**Lab 2**

Consider the tables given below:

Doctor

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Did | Int | Primary key |
| Dname | Varchar(25) |  |
| Specialization | Varchar(20) | Default ‘general’ |
| Aadhar\_no | Varchar(12) | unique |
| Consultation\_fee | Numeric(5,2) | Constraint c1 Check (Consultation\_fee > 50) |

Treat

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Did | Int | references doctor (did) on delete cascade |
| Pid | Int | references patient (pid) on delete set null |
| Diagnosis | Varchar(30) | Not null |
| Treat\_id | Int |  |
| Treat\_date | date |  |

Patient

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Pid | Int | Primary key |
| Pname | Varchar(25) |  |
| Date\_of\_birth | Date |  |
| Address | Varchar(20) |  |

1. Create the tables as per the instructions given.
2. Using alter command, Add a column called special\_fee with datatype numeric(5,2) to doctor table
3. Using alter command, Add a check constraint to show that special\_fee > consultation\_fee
4. Using alter command, Drop the constraint c1.
5. Using alter command, Add a column aadhar\_number to patient table with unique constraint.
6. Using alter command, include not null constraint to the date\_of\_birth column of patient table.
7. Using alter command, add constraint con1 unique(Treat\_id, Treat\_date)
8. Insert suitable data to the tables.
9. Display a doctor record with the default value inserted.
10. Delete a doctor from doctor table to see the cascade result.
11. Delete a patient from the patient table to see the cascade result.
12. Add a column called city to the doctor table.
13. Find the doctors whose name starts with ‘K’ and ends with ‘n’
14. Find the patients whose name starts with ‘A’ and is followed by 2 characters only.
15. Find the doctors whose name starts with ‘J’ or ‘L’
16. Find the doctors whose specialization is ‘E.N.T’ and consultation fee is more than 60
17. Find the doctors whose specialization is ‘E.N.T’ or consultation fee is more than 60
18. Find the doctors whose consultation fee is between 50 and 100
19. Arrange the doctors in the descending order of name.
20. Arrange the doctors in the descending order of name as well as city.
21. List the specialization of doctors
22. List the specialization of doctors without duplicate values.
23. Find the total number of doctors.
24. Find the number of doctors with ‘E.N.T’ specialization.
25. Find the number of patients who were treated by a doctor with id = 1;
26. Find the maximum consultation fee for a doctor.
27. Find the doctors specialized in ‘E.N.T’, ‘Cardiac’, ’Paediatrics’ (Use IN)
28. Find the maximum consultation fee and minimum consultation fee of doctors.
29. Find the average consultation fee of doctors.
30. Find the sum of special fee of doctors with ‘Paediatrics’ specialization.
31. Display the name of doctors under a column with heading ‘Doctor\_name’ instead of dname which is the name of your column.
32. Display the total fee i.e. special fee + consultation fee, for each doctor. (Use heading ‘total\_fee’)
33. Find the number of doctors with no adhar number given. (i.e. is null).
34. Find the number of doctors with adhar number given. (i.e. is not null)
35. Find the doctors whose consultation fee is greater than 100 and specialization is Accounts or coming from Kollam.
36. Change the order of conditions and operators and find the result.
37. Find the result of the query: select \* from doctor order by 3;
38. Concatenate the name of the doctor with the specialization he/she is having. (e.g. Reghu is specialized in E.N.T.)