



BENNETT UNIVERSITY

# HOSPITAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT

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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

## Abstract:

Structured Query Language (SQL) plays a critical role in managing hospital databases by providing an efficient and systematic way to store, retrieve, and manipulate healthcare-related data. In a hospital setting, maintaining patient records, doctor schedules, appointments, medical histories, and billing details is crucial for operational efficiency. SQL enables data integrity, security, and quick access to information through its powerful querying capabilities. It helps generate reports that aid in decision-making, such as identifying high-risk patients, tracking revenue, and managing resource allocation. By leveraging SQL, hospitals can ensure smooth workflow automation, minimize errors, and enhance patient care through real-time data management.

## Objective:

You are tasked with designing and implementing a Hospital Database Management System using MySQL. The goal is to create a well-structured relational database that stores hospital-related data and allows efficient querying to generate reports and derive insights.

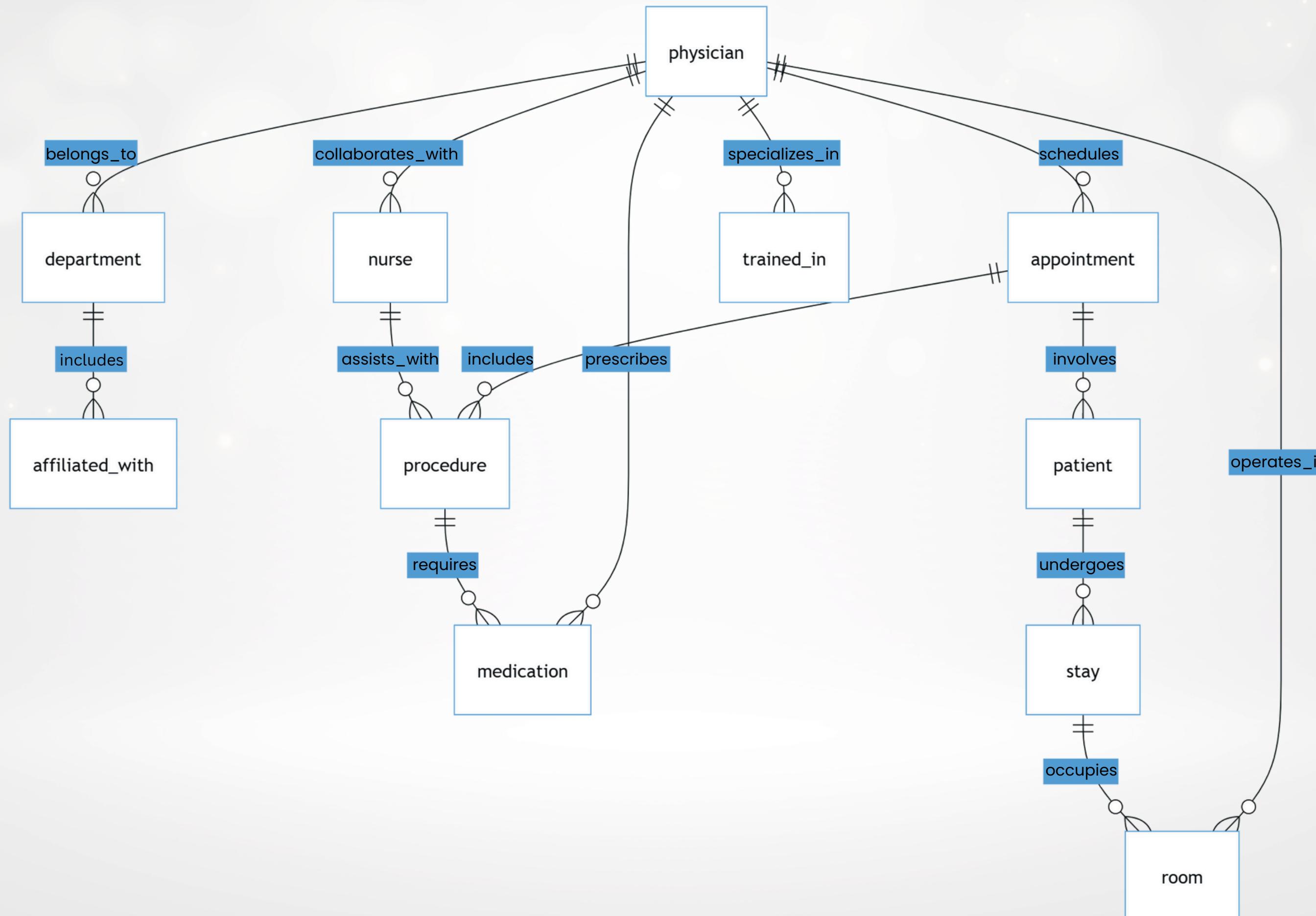
# Foreign Key Relationships

- Overview of Referential Integrity Between Tables

## Purpose of Foreign Keys

- Ensure Data Integrity: Foreign keys maintain consistency by linking related data across tables, preventing invalid references (e.g., a patient's **pcp** must reference an existing **physician**).
