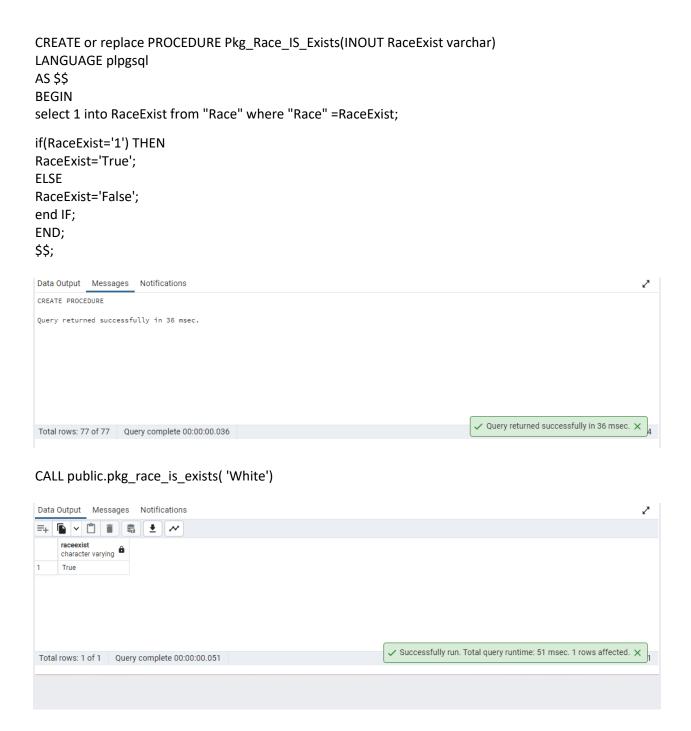
## 55. Find the patient who has the most damage in the eyes with the use of a max function.

#### Query:

Select concat(a."Firstname"||' '||a."Lastname") from "Patients"a
join "Opthalmology"b On a."Opthal\_ID"= b. "Opthal\_ID"
where b."Diabetic\_Retinopathy" =(select max(b."Diabetic\_Retinopathy") from "Opthalmology"b );



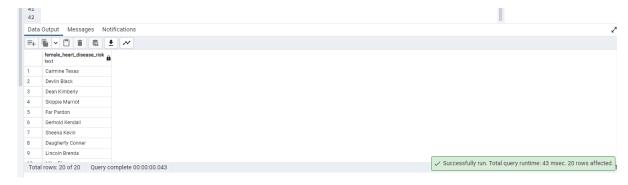
56. Create a procedure for checking if Race exists using an if else statement.



57. Write a query to get a list of female patients who are at risk of heart diseases with the help of Fasting HDL.

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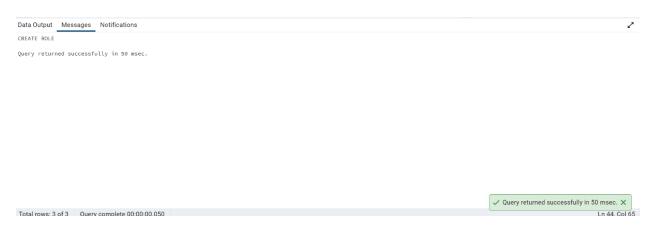
select concat(pt."Firstname"||''||pt."Lastname") Female\_Heart\_Disease\_Risk from "Patients" pt join "Gender" gn on pt."Gender\_ID"=gn."Gender\_ID"
join "Link\_Reference" Ir on pt."Link\_Reference\_ID"=Ir."Link\_Reference\_ID"
join "Lipid\_Lab\_Test" Ilt on Ir."Lipid\_ID"=Ilt."Lipid\_ID"
where gn."Gender"='Female' and Ilt."Fasting\_HDL"<50



#### 58. Create a role via query.

### Query:

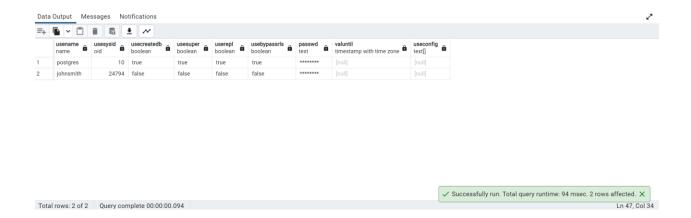
CREATE ROLE Johnsmith with login PASSWORD '<password>';



