

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

CASE STUDY – PROJECT



Group – 9

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ZOO AND WILDLIFE DATA

- ❖ Create a database for a system that includes information on the number of national parks, zoos, and other animal sanctuaries across the nation and in each individual state. It should keep tabs on all the creatures that are present in the parks, sanctuaries, zoos, and other places mentioned above. The system should also include details on each animal, such as its species, the number of that animal in all of India, the region or state where it is found, its average lifetime, etc. The information about extinct species that were formerly present in India should be specifically recorded in the database. Additionally, it ought to keep tabs on the money, materials, and major areas of expenditure for each wildlife home. It ought to also be able to maintain detailed records about any kind of illness or medical help required by the animals. Migration of animals between different sanctuaries should also be recorded along with the proper reasons. Incorporate all the other necessary details for a valid wildlife database.

RELATIONAL MODEL

country (c_id, name, total_z, total_np, total_ws)

state (s_id, name, total_z, total_np, total_ws, c_id)

zoo (z_id, name, s_id, area_covered)

national_park (np_id, name, s_id, area_covered)

wildlife_sanctuary (ws_id, name, s_id, area_covered)

place (place_id)

animal (animal_id, name, avg_lifespan, animal_description)

animal_list (animal_id, place_id, current_no, past_no)

extinct_animal (animal_id, c_id, total_count)

tourist (place_id, visit_no, ratings, animal_id)

photography_place (place_id, animal_id)

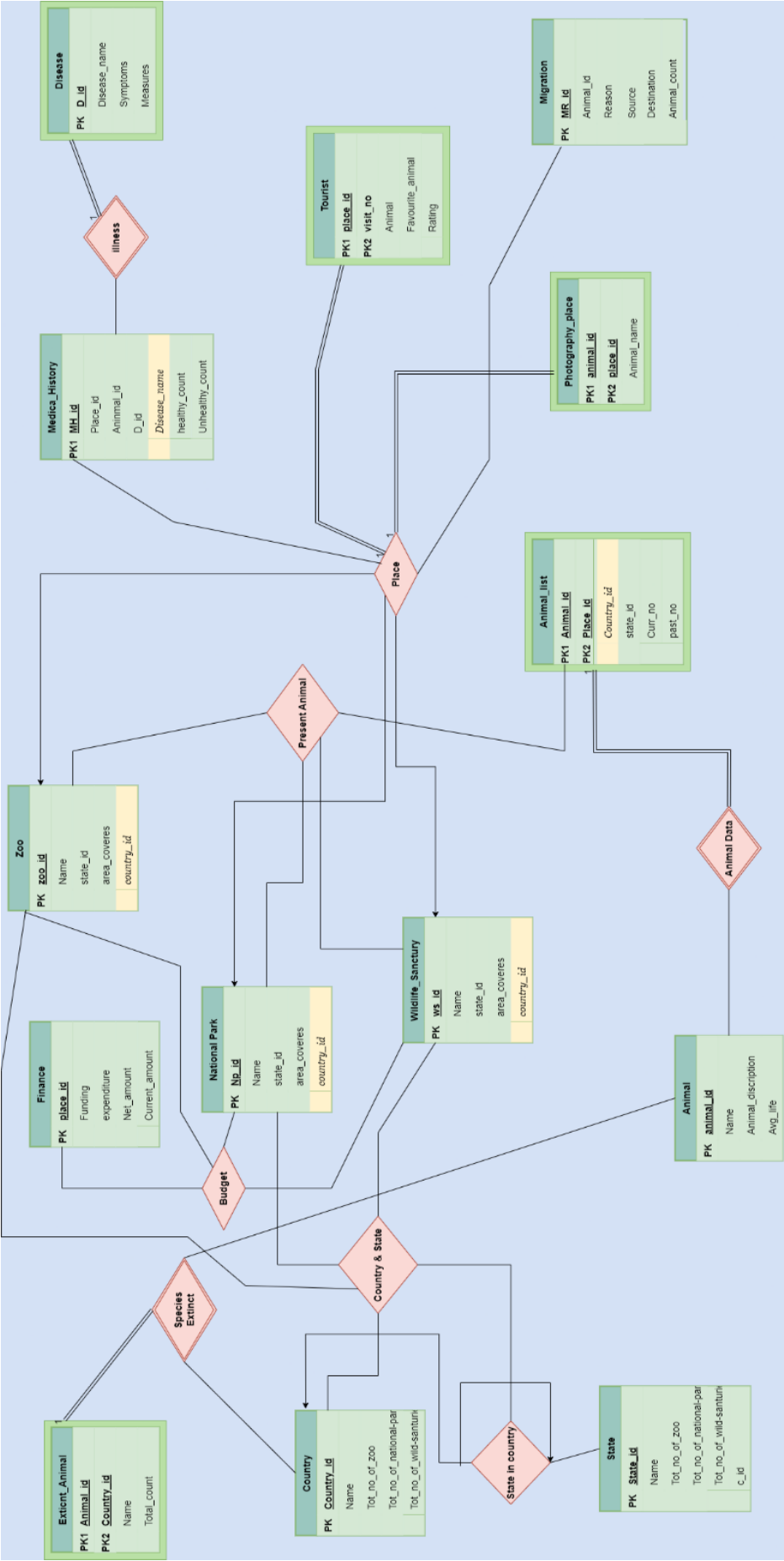
disease (d_id, disease_name, symptoms, measures)