- Enforce Relationships: They define and enforce relationships between tables (e.g., one-to-many between **physician** and **patient**), ensuring accurate data connections.
- Support Data Consistency: Foreign keys prevent orphaned records (e.g., no **stay** record can exist for a non-existent **patient**).
- Facilitate Queries: They enable efficient joins to combine data from multiple tables for reporting and analysis.

# Foreign Key Diagram (Visual Representation)



# Foreign Keys Core Tables (Patient, Stay, Department, Appointment)

Table	Foreign Key	References Table	Primary Key
patient	pcp	physician	employeeid
department	head	physician	employeeid
stay	patient	patient	ssn
stay	room	room	roomnumber
appointment	patient	patient	ssn
appointment	physician	physician	employeeid
appointment	prepnsre	nurse	employeeid
appointment	appointment	appointment	appointmentid

# Procedure-Related Tables (Undergoes, Trained\_in, Affiliated\_with, On\_call)

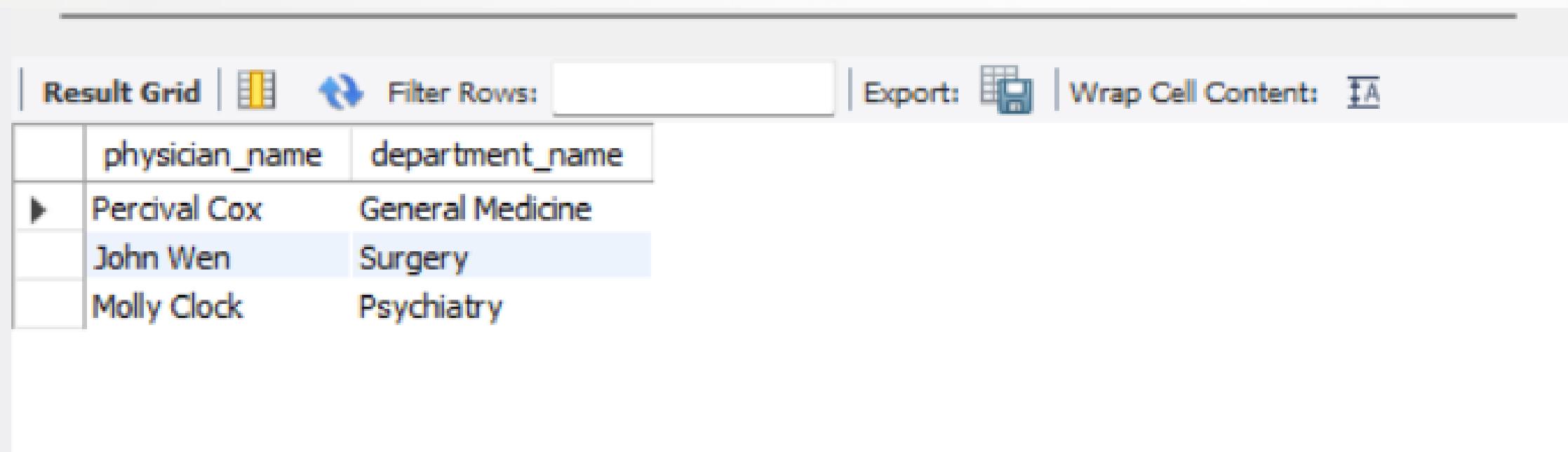
Table	Foreign Key	References Table	Primary Key
undergoes	patient	patient	ssn
undergoes	procedure	procedure	code
undergoes	stay	stay	stayid
undergoes	physician	physician	employeeid
undergoes	assistingnurse	nurse	employeeid
trained_in	physician	physician	employeeid
trained_in	treatment	procedure	code
affiliated_with	physician	physician	employeeid
affiliated_with	department	department	departmentid
on_call	nurse	nurse	employeeid