#### 59. Query to list all the users in the DB.

#### Query:

select \* from pg\_catalog.pg\_user;



## 60. Write a query using the trigger after insert on the lab test table. If the patient has abnormal HbA1C and fasting glucose values.

```
CREATE TRIGGER TG_Labtest
AFTER INSERT ON public."Lab_Test"
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE labtest_abnormal_hba1c_glucose();
drop function labtest_abnormal_hba1c_glucose();
CREATE FUNCTION labtest_abnormal_hba1c_glucose()
RETURNS TRIGGER
AS $BODY$
BEGIN
IF "Hb_A1C" > 5.7 and (NEW."Fasting_Glucose" < 70 OR NEW."Fasting_Glucose" > 100) THEN
RAISE INFO 'Patinet has abnormal HbA1C and fasting glucose values';
END IF;
return new;
END;
$BODY$
LANGUAGE plpgsql;
```



## 61.write a query to get the number of patients for each age bin without using the CASE statement.(Bin size - 5)

#### Query:

--select width\_bucket("Age",5,80,16),"Age" from "Patients"

select count(\*) PatientsCount, concat (width\_bucket("Age",5,80,16)||''||'th'||' '||'AgeBin') agebin\_Number from "Patients"

group by agebin\_Number order by agebin\_Number asc

- -- Explanation
- -- To create a age bin size of 5,
- --'5' is given as the low value for the "width\_bucket" function and '80' is the high value.
- --So, to have equal bin size of 5(80 divided by 5=16) '16' is given as the number of bins to be created.
- --in the result count of patients for each bin postion will be displayed. Eg, 10th bin means, (10\*5=50) age bin 50



 $\checkmark$  Successfully run. Total query runtime: 37 msec. 2 rows affected.  $\times$ 

## 62. Write a query to get the number of patients who have normal platelets for each group.

#### Query:

```
select GP."Group_ID", count(P."Patient_ID") "patients_Count"

from "Patients" P

inner join "Gender" G on G."Gender_ID"=P."Gender_ID"

inner join "Lab_Test" LT on LT."Patient_ID"=P."Patient_ID"

inner join "Link_Reference" LR on LT."Lab_ID"=LR."Lab_ID"

inner join "Group" GP on GP."Group_ID"=P."Group_ID"

where LT."Platelets" between 150 and 450

group by GP."Group_ID"

Data Output Messages Notifications

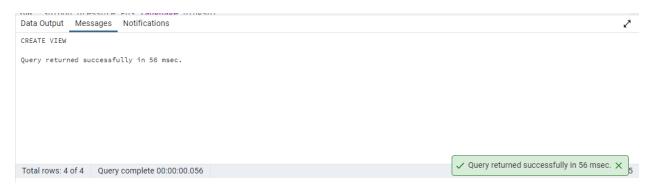
The Croup_ID patients_Count is property pati
```

## 63. Create a trigger on a view of the Blood Pressure table.

#### Query:

Total rows: 2 of 2 Query complete 00:00:00.037

--Creating view for blood\_pressure Table
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW public.blood\_pressure\_view
AS SELECT \* FROM "Blood\_Pressure";



-- Creating function create or replace function blood\_pressure\_Fn() returns trigger as \$blood\_pressure\_Fn\$ begin return null; end;



-- Creating Trigger for blood\_pressure the blood\_pressure\_view create trigger blood\_pressure\_trigger instead of delete on blood\_pressure\_view for each row execute procedure blood\_pressure\_Fn();

#### select \* from blood\_pressure\_view

\$blood\_pressure\_Fn\$ language plpgsql;



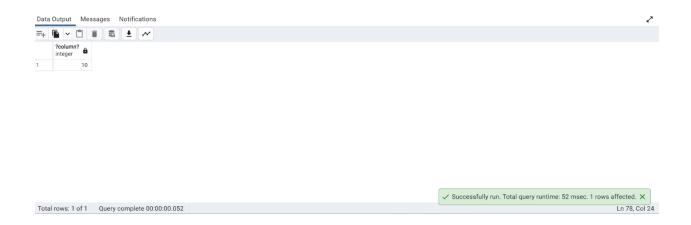
64. Write a query to find the number of Patients whose Gait RPE start is greater than the end and vice versa. (Display exact output as shown below)