medical_history (mh_id, animal_id, place_id, unhealthy_count, healthy_count, d_id)

migration_record (mr_id, source_id, destination_id, animal_id, animal_count, reason)

finance (place_id, funding, expenditure, current_amount, net_amount)

E-R DIAGRAM



SQL-Queries

Q.1] print finance record who has max net_amount.

select *

from finance

where net_amount = (select max(net_amount)
from finance);

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Browser' pane displays a tree view of database objects, with 'finance' selected under 'Tables (15)'. The main pane shows a SQL query in the 'Query' tab:

```
1 select *
2 from finance
3 where net_amount=(select max(net_amount)
4                   from finance);
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data output' tab displays the result of the query as a table with 6 columns: place_id [PK] integer, funding integer, expenditure integer, current_amount integer, and net_amount integer. The table contains one row of data.

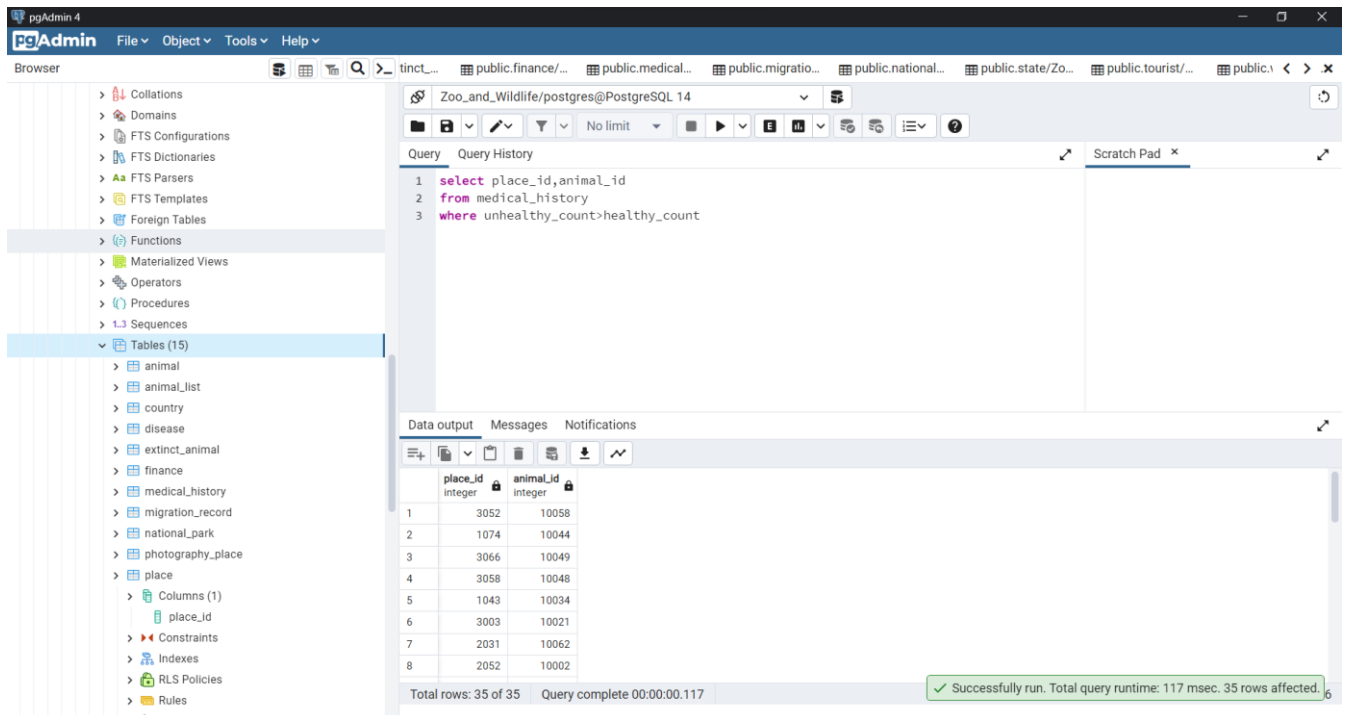
place_id [PK] integer	funding integer	expenditure integer	current_amount integer	net_amount integer	
1	3032	16945221	2673817	19264533	33535937

At the bottom of the interface, the status bar indicates 'Total rows: 1 of 1' and 'Query complete 00:00:00.312'.

Q.2] print place and animal where there are more unhealthy animal than healthy animal

Select place_id, animal_id

From medical_history Where unhealthy_count > healthy_count



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. On the left, the 'Tables (15)' folder is expanded, showing a list of tables including 'animal', 'animal_list', 'country', 'disease', 'extinct_animal', 'finance', 'medical_history', 'migration_record', 'national_park', 'photography_place', 'place', 'place_id', 'place_id_columns', 'place_id_constraints', 'place_id_indexes', 'place_id_policies', and 'place_id_rules'. The 'Query' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 select place_id, animal_id
2 from medical_history
3 where unhealthy_count > healthy_count
```