# QUESTIONS

1. Write a SQL query to identify the physicians who are the department heads.

```
55      -- Question-1
56
57 •  SELECT p.name AS physician_name, d.name AS department_name
58   FROM physician p
59   JOIN department d ON p.employeeid = d.head;
60
```

## OUTPUT



The screenshot shows a software interface for viewing database query results. At the top, there are several buttons: 'Result Grid' (highlighted in blue), 'Filter Rows:' with a search bar, 'Export:' with a file icon, and 'Wrap Cell Content:' with a text icon. Below this is a table with three columns: 'physician\_name', 'department\_name', and a third column which is partially visible. The table contains four rows of data:

	physician_name	department_name
▶	Percival Cox	General Medicine
	John Wen	Surgery
	Molly Clock	Psychiatry

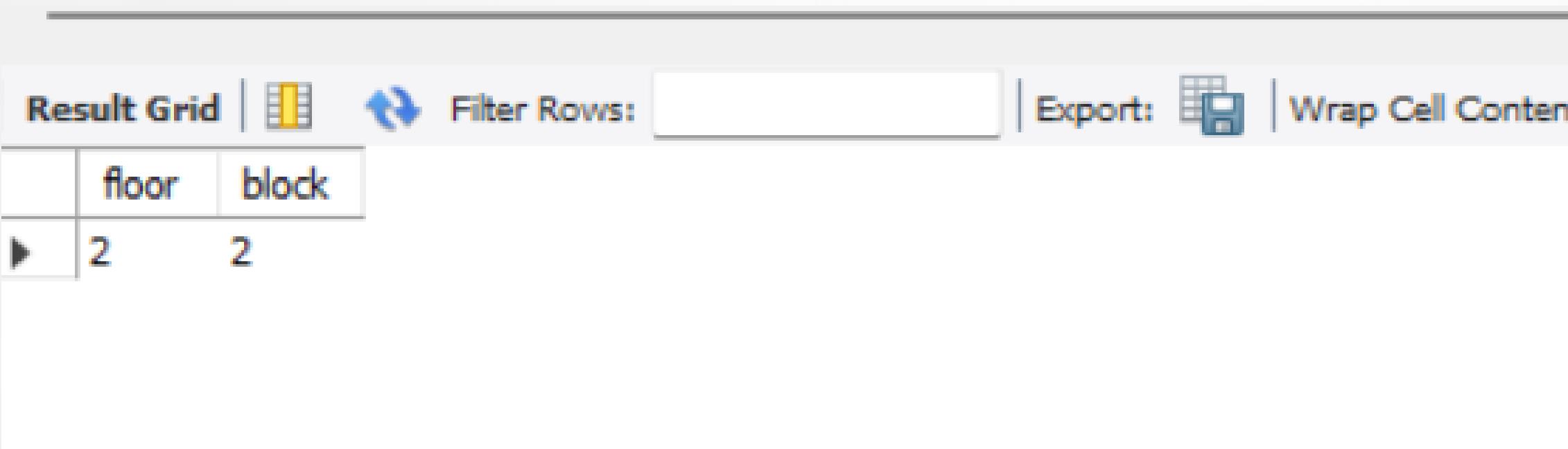
# QUESTIONS

2. Write a SQL query to locate the floor and block where room number 212 is located.

-- Question-2

```
SELECT blockfloor AS floor, blockcode AS block  
FROM room  
WHERE roomnumber = 212;
```

## OUTPUT



The screenshot shows a database query results grid. At the top, there are several buttons: 'Result Grid' (selected), 'Filter Rows:' (with an input field), 'Export:' (with a file icon), and 'Wrap Cell Content:' (with a checkmark). Below the buttons is a table with two columns: 'floor' and 'block'. The first row contains the column headers. The second row contains the values '2' and '2'. There are navigation arrows at the bottom left of the grid.

floor	block
2	2

# QUESTIONS

3. Write a SQL query to count the number of unavailable rooms. Return count as "Number of unavailable rooms".

```
-- Question-3  
  
• SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Number of unavailable rooms"  
    FROM room  
    WHERE unavailable = 't' or unavailable = 'TRUE';
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
<b>Number of unavailable rooms</b>	
7	

# QUESTIONS

4. Write a SQL query to identify the physician and the department with which he or she is affiliated.

-- Question-4

