Expt No.: 2 Name: Swaranjana Nayak Date: 09/08/2020 Reg. No.: 19BCE0977

# **CYCLE SHEET 2**

#### Aim:

To solve the given problems by implementing in SQL.

# **Hospital Database**

Doctor (<u>Doc\_ID</u>, Doc\_Name, Gender, DOB, Specialist, Qualification, Contact, Address, Dept\_No)

Department (Dept\_No, Dept\_Name, Room\_No, Floor, HOD, Estd\_Date)

Staff (Staff\_ID, Staff\_Name, Category(nurse, lab technician, cashier, security), Designation, DOB, Contact, Address, Dept\_No)

Patient (Pat\_ID, Pat\_Name, DOB, Gender, Contact, Address)

In\_Patient (Pat\_ID, Date\_Of\_Admission, Bed\_No, Start\_Time, End\_Time)

In\_Patient\_Prescription(Pat\_ID, Pres\_ID)

Appointment (App\_ID, Pat\_ID, Doc\_ID, Nurse\_ID, Consult\_Room\_No, Date, Time)

Prescription (Pres\_ID, App\_ID, Date, Time, Diagnosis\_Detail)

Prescribed\_Medicines (Pres\_ID, Medicine\_Name, Dosage, Brand)

Hospital\_Bill (Inv\_No, Inv\_Date, Pat\_ID, Bill\_Amount, Payment\_Type (cash/credit card/debit card), discount)

Lab\_Tests (Test\_ID, Pat\_ID, Date, Time)

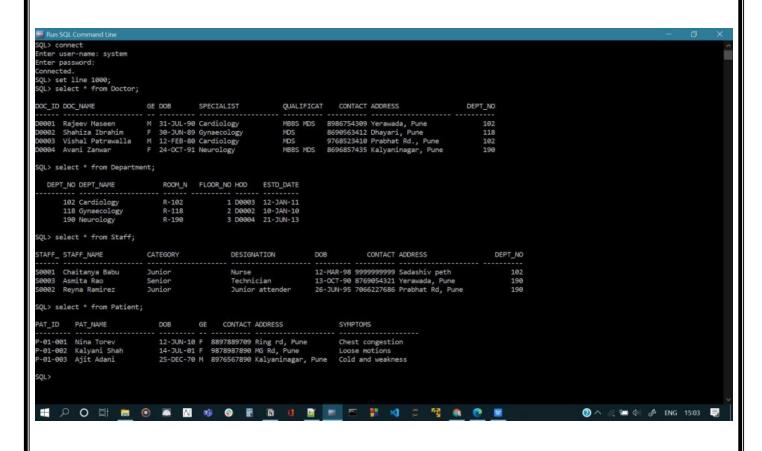
Test\_Results (Test\_ID, TT\_ID, Result)

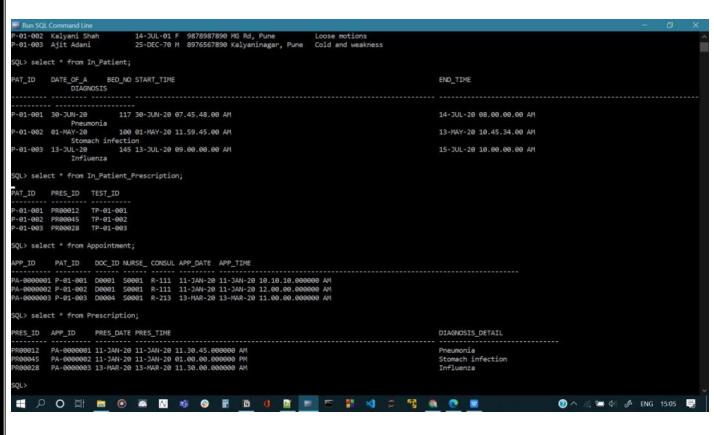
Test\_Types (<u>TT\_ID</u>, Description, Low\_Value, High\_Value, Test\_Method, Technician)

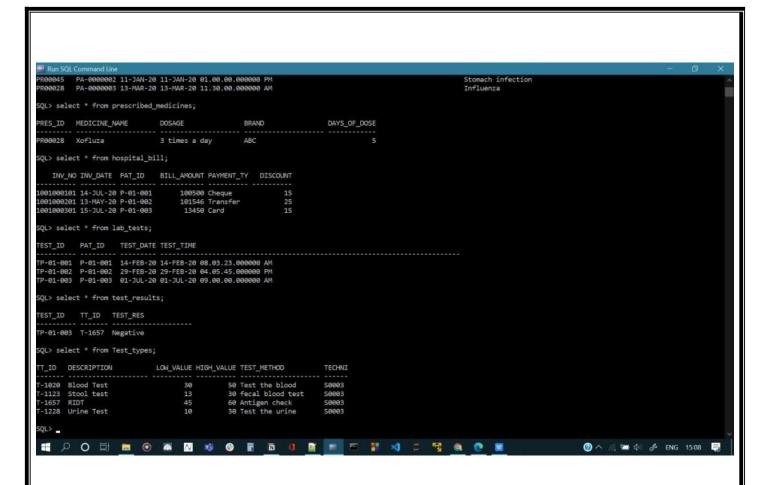
```
Doctor (Doc ID, Doc_Name, Gender, DOB, Specialist, Qualification, Contact, Address, Dept_No)
Department (Nept No., Dept_Name, Room_No, Floor, HOD, Estd_Date)
Staff (Staff_ID, Staff_Name, Category, Designation, DOB, Contact, Address, Dept_No)
Patient (Pat_ID, Pat_Name, DOB, Gender, Contact, Address)
In_Patient (Pat ID, Date Of Admission, Bed_No, Start_Time, End_Time)
In_Patient_Prescription(Pat_II) Pres
Appointment (App_ID, Pat_ID, Doe_ID, Nurse_ID, Consult_Room_No, Date, Time)
Prescription (Pres II), App_ID, Date, Time, Diagnosis_Detail)
Prescribed_Medicines (Pres II), Medicine Name, Dosage, Brand)
Hospital_Bill (Inv_No, Inv_Date, Pat_ID, Bill_Amount, Payment_Type, discount)
Lab_Tests (Test_ID, Pat_ID, Date, Time)
Test_Results (Test_ID, TT_ID, Result)
Test_Types (TT ID, Description, Low_Value, High_Value, Test_Method, Technician)
```

Figure 1: Primary key and foreign keys

# **RECAP**







# **DDL QUERIES**

1. Modify Hospital\_Bill by adding an attribute consulting\_physician and add foreign key constraint for that attribute. Use constraint name for foreign key constraint.

#### Code:

```
SQL> alter table hospital_bill add consulting_physician varchar2(6); Table altered.
```

SQL> select \* from hospital\_bill;

```
INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL

1001000101 14-JUL-20 P-01-001 100500 Cheque 15
1001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer 25
1001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card 15
```

SQL> update hospital\_bill set consulting\_physician = 'D0001' where pat\_id = 'P-01-001'; 1 row updated.

SQL> update hospital\_bill set consulting\_physician = 'D0001' where pat\_id = 'P-01-002'; 1 row updated.

SQL> update hospital\_bill set consulting\_physician = 'D0004' where pat\_id = 'P-01-003'; 1 row updated.