The 'Data output' tab shows the results of the query, which are 35 rows. The columns are 'place_id' (integer) and 'animal_id' (integer). The results are as follows:

	place_id	animal_id
1	3052	10058
2	1074	10044
3	3066	10049
4	3058	10048
5	1043	10034
6	3003	10021
7	2031	10062
8	2052	10002

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 'Total rows: 35 of 35', 'Query complete 00:00:00.117', and 'Successfully run. Total query runtime: 117 msec. 35 rows affected.'

Q.3] print animal which are found in zoo as well as in national park

select distinct animal_id

from animal_list as a

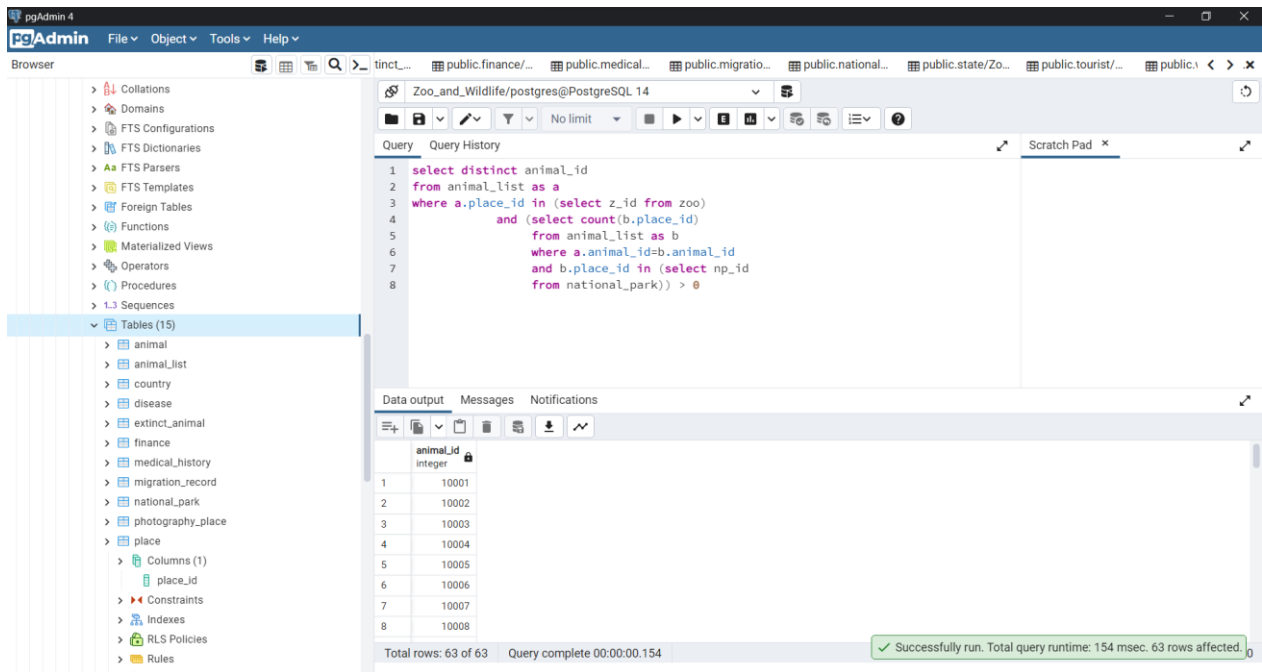
where a.place_id in (select z_id from zoo)

and (select count(b.place_id)

from animal_list as b

where a.animal_id=b.animal_id

and b.place_id in (select np_id from national_park)) > 0



Q.4] find the migration record of the animal who is migrated in from the national park to the zoo and the also the animal count is greater than 10 and expenditure of the zoo is greater than 5437121.