- ```
SELECT p.name AS physician, d.name AS department
FROM physician p
JOIN affiliated_with a ON p.employeeid = a.physician
JOIN department d ON a.department = d.departmentid;
```

## OUTPUT

|   | physician         | department       |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| ▶ | John Dorian       | General Medicine |
|   | Eliot Red         | General Medicine |
|   | Christopher Turk  | General Medicine |
|   | Percival Cox      | Christopher Turk |
|   | Bob Kelso         | General Medicine |
|   | John Wen          | General Medicine |
|   | Keith Dudemeister | General Medicine |
|   | Christopher Turk  | Surgery          |
|   | Todd Quinlan      | Surgery          |
|   | John Wen          | Surgery          |
|   | Molly Clock       | Psychiatry       |

# QUESTIONS

5. Write a SQL query to find those physicians who have received special training.

```
-- Question-5  
• SELECT DISTINCT p.employeeid, p.name  
  FROM physician p  
  JOIN trained_in t ON p.employeeid = t.physician;
```

## OUTPUT

The screenshot shows a MySQL Workbench interface with a result grid. The grid has two columns: 'employeeid' and 'name'. The first row contains the values 3 and Christopher Turk. The second row contains the values 7 and John Wen, which is highlighted with a light blue background. The third row contains the values 6 and Todd Quinlan.

|   | employeeid | name             |
|---|------------|------------------|
| ▶ | 3          | Christopher Turk |
| ▶ | 7          | John Wen         |
| ▶ | 6          | Todd Quinlan     |

# QUESTIONS

6. Write a SQL query to identify the patients and the number of physicians with whom they have scheduled appointments.

```
90      -- Question-6
91
92 •  SELECT a.patient, COUNT(DISTINCT a.physician) AS physician_count
93   FROM appointment a
94   GROUP BY a.patient;
95
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | patient   | physician_count |
|---|-----------|-----------------|
| ▶ | 100000001 | 2               |
|   | 100000002 | 1               |
|   | 100000003 | 1               |
|   | 100000004 | 2               |

# QUESTIONS

7. Write a SQL query to count the number of unique patients who have been scheduled for examination room 'C'

```
96      -- Question-7
97
98 •  SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT patient) AS patient_count
99      FROM appointment
100     WHERE examinationroom = 'C';
101
```

## OUTPUT

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with the following details:

- Result Grid:** A button with a grid icon.
- Filter Rows:** A button with a filter icon.
- Table Structure:** A table with one column named "patient\_count".
- Row Data:** One row containing the value "3".

|   | patient_count |
|---|---------------|
| ▶ | 3             |

# QUESTIONS

8. Write a SQL query to count the number of available rooms for each floor in each block. Sort the result-set on floor ID, ID of the block.

```
103      -- Question-8
104
105 •  SELECT blockfloor, blockcode, COUNT(*) AS available_rooms
106    FROM room
107   WHERE unavailable = FALSE
108   GROUP BY blockfloor, blockcode
109   ORDER BY blockfloor, blockcode
110  LIMIT 0, 1000;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | blockfloor | blockcode | available_rooms |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ▶ | 1          | 1         | 3               |
|   | 1          | 2         | 3               |
|   | 1          | 3         | 3               |
|   | 2          | 1         | 3               |
|   | 2          | 2         | 3               |
|   | 2          | 3         | 3               |
|   | 3          | 1         | 3               |
|   | 3          | 2         | 3               |
|   | 3          | 3         | 3               |
|   | 4          | 1         | 3               |
|   | 4          | 2         | 3               |
|   | 4          | 3         | 3               |

# QUESTIONS

9. Create a view to display the name of the patients, their block, floor, and room number where they are admitted.