SQL> alter table hospital\_bill add constraint con\_phys\_fk foreign key(consulting\_physician) references Doctor(doc\_id);

Table altered.

```
SQL> select * from hospital_bill;
            INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL
      1001000101 14-JUL-20 P-01-001
                                                             100500 Cheque
                                                                                                        15 D0001
     1001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer
1001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card
                                                                                                     25 D0001
                                                                                                       15 D0004
     Output:
QL> alter table hospital_bill add consulting_physician varchar2(6);
able altered.
QL> select * from hospital_bill;
  INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL
001000101 14-JUL-20 P-01-001 100500 Cheque
001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfe
001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card
                                101546 Transfer 25
13450 Card 15
QL> update table hospital_bill set consulting_physician = 'D0001' where pat_id = 'P-01-001'; pdate table hospital_bill set consulting_physician = 'D0001' where pat_id = 'P-01-001'
RROR at line 1:
RA-00903: invalid table name
QL> update hospital_bill set consulting_physician = 'D0001' where pat_id = 'P-01-001';
row updated.
SQL> update hospital_bill set consulting_physician = 'D0001' where pat_id = 'P-01-002';
SQL> update hospital_bill set consulting_physician = 'D0004' where pat_id = 'P-01-003';
QL> select * from hospital_bill;
  INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL
.001000101 14-JUL-20 P-01-001 100500 Cheque
.001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer
.001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card
■ P O 両 ■ ⑥ ▲ N 🐧 ● 厨 🐧 Ø 🗷 🕦 🥞 🗷 🐧 🦚 🥷 💆 🗷 💮 🗸 ● N O 1529 👼
1001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002
1001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003
                                  101546 Transfer
13450 Card
QL> alter table hospital_bill add constraint con_phys_fk foreign key(consulting_physician) references Doctor(doc_id);
able altered.
QL> select * from hospital_bill;
  INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL
001000101 14-JUL-20 P-01-001 100500 Cheque
001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer
001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card
001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002
001000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003
```

# 2. In Patient table, replace address with three attributes namely street, city and pincode.

#### Code:

```
SQL> alter table patient drop column address;
```

Table altered.

SQL> alter table Patient add street varchar2(15);

Table altered.

SQL> alter table Patient add city varchar2(10);

Table altered.

SQL> alter table Patient add pincode number(10);

Table altered.

SQL> update patient set street = 'Tilak Rd.', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411030 where pat\_id = 'P-01-001';

1 row updated.

SQL> update patient set street = 'MG Rd.', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411001 where pat\_id = 'P-01-002';

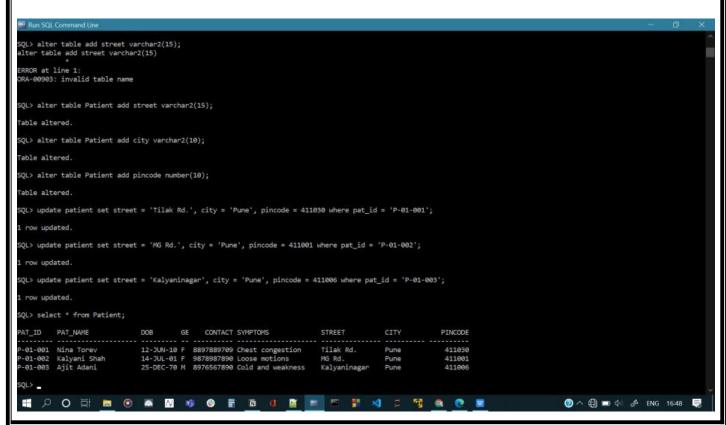
1 row updated.

SQL> update patient set street = 'Kalyaninagar', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411006 where pat\_id = 'P-01-003';

1 row updated.

SQL> select \* from Patient;

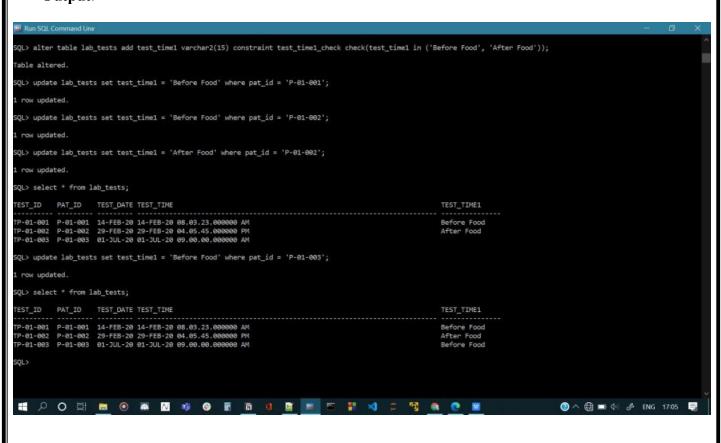
PAT_ID	PAT_NAME	DOB	GE	CONTACT	SYMPTOMS	STREET	CITY	PINCODE
P-01-001	Nina Torev	12-JUN-10	F	8897889709	Chest congestion	Tilak Rd.	Pune	411030
P-01-002	Kalyani Shah	14-JUL-01	F	9878987890	Loose motions	MG Rd.	Pune	411001
P-01-003	Ajit Adani	25-DEC-70	Μ	8976567890	Cold and weakness	Kalyaninagar	Pune	411006

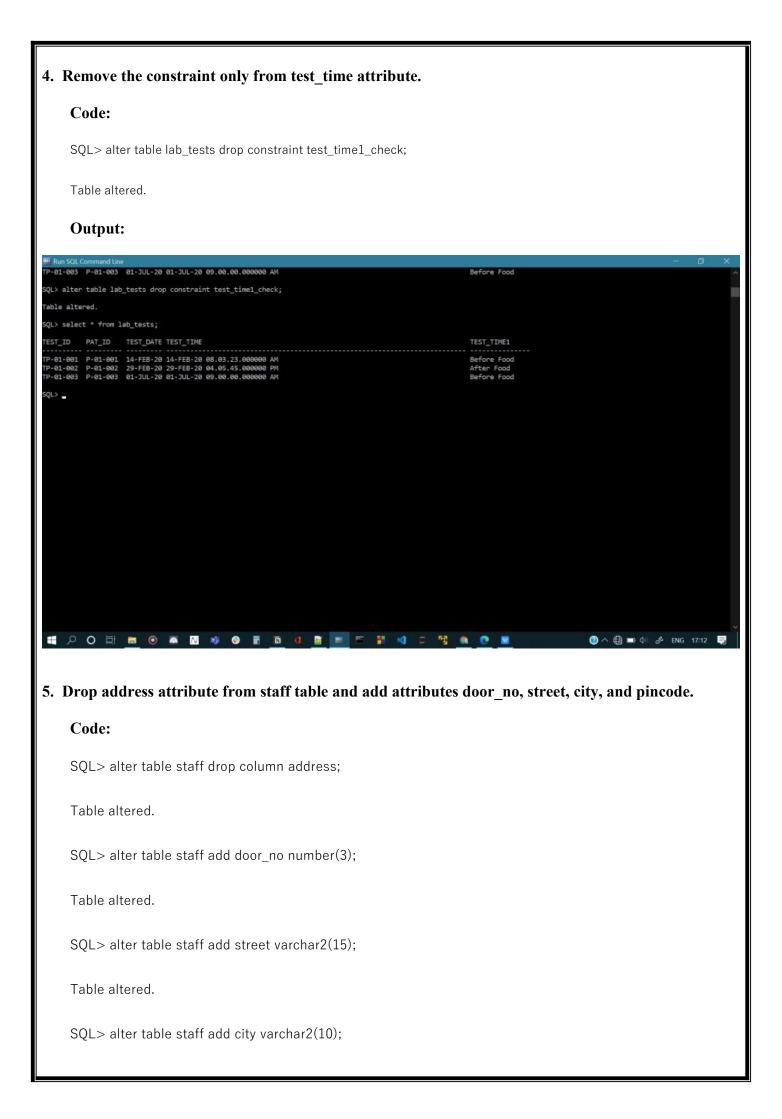


# 3. Add an attribute Test\_Time which can accept only two values "Before food" and "After food" with proper constraint name.