### Query:

(select 'RPE\_End>Start' as type,count(\*) from "Walking\_Test"b

65. Create a view without using any schema or table and check the created view using a select statement.

```
create view "Dummy1" as select 10;
select * from "Dummy1";
```



### 66. Display patients names who have the same last name

### Query:

SELECT CONCAT ("Firstname"||' '|| "Lastname")

FROM "Patients"

WHERE "Lastname" in (Select "Lastname"from "Patients"

GROUP BY "Lastname" having count ("Lastname")>1);



### 67. Write a query to get the Sum of Diabetes Duration for Group id 'GRP\_02'.

#### Query:

SELECT Sum ("Diabetes\_Duration")

From "Patients" WHERE "Group\_ID"= 'GRP\_02';



## 68. Write a query to get a patient name who has a chance to have kidney disease with Albumin

#### Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT (a."Firstname"||'|| a."Lastname") As
"Patients_chance_to_have_KidneyDisease_with_Albumin"

from

"Patients" a inner join "Link_Reference" b

on a."Link_Reference_ID" = b."Link_Reference_ID"

inner join "Urine_Test"c

on b."Urine_ID" = C."Urine_ID"

WHERE "Albumin" >='30';
```



### 69. Get the patient's name who has a max speed.

```
select concat(pt."Firstname"||' '||pt."Lastname") from "Patients" pt
join "Walking_Test" wt on wt."WalkTest_ID"=pt."WalkTest_ID"
```

where wt. "Gait\_DT\_Speed" = (select max("Gait\_DT\_Speed") from "Walking\_Test")



#### 70. Write a query to find out the percentage of Lab visits by Lab names.

#### Query:

Select "Lab\_names", to\_char(count(\*) \* 100.0 / sum(count(\*)) over(), 'fm99D00%') Percentage\_Labvisit from "Lab\_Visit" group by "Lab\_names";



## 71. Write a query to get Patient IDs for verbally cognitively impaired who satisfy any 2 conditions.

--(HINT: dementia/cognitive impaired: any patient who has any two abnormal test results).

```
select pt."Patient_ID" VerballyCognitivelyImpaired_2conditions
from "Patients" pt
join "Link_Reference" Ir on pt."Link_Reference_ID"=Ir."Link_Reference_ID"
join "Verbal_Cognitive" vg on vg."VC_ID"=Ir."VC_ID"
where (vg."DS"<13 and "WTAR"<=20)
or ("HVLT"<14 and "WTAR"<=20)
```

or (vg."VF"<42 and "WTAR"<=20)



## 72. Display a list of patients who are memory cognitively impaired with the GDS test and whose diabetes duration is between 5 to 30.

#### Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT (a."Firstname"||''|| a."Lastname")
"Patients_MC_GDStest_Diabities_Duration_Btw_5_and_30"

From "Patients" a

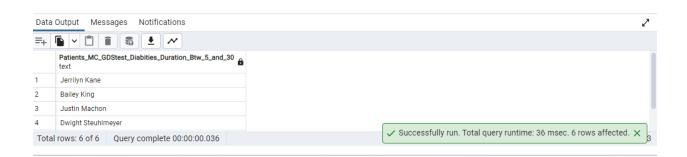
inner join "Link_Reference"b

on a."Link_Reference_ID" = b."Link_Reference_ID"

inner join "Memory_Cognitive" c

on b."MC_ID" = c."MC_ID"

WHERE c. "GDS">=15 and a."Diabetes_Duration" between 5 and 30;
```



## 73. Write a query to the get number of Patient\_IDs who visited between March 2005 and March 2006

### Query:

select count("Patient\_ID")Patients\_visited\_btw\_mar05\_mar06 from public."Patients"
WHERE "Visit\_Date" BETWEEN '2005-03-01' AND '2006-03-31';