select *

from migration_record

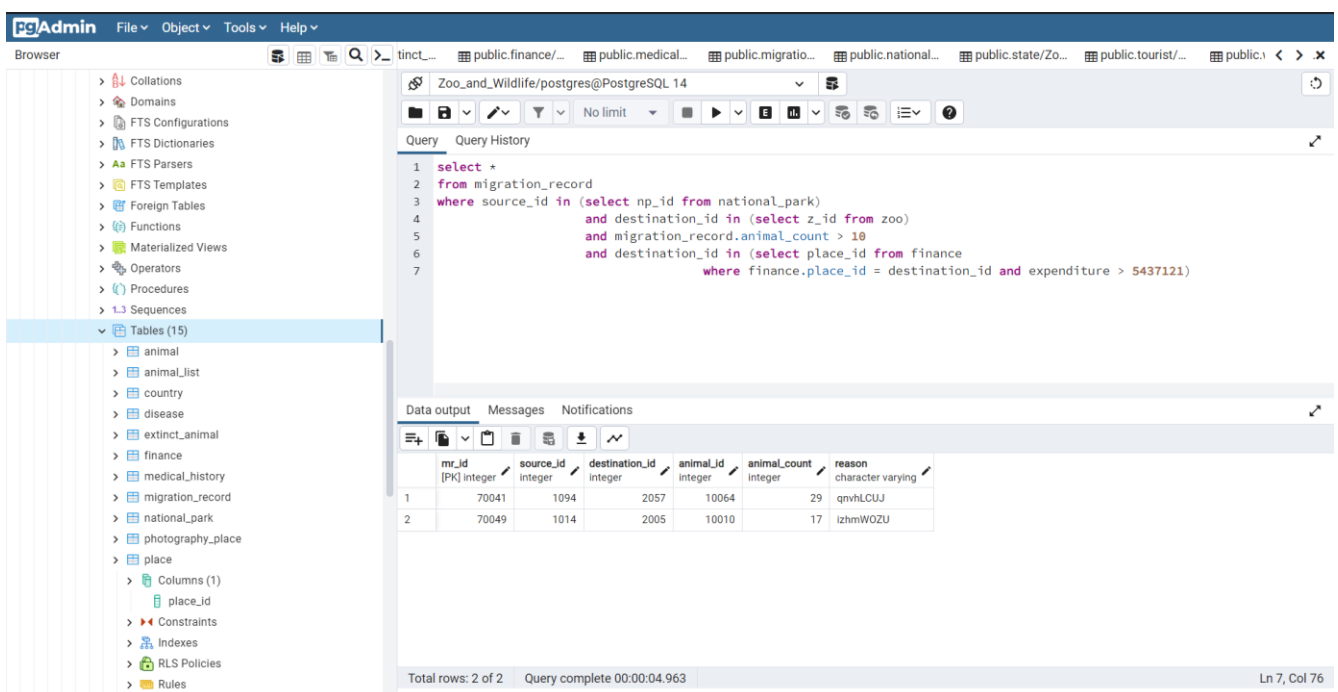
where source_id in (select np_id from national_park)

and destination_id in (select z_id from zoo)