#### Code:

```
SQL> alter table lab_tests add test_time1 varchar2(15) constraint test_time1_check check(test_time1 in ('Before Food', 'After Food'));
SQL> update lab_tests set test_time1 = 'Before Food' where pat_id = 'P-01-001';
1 row updated.
SQL> update lab tests set test time1 = 'Before Food' where pat id = 'P-01-002';
1 row updated.
SQL> update lab_tests set test_time1 = 'After Food' where pat_id = 'P-01-002';
1 row updated.
SQL> update lab_tests set test_time1 = 'Before Food' where pat_id = 'P-01-003';
1 row updated.
SQL> select * from lab_tests;
TEST_ID PAT_ID TEST_DATE TEST_TIME
                                                                  TEST TIME1
TP-01-001 P-01-001 14-FEB-20 14-FEB-20 08.03.23.000000 AM
                                                                  Before Food
TP-01-002 P-01-002 29-FEB-20 29-FEB-20 04.05.45.000000 PM
                                                                  After Food
TP-01-003 P-01-003 01-JUL-20 01-JUL-20 09.00.00.000000 AM
                                                                  Before Food
```





```
Table altered.

SQL> alter table staff add pincode number(10);

Table altered.

SQL> update staff set door_no = 1, street = 'Tilak Rd.', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411030 where staff_id = 'S0001';

1 row updated.

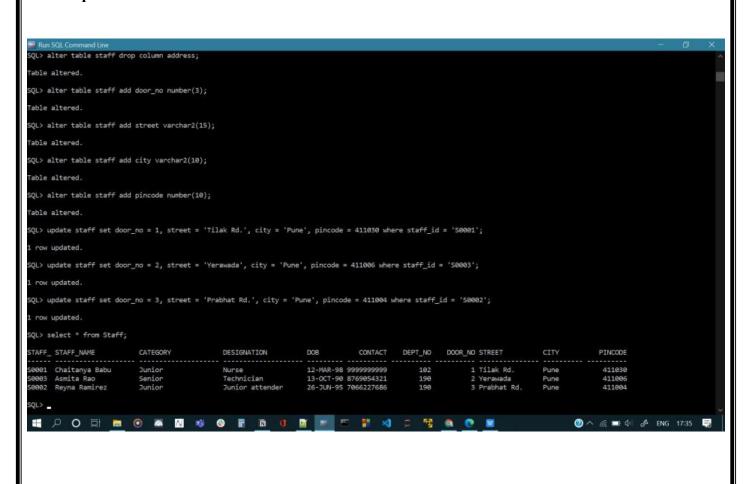
SQL> update staff set door_no = 2, street = 'Yerawada', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411006 where staff_id = 'S0003';

1 row updated.

SQL> update staff set door_no = 3, street = 'Prabhat Rd.', city = 'Pune', pincode = 411004 where staff_id = 'S0002';

1 row updated.

SQL> select * from Staff;
```

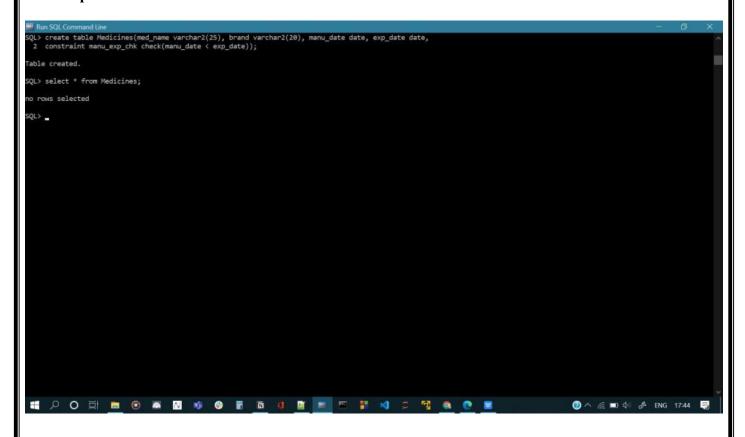


6. Create a table Medicines with schema medicines=(med\_name, brand, dosage, manu\_date, exp\_date). Ensure that manu\_date should not be later than exp\_date. Create an appropriate constraint to ensure this.

#### Code:

```
SQL> create table Medicines(med_name varchar2(25), brand varchar2(20), manu_date date, exp_date date, constraint manu_exp_chk check(manu_date < exp_date));
```

# **Output:**



7. Remove the attributes dosage and brand from Prescribed\_Medicines and alter the medicine\_name attribute as a foreign key referencing the new table Medicines.

#### Code:

SQL> alter table prescribed\_medicines drop column dosage;
Table altered.

SQL> alter table prescribed\_medicines drop column brand;
Table altered.

SQL> select \* from prescribed\_medicines;

PRES\_ID MEDICINE\_NAME DAYS\_OF\_DOSE

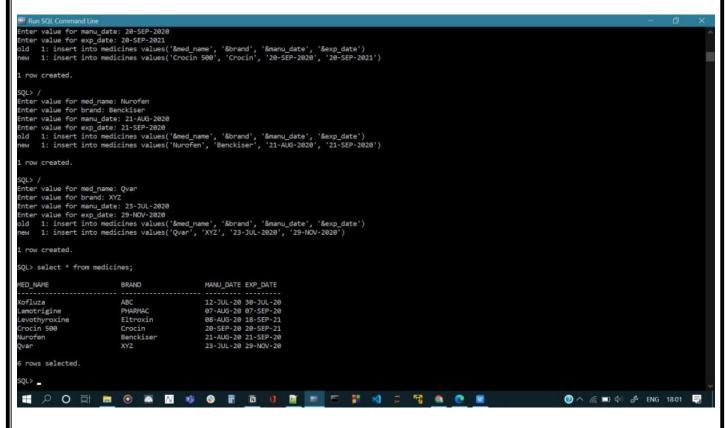
5

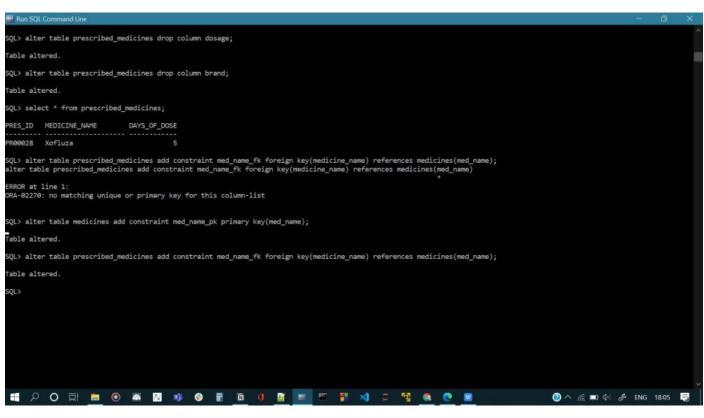
-----

PR00028 Xofluza

SQL> alter table medicines add constraint med\_name\_pk primary key(med\_name); Table altered.

SQL> alter table prescribed\_medicines add constraint med\_name\_fk foreign key(medicine\_name) references medicines(med\_name); Table altered.





8.Create a view for doctors who are specialized in 'Cardiology' from Doctor table with attributes doc id, doc name and gender.

