# SQL Test # 01

## **Task # 1**

# **Hospital Database Query Task**

Given the following tables:

- **Patients**: patient\_id, patient\_name
- **Doctors**: doctor\_id, doctor\_name
- **Appointments**: appointment\_id, patient\_id, doctor\_id, appointment\_date, treatment id
- **Treatments**: treatment\_id, treatment\_name, treatment\_cost

**Task**: Write an SQL query to retrieve the following information:

- patient\_name
- doctor\_name
- appointment\_date
- treatment\_name
- treatment\_cost

## **Requirements**:

- 1. Include only appointments from the year 2024.
- 2. Include only treatments with a cost greater than 500.
- 3. Sort the results by patient\_name in ascending order and then by treatment\_cost in descending order.

#### **Patients**

patient_id	patient_name
1	Alice Brown
2	Bob Smith
3	Carol White

#### **Doctors**

doctor_id	doctor_name
1	Dr. Emily
1	Clark
2	Dr. John
2	Doe
2	Dr. Sarah
3	Lee

# **Appointments**

appointment_id	patient_id	doctor_id	appointment_date	treatment_id
101	1	1	2024-01-15	201
102	2	2	2024-03-10	202
103	1	3	2024-05-22	203
104	3	1	2024-07-10	204

### **Treatments**

treatment_id	treatment_name	treatment_cost
201	MRI Scan	700
202	Blood Test	300
203	X-Ray	600
204	Physical Therapy	450
204	Therapy	430

## SELECT

patient\_name,

doctor\_name,

appointment\_date,

treatment\_name,

treatment\_cost

### FROM

Patients p

INNER JOIN Appointments a

ON p.patient\_id = a.patient\_id

INNER JOIN Doctors d

ON d.doctor\_id = a.doctor\_id

INNER JOIN Treatments t

ON t.treatment\_id = a.treatment\_id

WHERE YEAR(appointment\_date) = 2024

AND treatment\_cost > 500

ORDER BY patient\_name ASC, treatment\_cost DESC;

	patient_name	doctor_name	appointment_date	treatment_name	treatment_cost
1	Alice Brown	Dr. Emily Clark	2024-01-15	MRI Scan	700.00
2	Alice Brown	Dr. Sarah Lee	2024-07-10	X-Ray	600.00

# **Task # 2**

**Scenario: Most Liked Post** 

**Context**: You need to find the post with the highest number of likes overall.

## **Tables Involved:**

1. Posts

2. Likes

### **Task**

Write an SQL query using a single CTE to find the post with the highest number of likes overall, including the number of likes and the post date.

### **Posts**

post_id	user_id	post_date
101	1	1/10/2024
102	2	3/15/2024
103	1	5/20/2024
104	3	7/25/2024
105	1	8/5/2024

# Liked

like_id	post_id
201	101
202	101
203	103
204	105
205	105
206	105

WITH CTE (post, likes, post\_date) AS (

### **SELECT**

p.post\_id post,

count(\*) likes,

p.post\_date post\_date

### **FROM**

Posts p

**INNER JOIN Likes 1** 

```
ON l.post_id = p.post_id
       GROUP BY
              p.post_id,
              p.post_date
)
SELECT TOP 1
       post,
       likes,
       post_date
FROM
       CTE
ORDER BY
       post desc;
                post_date
     post
          likes
     105
                2024-08-05
```

# **Task # 3**

## **Scenario: Total Sales per Product per Category**

**Context**: You manage a retail database and need to generate a report that shows the total sales for each product, grouped by product category. The report should also be ordered by total sales in descending order to highlight the best-selling products.

#### Tables Involved:

- 1. Sales
- 2. **Products**
- 3. Categories

Create a stored procedure named GenerateSalesReportByCategory that:

- 1. Calculates Total Sales: Computes the total sales for each product.
- 2. **Groups Data**: Groups the results by product and category.
- 3. **Orders Results**: Orders the results by total sales in descending order.

### **Sales Table**

sale_id	product_id	sale_amount
1	101	150
2	101	100
3	102	200
4	103	120
5	104	170

## **Products Table**

product_id	product_name	category_id
101	Product A	1
102	Product B	2
103	Product C	1
104	Product D	3

## **Categories Table**

category_id	category_name
1	Electronics
2	Books
3	Clothing

CREATE PROCEDURE GenerateSalesReportByCategory AS

### **BEGIN**

## **SELECT**

category\_name as Category\_Name,
sum(sale\_amount) Total\_Sales\_by\_Product\_Category

## **FROM**

Categories c

INNER JOIN Products p ON c.category\_id = p.category\_id INNER JOIN Sales s ON p.product\_id = s.product\_id

## **GROUP BY**

category\_name

## ORDER BY

Total\_Sales\_by\_Product\_Category DESC

END;

EXECUTE GenerateSalesReportByCategory;

	Category_Name	Total_Sales_by_Product_Category
1	Electronics	370.00
2	Books	200.00 Click
3	Clothing	170.00

## **Task # 4**

Create a view and an index to optimize query performance for generating sales reports. The task involves:

- 1. **Creating a View**: Define a view named SalesReportView that provides a summary of total sales for each product, grouped by category.
- 2. **Creating an Index**: Add an index on the Products table to improve the performance of queries involving category\_id. Show Query Execution Plan.

1.

CREATE VIEW SalesReportView AS (

#### **SELECT**

category\_name as Category\_Name,
sum(sale\_amount) Total\_Sales\_by\_Product\_Category

#### **FROM**

Categories c

INNER JOIN Products p ON c.category\_id = p.category\_id

INNER JOIN Sales s ON p.product\_id = s.product\_id

## **GROUP BY**

category\_name);

SELECT \*

FROM SalesReportView

### **ORDER BY**

Total\_Sales\_by\_Product\_Category DESC;

	Category_Name	Total_Sales_by_Product_Category
1	Electronics	370.00
2	Books	200.00
3	Clothing	170.00

# CREATE INDEX index\_prod\_category\_id

ON Products(category\_id);

select category\_id

from Products;

Query 1: Query cost (relative to the batch): 100% select category\_id from Products