and migration_record.animal_count > 10

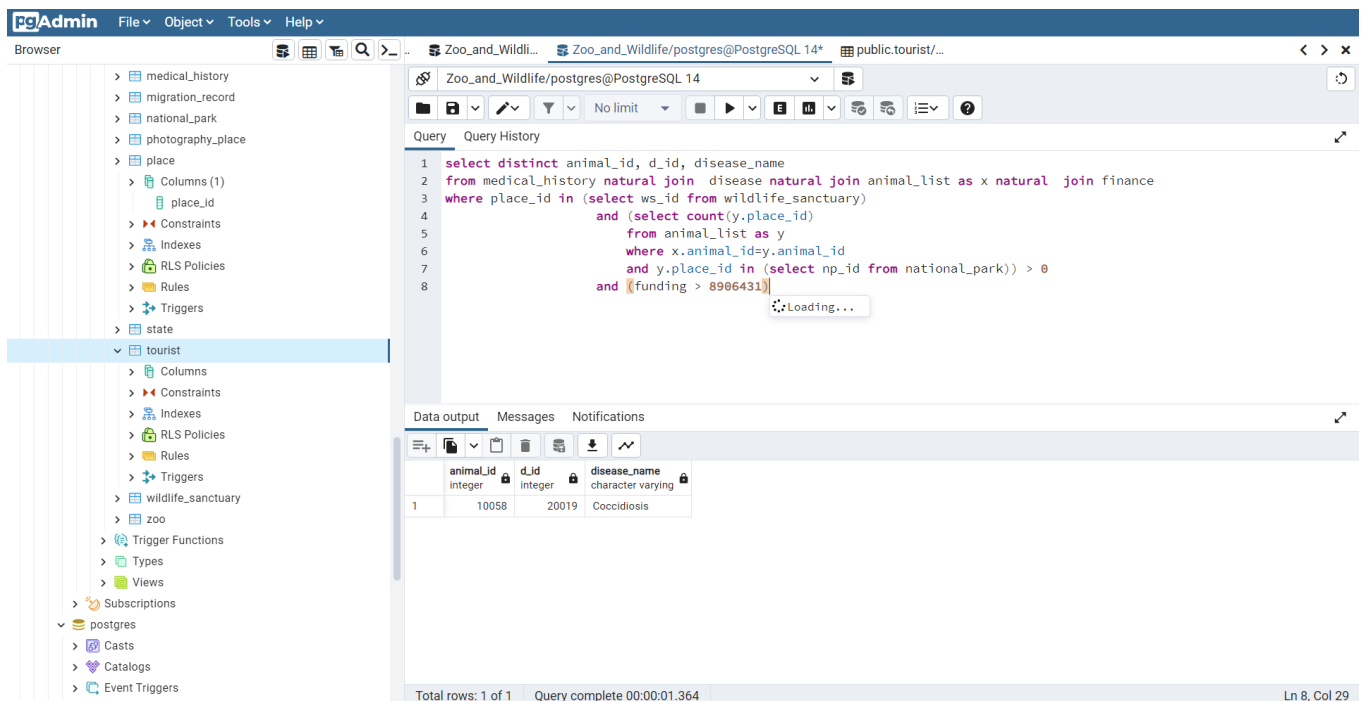
and destination_id in (select place_id from finance

where finance.place_id = destination_id and expenditure > 5437121)



Q.5] Find the animal and the disease of that where the animal should in the wildlife santury as well as in the national park, with the funding greater than 8906431.

```
select distinct animal_id, d_id, disease_name
from medical_history natural join disease natural join animal_list as x natural join finance
where place_id in (select ws_id from wildlife_sanctuary)
        and (select count(y.place_id)
        from animal_list as y
        where x.animal_id=y.animal_id
        and y.place_id in (select np_id from national_park)) > 0
and (funding > 8906431)
```



Q.6] print animal name, avg_lifespan where animal is liked by tourist

```
select distinct(animal_id),name,avg_lifespan
from animal natural join tourist
```


pgAdmin File Object Tools Help

Browser Zoo_and_Wildli... Zoo_and_Wildlife/postgres@PostgreSQL 14* public.tourist/...

medical_history
migration_record
national_park
photography_place
place
Columns (1)
place_id
Constraints
Indexes
RLS Policies
Rules
Triggers
state
tourist
Columns
Constraints
Indexes
RLS Policies
Rules
Triggers
wildlife_sanctuary
zoo
Trigger Functions
Types
Views
Subscriptions
postgres
Catalogs
Event Triggers

Zoo_and_Wildlife/postgres@PostgreSQL 14

No limit

Query Query History

```
1 select distinct (animal_id), name, avg_lifespan  
2 from animal natural join tourist
```

Data output Messages Notifications

	animal_id [PK] integer	name character varying	avg_lifespan double precision
1	10051	crocodile	39.06
2	10027	deer	8.22
3	10064	flamingo	88.17
4	10020	frog	75.09
5	10002	donkey	57.18
6	10007	eagle	34.34
7	10016	cow	48.72
8	10056	wolf	29.35
9	10011	lion	69.48

Total rows: 66 of 66 Query complete 00:00:19.225 Ln 2, Col 33

Thank You