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from Doctor;

DOC_II	D DOC_NAME	G	E DOB	SPECIALIST	QUALIFICAT	CONTACT	ADDRESS	DEPT_NO
D0001	Rajeev Maseen	М	31-JUL-90	Cardiology	MBBS MDS	8986754309	Yerawada, Pune	102
D0002	Shahiza Ibrahim	F	30-JUN-89	Gynaecology	MDS	8690563412	Dhayari, Pune	118
D0003	Vishal Patrawalla	Μ	12-FEB-80	Cardiology	MDS	9768523410	Prabhat Rd., Pune	102
D0004	Avani Zanwar	F	24-OCT-91	Neurology	MBBS MDS	8696857435	Kalyaninagar, Pune	190

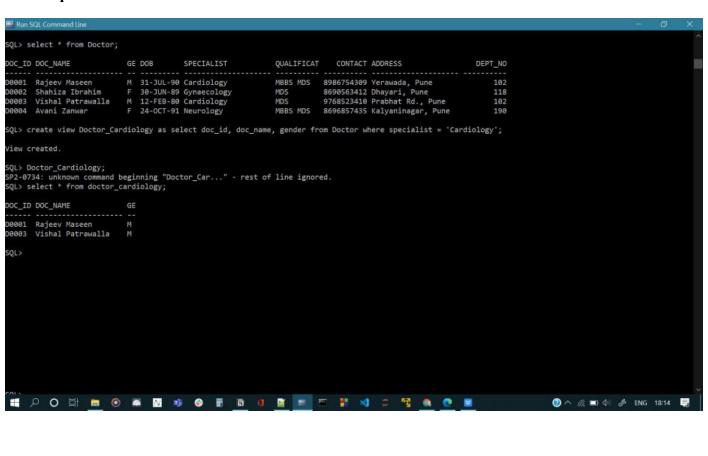
SQL> create view Doctor\_Cardiology as select doc\_id, doc\_name, gender from Doctor where specialist = 'Cardiology'; View created.

SQL> select \* from doctor\_cardiology;

DOC\_ID DOC\_NAME GE

D0001 Rajeev Maseen M

D0003 Vishal Patrawalla M



# 9. Add an attribute No\_of\_staff in Department table and create a constraint with constraint name to make sure the number is >0.

#### Code:

SQL> alter table department add no\_of\_staff number(6) constraint no\_staff\_chk check(no\_of\_staff > 0); Table altered.

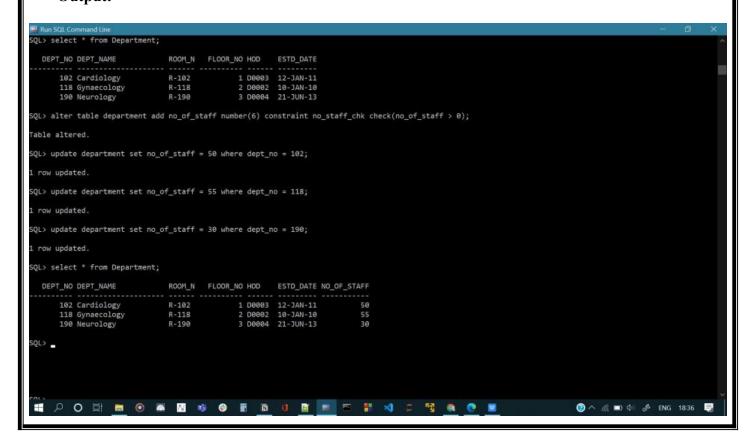
SQL> update department set no\_of\_staff = 50 where dept\_no = 102; 1 row updated.

SQL> update department set no\_of\_staff = 55 where dept\_no = 118; 1 row updated.

SQL> update department set no\_of\_staff = 30 where dept\_no = 190; 1 row updated.

SQL> select \* from Department;

DEPT_NO DEPT_NAME	ROOM_N	FLOOR_NO	HOD	ESTD_DATE NO_C	F_STAFF
102 Cardiology	R-102	1	D0003	12-JAN-11	50
118 Gynaecology	R-118	2	D0002	10-JAN-10	55
190 Neurology	R-190	3	D0004	21-JUN-13	30



# 10. Add an attribute with In\_Patient\_prescription to store the Room\_Type which can store the values "AC" and "Non-AC".

#### Code:

SQL> alter table in\_patient\_prescription add room\_type varchar2(10) constraint room\_type\_check check(room\_type in ('AC', 'Non-AC'));

Table altered.

SQL> update in\_patient\_prescription set room\_type = 'AC' where pat\_id = 'P-01-001';

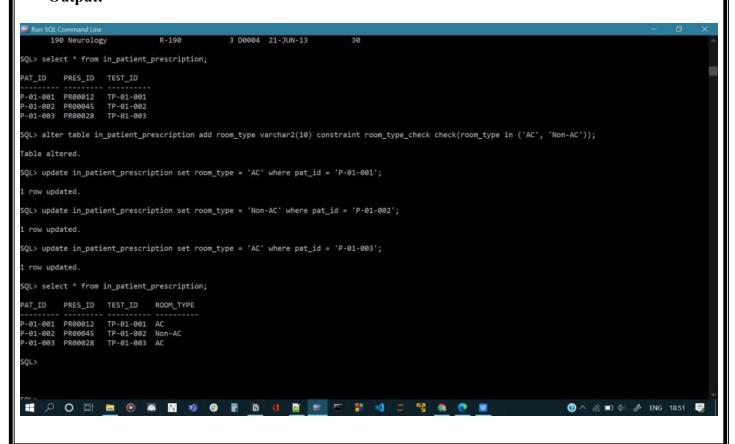
1 row updated.

SQL> update in\_patient\_prescription set room\_type = 'Non-AC' where pat\_id = 'P-01-002';

1 row updated.

SQL> update in\_patient\_prescription set room\_type = 'AC' where pat\_id = 'P-01-003';

1 row updated.



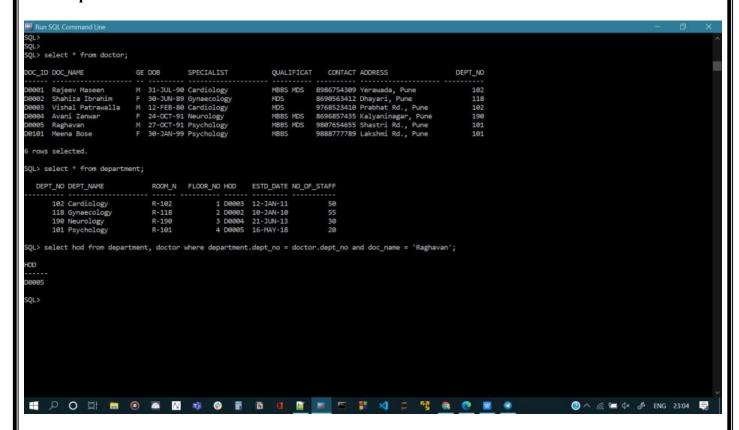
# **SQL Queries with Join Operation**

1. Find the HOD of doctor 'Raghavan' (Hint: you need to join the tables DOCTOR and DEPARTMENT)

#### Code:

SQL > select hod from department, doctor where department.dept\_no = doctor.dept\_no and doc\_name = 'Raghavan';

