1.write a query to display the patients who

are currently admitted but not discharged .

columns to be included: patient\_no ,

pat\_name ,date\_admitted , room\_location ,

room\_extension ,date\_discharged

logic : inner join the tables Patient

and Room . Get the detais where date\_discharged is null

select patient\_no , pat\_name , date\_admitted , patient.room\_location,

room\_extension , date\_discharged from patient inner join room

on patient.room\_location = room.room\_location where date\_discharged is null

order by patient\_no , pat\_name , date\_admitted , room\_location ,

room\_extension , date\_discharged ;

2. Write a query to display the list of vacant rooms available in the hospital

logic : patient is not discharged then that room in not vacant .

select room\_location , room\_accommodation , room\_extension from room

where room\_location not in ( select room\_location from patient

where date\_discharged is null ) order by room\_location , room\_accommodation

, room\_extension ;

3.write query to display the list of patients who have no charges yet

include the following columns patient\_no , pat\_name , charge .

Display 0.00 for the patients who have no charge .

Use "charge" as alias name for displaying the charge .

Hints: 1 .If the patient is charged . He/She will have an entry in the billed

table .

2.Use COALESCE function for displaying charges .

Logic : Left join the tables patient and billed table .

Get the details of those patients who do not have an entry in the

Billed table .

select patient.patient\_no , pat\_name , coalesce ( charge , 0.00 ) as charge

from patient left join billed on patient.patient\_no = billed.patient\_no

where patient.patient\_no not in ( select patient\_no from billed )

order by patient\_no , pat\_name , charge

4.Write a query to get the maximum salaried and minimum salaried physicians

include phy\_id ,phy\_name , doj

select phy\_id , phy\_name , date\_of\_joining from Physician where

phy\_id in ( select phy\_id from physician where salary = max(salary) ) or

phy\_id in ( select phy\_id from physician where salary = min(salary) )

order by phy\_id , phy\_name , date\_of\_joining

5.write a query to display various items consumed by every patient along

with counts consumed

Display the patient\_no , pat\_name , item\_code , description and

item\_count

Item\_Count should be used as alias for count column .

sort according to patient\_no , pat\_name , item\_code ,

description and item\_count in ascending order .

Logic: inner join the tables patient , billed and item and use group by .

select patient.patient\_no , pat\_name , item.item\_code , description ,

count(bill\_no) as Item\_Count from

patient inner join billed

on patient.patient\_no = billed.patient\_no

inner join item

on billed.item\_code = item.item\_code

group by patient\_no , pat\_name , item\_code , description

order by patient\_no , pat\_name , item\_code , description , Item\_Count

6.write a query to list all patients who have not received any treatments

Display patient\_no , pat\_name and sort in the same order

Hint : patients who received treatment will have an entry in the treats table.

Logic : get those patients from patient table who does not have any entry in

the treats table

select patient\_no , pat\_name from patient

where patient\_no not in ( select patient\_no from treats )

order by patient\_no , pat\_name

7 . Write a query to display the top 2 highest paid physicians .

display : phy\_id , phy\_name ,date\_of\_joining and salary .

select phy\_id , phy\_name , date\_of\_joining , salary from patient

where salary in ( select max(salary) from patient )

or salary in

(( select max(salary) from patient where salary in

(select salary from patient where salary not in

( select max(salary) from patient ))

8.write a query to list the patients who owe the hospital a sum(charge) of

over 200 . Display patient\_no , sum(charge).

Use "total\_charges" as alias name for the sum(charge).

show the results in ascending order of patient\_no , sum(charge)

Hint:the query includes group by , having clause .

select patient\_no , sum(charge) as total\_charges from billed

having total\_charges > 200 group by patient\_no

order by patient\_no , total\_charges