### 74. Get the number of patients who visited each lab using the windows function.

#### Query:

```
SELECT Distinct c."Lab_names",count(*)

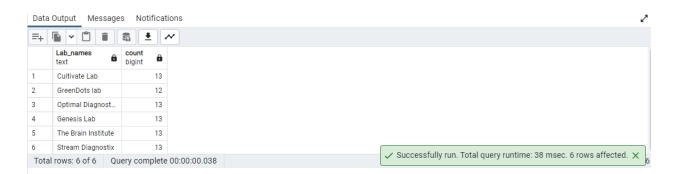
over (PARTITION BY c."Lab_names")

FROM "Lab_Visit" c

INNER JOIN "Link_Reference" b ON c."Lab_visit_ID" = b."Lab_visit_ID"

INNER JOIN "Patients" a ON a."Link_Reference_ID" = b."Link_Reference_ID"

group by c."Lab_visit_ID"
```



75. Find the number of control and DM patients who visited each lab.

```
select gp."Group",lv."Lab_names", count(*) Patients_Count from "Patients" pt join "Group" gp on pt."Group_ID"=gp."Group_ID"
join "Link_Reference" Ir on Ir."Link_Reference_ID"=pt."Link_Reference_ID"
join "Lab_Visit" lv on lv."Lab_visit_ID"=Ir."Lab_visit_ID"
group by gp."Group",lv."Lab_names" order by gp."Group"
```



#### 76. Please go through the below screenshot and create the exact output.

#### Query:

select concat("Patients"."Firstname"||''||"Patients"."Lastname")as "fullname",
length(concat("Patients"."Firstname"||''||"Patients"."Lastname"))+1 as "unknown" from public."Patients"



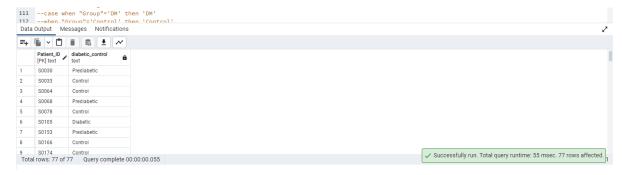
## 77. Write a query to get comma-separated values of patient details .(Use a maximum of 6 columns from different tables)

#### Query:



78. Write a query to determine get the Patient IDs ,in DM and Control groups ,that are in prediabetic stage and label them accordingly.

```
select "Patients"."Patient_ID" ,
case when "Group"='DM' then 'Diabetic'
when "Group"='CONTROL' and "Lab_Test"."Hb_A1C" between 5.7 and 6.4 then 'Prediabetic'
when "Group"='CONTROL' and "Lab_Test"."Hb_A1C" <5.7 then 'Control'
else 'LabResult_Not_Available'
end Diabetic_Control
from "Patients" join "Group" on "Patients"."Group_ID"="Group"."Group_ID"
join "Link_Reference" on "Patients"."Link_Reference_ID"="Link_Reference"."Link_Reference_ID"
join "Lab_Test" on "Lab_Test"."Lab_ID"="Link_Reference"."Lab_ID"
```



### 79. Calculate the Patient's Daytime MAP and Nighttime MAP.

```
select concat("Patients"."Firstname"||''||"Patients"."Lastname") Patients_Name,
round ((Bp."24Hr_Day_DBP"+((Bp."24Hr_Day_SBP"-Bp."24Hr_Day_DBP")/3))) Daytime_MAP,
round ((Bp."24Hr_Night_DBP"+((Bp."24Hr_Night_SBP"-Bp."24Hr_Night_DBP")/3))) Nighttime_MAP
from "Patients" join "Blood_Pressure" Bp
on "Patients"."BP_ID" = Bp."BP_ID"
```



#### 80.Write a query using recursive view

```
CREATE RECURSIVE VIEW Age_factor ("Patient_ID", FullName) AS
SELECT
       "Patient_ID",
       concat("Firstname",' ',"Lastname") as FullName
FROM
       public."Patients"
WHERE
       "Age" = 60
UNION ALL
       SELECT
               pt."Patient_ID",
                       af.FullName||'>'|| af.FullName
               ) AS increasing_age
       FROM
               public."Patients" pt
       INNER JOIN Age_factor af ON pt."Patient_ID"=af."Patient_ID";
```

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