# **Output:**



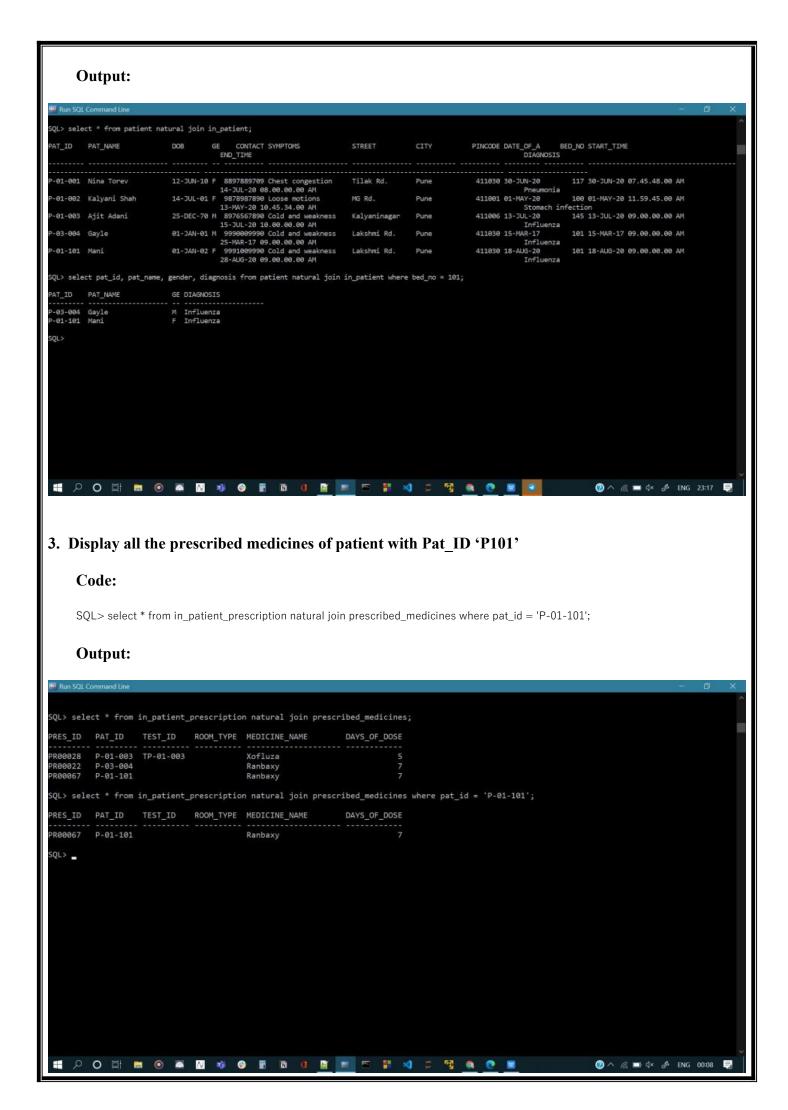
# 2. Find the list of all patients who were admitted in bed number 101

# Code:

SQL> select \* from patient natural join in\_patient;

SQL> select pat\_id, pat\_name, gender, diagnosis from patient natural join in\_patient where bed no = 101;

PAT_ID	PAT_NAME		GE DIAGNOSIS		
P-03-004	Gayle	M	Influenza		
P-01-101	Mani	F	Influenza		

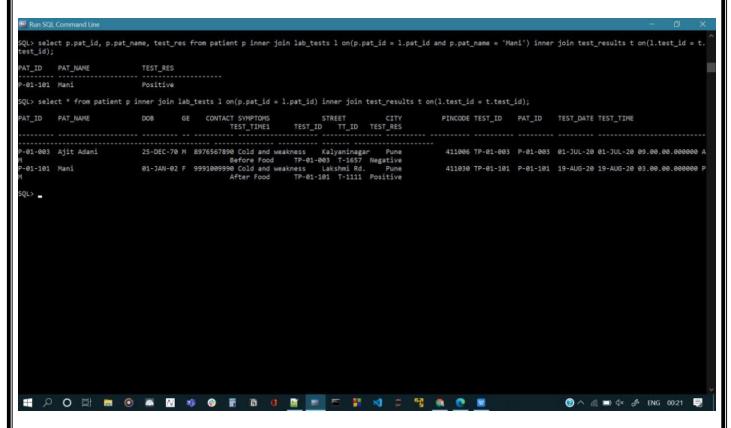


# 4. Display the test results of patient 'Mani'

#### Code:

SQL> select p.pat\_id, p.pat\_name, test\_res from patient p inner join lab\_tests I on(p.pat\_id = l.pat\_id and p.pat\_name = 'Mani') inner join test\_results t on(l.test\_id = t.test\_id);

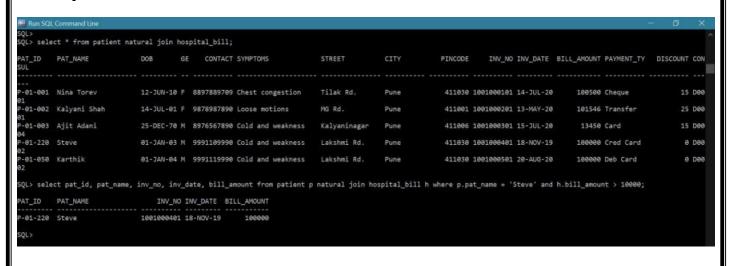
#### **Output:**



### 5. Display all bills of bill amount more than 10000 rupees and paid by the patient 'Steve'.

#### Code:

select pat\_id, pat\_name, inv\_no, inv\_date, bill\_amount from patient p natural join hospital\_bill h where p.pat\_name = 'Steve' and h.bill\_amount > 10000;

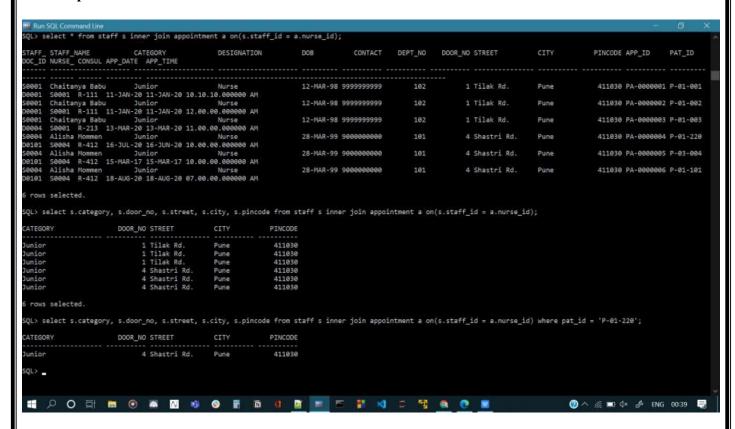


6. Find the category and address of the nurse who attended the patient with pat\_no '220'.

#### Code:

SQL> select s.category, s.door\_no, s.street, s.city, s.pincode from staff s inner join appointment a on(s.staff\_id = a.nurse\_id) where pat\_id = 'P-01-220';

#### **Output:**



7. Find the list of doctors who worked in the department which is started on or after '10-May-2018'.

#### Code:

SQL> select doc\_id, doc\_name from doctor, department where department.estd\_date > '10-MAY-2018' and doctor.dept\_no = department.dept\_no;

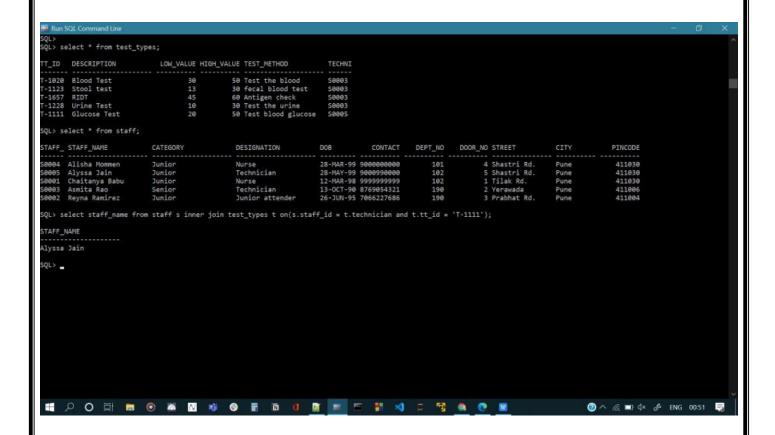
SQL> select doc\_id, doc\_name from doctor inner join department on (doctor.dept\_no = department.dept\_no and department.estd\_date > '10-MAY-2018');

# 8. Get the name of technicians who tests blood glucose level.

#### Code:

SQL> select staff\_name from staff s inner join test\_types t on(s.staff\_id = t.technician and t.tt\_id = 'T-1111');

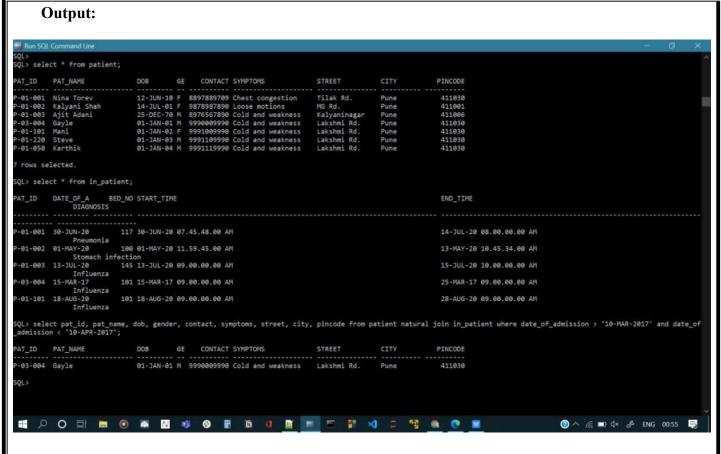
# **Output:**



9. Display the details of all patients who were hospitalized between '10-Mar-2017' and '10-Apr-2017'

#### Code:

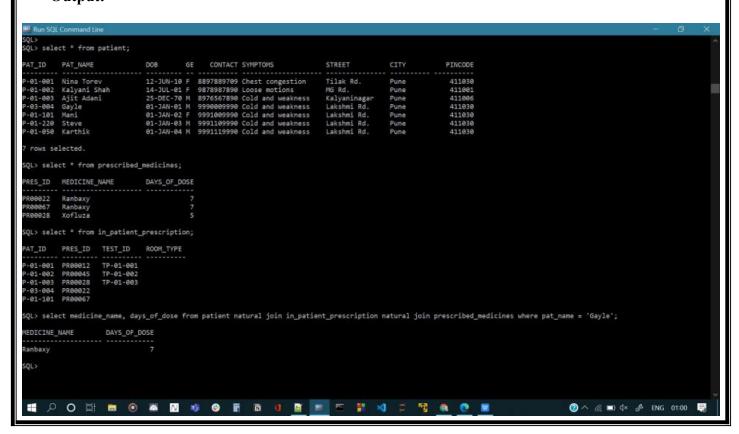
SQL> select pat\_id, pat\_name, dob, gender, contact, symptoms, street, city, pincode from patient natural join in\_patient where date\_of\_admission > '10-MAR-2017' and date\_of\_admission < '10-APR-2017';



10. Display the in-patient prescription of the patient whose name is 'Gayle'.

#### Code:

SQL> select medicine\_name, days\_of\_dose from patient natural join in\_patient\_prescription natural join prescribed\_medicines where pat\_name = 'Gayle';



# **SQL Queries with AGGREGATE and CHAR functions**

1. Find the number of doctors who are working in the department 101.

Code:

SQL> select count(\*) from doctor where dept\_no = 101;

**Output:** 

2. Count the number of male patients who are treated by the doctor with doctor id 'D0101'

**Code:** 

SQL> select count(\*) from patient natural join appointment where doc\_id = 'D0101' and gender = 'M';

**Output:** 

3. Find the total bill paid by the patient 'Karthik'

Code:

SQL> select sum(hospital bill.bill amount) from patient natural join hospital bill where pat name = 'Karthik';

```
## Run SQL Command Line

COUNT(*)

2

SQL> select sum(hospital_bill.bill_amount) from patient natural join hospital_bill where pat_name = 'Karthik';

SUM(HOSPITAL_BILL.BILL_AMOUNT)

1000000

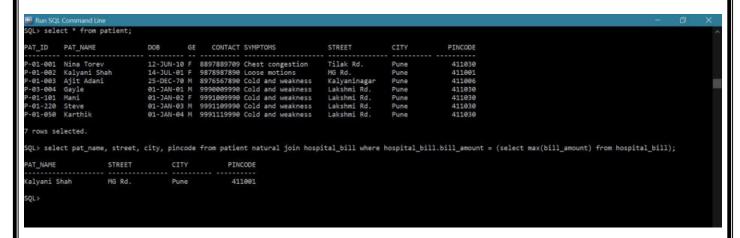
SQL>
```

### 4. Find the name and address of the patient who paid the highest bill of all patients.

#### Code:

SQL> select pat\_name, street, city, pincode from patient natural join hospital\_bill where hospital\_bill.bill amount = (select max(bill amount) from hospital\_bill);

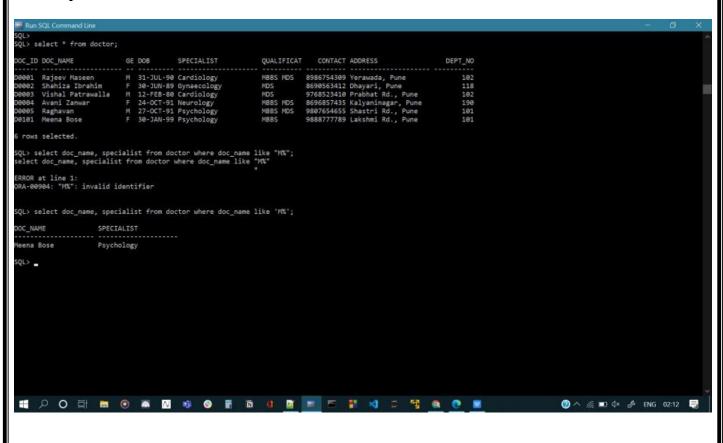
#### **Output:**



#### 5. Get the specialization of doctors whose name start with the letter 'M'

#### Code:

SQL> select doc name, specialist from doctor where doc name like 'M%';

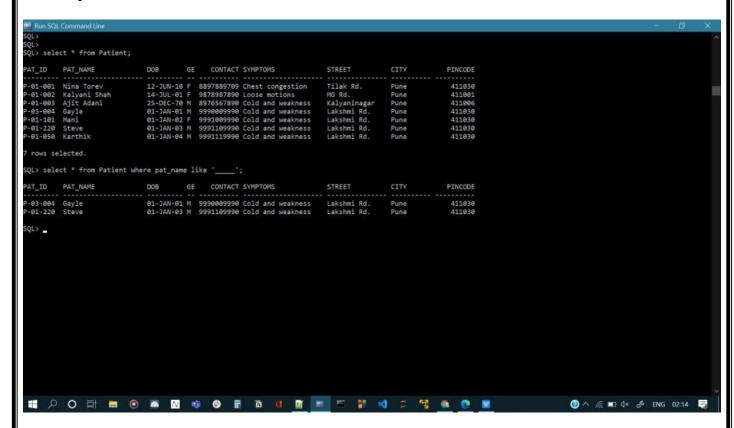


# 6. Find the all the patients details whose name is exactly 5 characters long

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from Patient where pat\_name like '\_\_\_\_';

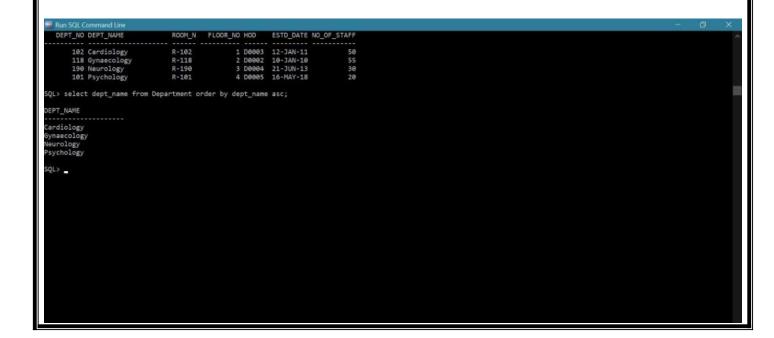
#### **Output:**



## 7. Display the department names in ascending order

#### Code:

SQL> select dept name from Department order by dept name asc;



# 8. Get the gender wise count of patients.

#### Code:

```
SQL> select count(gender) from Patient where gender = 'M';
```

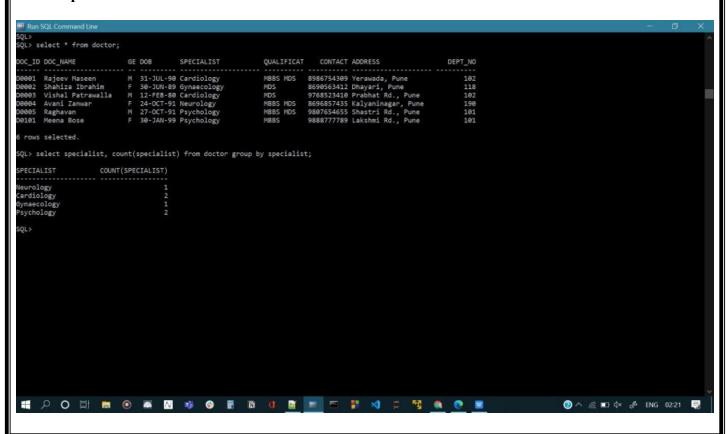
- SQL> select count(gender) from Patient where gender = 'F';
- SQL> select count(gender) from Patient where gender = 'T';

# **Output:**

9. Get the count of doctors for each specialization.

#### Code:

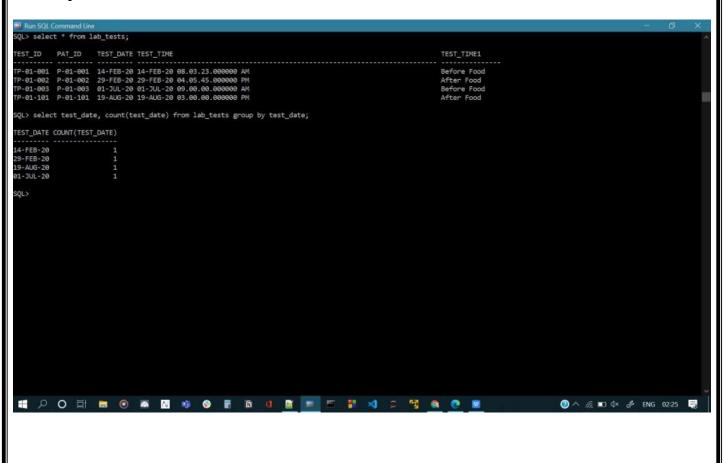
SQL> select specialist, count(specialist) from doctor group by specialist;



# 10. Get the total number tests conducted in any particular date.

# **Code:**

SQL> select test\_date, count(test\_date) from lab\_tests group by test\_date;



# **SQL Queries - Nested Subqueries**

- 1. All of the queries in "SQL queries with JOIN operation" section can be tried with subqueries concept.
- A. Find the HOD of doctor 'Raghavan' (Hint: you need to join the tables DOCTOR and DEPARTMENT)

#### Code:

SQL> select hod from department where dept\_no = (select dept\_no from doctor where doc\_name = 'Raghavan');

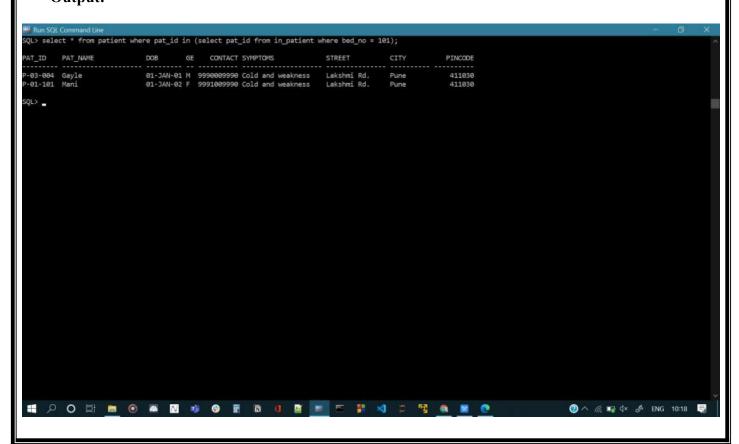
# **Output:**



B. Find the list of all patients who were admitted in bed number 101

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from patient where pat id in (select pat id from in patient where bed no = 101);



# C. Display all the prescribed medicines of patient with Pat\_ID 'P101'

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from prescribed\_medicines where pres\_id = (select pres\_id from in\_patient\_prescription where pat id = 'P-01-101');

#### **Output:**

```
#F Run SQL Command Line

P-01-101 Mani 01-7AN-02 F 9991009990 Cold and weakness Lakshmi Rd. Pune 411030

SQL> select * from prescribed_medicines where pres_id = (select pres_id from in_patient_prescription where pat_id = 'P-01-101');

PRES_ID MEDICINE_NAME DAYS_OF_DOSE

PR000607 Ranbaxy 7

SQL> _
```

# D. Display the test results of patient 'Mani'

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from test\_results where test\_id = (select test\_id from lab\_tests where pat\_id = (select pat\_id from patient where pat\_name = 'Mani'));

# **Output:**

E. Display all bills of bill amount more than 10000 rupees and paid by the patient 'Steve'.

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from hospital\_bill where pat\_id = (select pat\_id from patient where pat\_name = 'Steve') and bill amount > 10000;

```
## Run SQL Command Line

SQL>
SQL>
SQL> select * from hospital_bill where pat_id = (select pat_id from patient where pat_name = 'Steve') and bill_amount > 10000;

INV_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_AMOUNT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL.

1001000401 18-NOV-19 P-01-220 100000 Cred Card 0 D0002

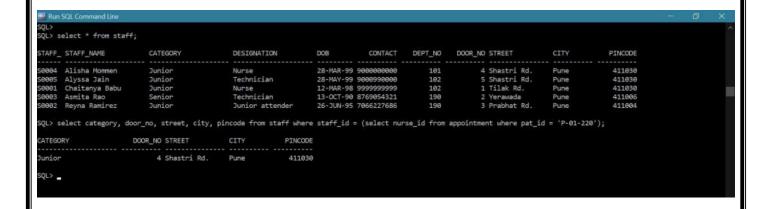
SQL>
SQL>
```

# F. Find the category and address of the nurse who attended the patient with pat no 'P220'.

#### Code:

SQL> select category, door\_no, street, city, pincode from staff where staff\_id = (select nurse\_id from appointment where pat\_id = 'P-01-220');

#### **Output:**

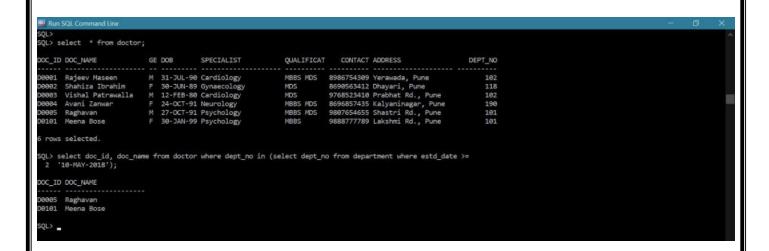


G. Find the list of doctors who worked in the department which is started on or after '10-May-2018'.

#### Code:

SQL> select doc\_id, doc\_name from doctor where dept\_no in (select dept\_no from department where estd date >= '10-MAY-2018');

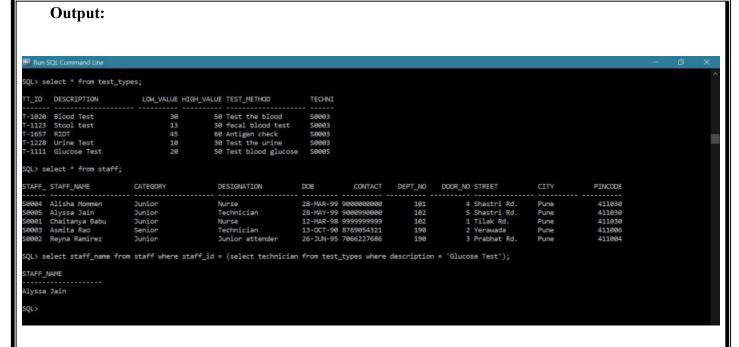
## **Output:**



H. Get the name of technicians who tests blood glucose level.

#### Code:

SQL> select staff\_name from staff where staff\_id = (select technician from test\_types where description = 'Glucose Test');



I. Display the details of all patients who were hospitalized between '10-Mar2017' and '10-Apr-2017'

#### Code:

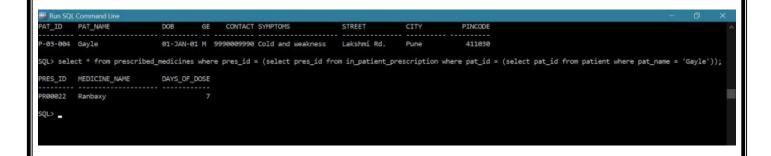
SQL> select \* from patient where pat\_id = (select pat\_id from in\_patient where date\_of\_admission > '10-MAR-2017' and date of admission < '10-APR-2017');

# **Output:**

J. Display the in-patient prescription of the patient whose name is 'Gayle'.

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from prescribed\_medicines where pres\_id = (select pres\_id from in\_patient\_prescription where pat id = (select pat id from patient where pat name = 'Gayle'));

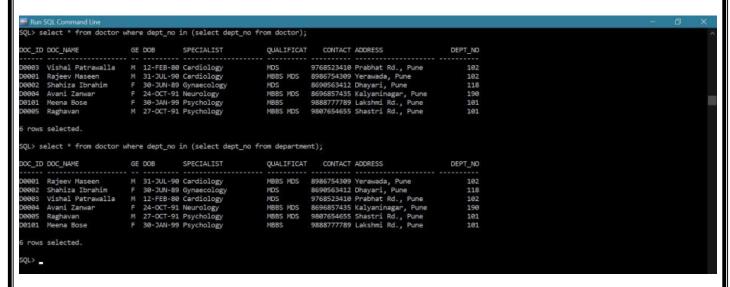


2. Display the list of doctors who are working in the department with more number of doctors using sub-query and IN operator.

#### Code:

SQL> select \* from doctor where dept no in (select dept no from department);

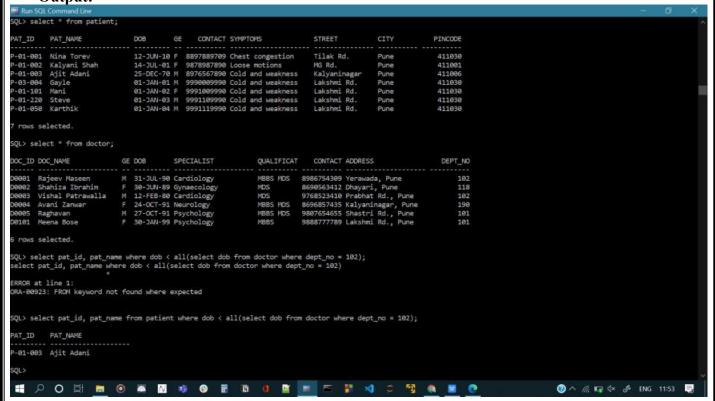
#### **Output:**



3. Find the name and id of all patients who are older than all the doctors in the entire 'cardiology' department. Use subqueries and ALL operator.

#### Code:

SQL> select pat\_id, pat\_name from patient where dob < all(select dob from doctor where dept\_no = 102);



4. Find the prescription ids of all prescription that included a medicine from the brand 'Ranbaxy' using nested subqueries.

#### Code:

SQL> select pres\_id from prescribed\_medicines where medicine\_name = (select med\_name from medicines where brand = 'Ranbaxy');

# **Output:**

5. Find the list of patients who paid their bill through either 'credit card' or 'debit card' using subquery.

# Code:

SQL> select pat\_id, pat\_name from patient where pat\_id in (select pat\_id from hospital\_bill where payment type = 'Cred Card' or payment type = 'Deb Card');

```
## Run SQL Command Line

SQL> select * from hospital_bill;

INW_NO INV_DATE PAT_ID BILL_ANGURT PAYMENT_TY DISCOUNT CONSUL

100100011 14-JUL-20 P-01-001 100500 Cheque 15 D0001
1001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer 25 D0001
1001000201 13-MAY-20 P-01-002 101546 Transfer 25 D0001
10010000301 15-JUL-20 P-01-003 13450 Card 15 D0004
1001000401 18-MOV-19 P-01-220 100000 Cred Card 0 D0002

SQL> select pat_id, pat_name from patient where pat_id = (select pat_id from hospital_bill where payment_type = 'Cred Card' or payment_type = 'Deb Card');
select pat_id, pat_name from patient where pat_id = (select pat_id from hospital_bill where payment_type = 'Cred Card' or payment_type = 'Deb Card')

ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01427; single-row subquery returns more than one row

SQL> select pat_id, pat_name from patient where pat_id in (select pat_id from hospital_bill where payment_type = 'Cred Card' or payment_type = 'Deb Card');

PAT_ID PAT_NAME

P-01-250 Steve
```

# **SQL** queries using other functions

Practice queries using DATE, NUMERIC, and CHARACTER functions. Refer DBMS\_Lab\_Reference\_Material.pdf file. Try to upload at least two queries from each function category.

#### **DATE FUNCTION QUERIES**

1. Find the latest established department in the hospital.

#### Code:

SQL> select max(estd date) from department;

# **Output:**

2. Find the date after adding 7 months to appointment date of patient 'P-01-004'

#### Code:

SQL> select add months(app date, 7) from appointment where pat id = 'P-03-004';

# **NUMERIC FUNCTION QUERIES**

1. Find 4th power of bill amount of patient having patient id 'P-01-001'

#### Code:

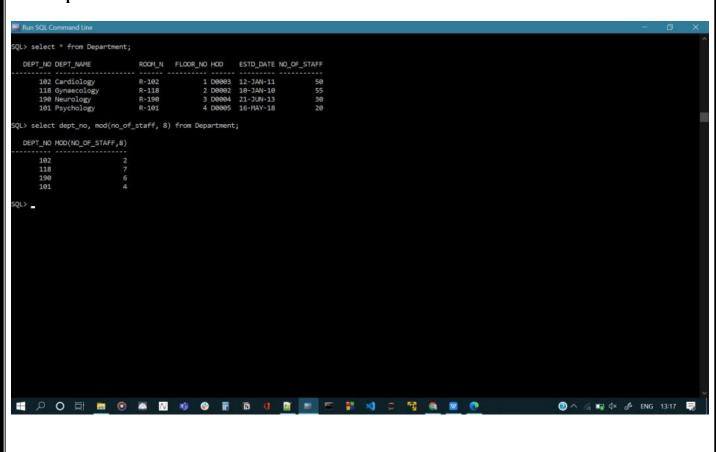
SQL> select power(bill amount, 4) from hospital bill where pat id = 'P-01-001';

# **Output:**

2. Find no of staff (mod 8) of each department

#### Code:

SQL> select dept\_no, mod(no\_of\_staff, 8) from Department;



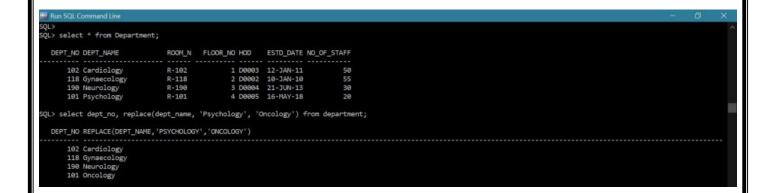
# **CHARACTER FUNCTIONS QUERIES**

1. Make 'Psychology' department to 'Oncology' department.

#### Code:

SQL> select dept no, replace(dept name, 'Psychology', 'Oncology') from department;

# **Output:**



2. Display first 3 letters of all medicines.

#### Code:

SQL> select substr(med\_name, 1, 3) from medicines;