```
116      -- Question-9
117
118 • CREATE VIEW patient_room_assignments AS
119     SELECT p.name AS patient, r.blockfloor, r.blockcode, r.roomnumber
120     FROM patient p
121     JOIN stay s ON p.ssn = s.patient
122     JOIN room r ON s.room = r.roomnumber;
123
124 • SELECT * FROM patient_room_assignments;
```

## OUTPUT

The screenshot shows a database query results grid. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Result Grid' (highlighted), 'Filter Rows:', and 'Export:'. The table has four columns: 'patient', 'blockfloor', 'blockcode', and 'roomnumber'. The data rows are:

|   | patient           | blockfloor | blockcode | roomnumber |
|---|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| ▶ | John Smith        | 1          | 2         | 111        |
|   | Random J. Patient | 1          | 3         | 123        |
|   | Dennis Doe        | 1          | 2         | 112        |

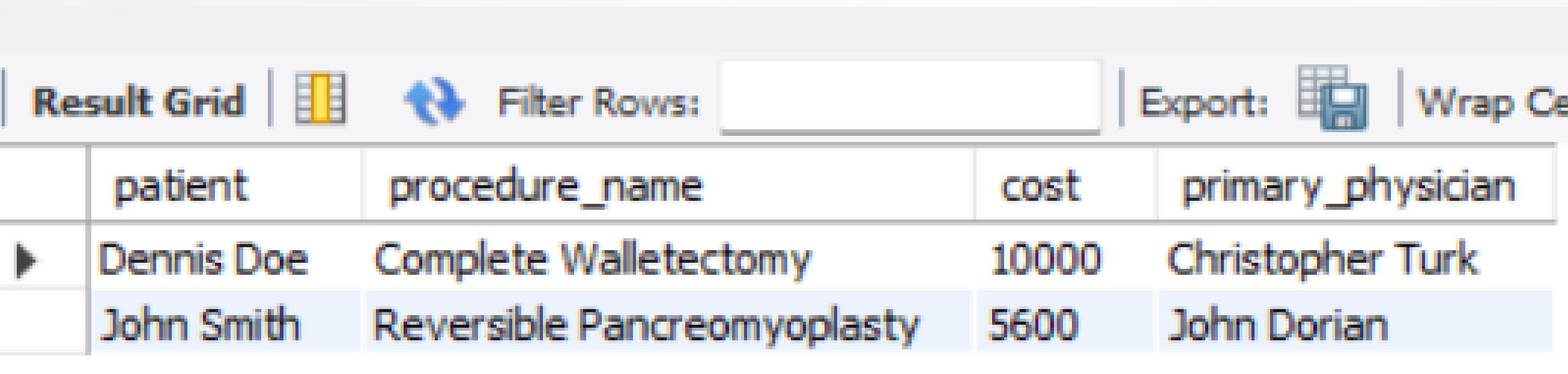
# QUESTIONS

10. Write a SQL query to find those patients who have undergone a procedure costing more than \$5,000, as well as the name of the physician who has provided primary care, should be identified.

```
-- question-10

SELECT
    pa.name AS patient,
    pr.name AS procedure_name,
    pr.cost,
    ph.name AS primary_physician
FROM patient pa
JOIN undergoes u ON pa.ssn = u.patient
JOIN `procedure` pr ON u.procedure = pr.code
JOIN physician ph ON pa.pcp = ph.employeeid
WHERE pr.cost > 5000;
```

## OUTPUT



The screenshot shows a database query results grid. At the top, there are navigation buttons: 'Result Grid' (highlighted), 'Filter Rows:', 'Export:', and 'Wrap Cell'. The results grid has four columns with headers: 'patient', 'procedure\_name', 'cost', and 'primary\_physician'. There are two data rows:

|   | patient    | procedure_name              | cost  | primary_physician |
|---|------------|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|
| ▶ | Dennis Doe | Complete Walletectomy       | 10000 | Christopher Turk  |
|   | John Smith | Reversible Pancreomyoplasty | 5600  | John Dorian       |

# QUESTIONS

11. Write a SQL query to identify those patients whose primary care is provided by a physician who is not the head of any department.

```
141      -- Question-11
142
143 •   SELECT pa.name AS patient, ph.name AS physician
144     FROM patient pa
145   JOIN physician ph ON pa.pcp = ph.employeeid
146   LEFT JOIN department d ON ph.employeeid = d.head
147   WHERE d.head IS NULL;
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | patient           | physician   |
|---|-------------------|-------------|
| ▶ | John Smith        | John Dorian |
|   | Grace Ritchie     | Eliot Red   |
|   | Random J. Patient | Eliot Red   |
|   | Dennis Doe        | Christophe  |

# QUESTIONS

12. Retrieve the names of patients who have been prescribed at least one medication by a physician from the Psychiatry department using a subquery.

```
151      -- Question-12
152
153 •  SELECT DISTINCT p.name AS patient
154   FROM patient p
155   JOIN prescribes pr ON p.ssn = pr.patient
156   JOIN physician ph ON pr.physician = ph.employeeid
157   JOIN affiliated_with a ON ph.employeeid = a.physician
158   JOIN department d ON a.department = d.departmentid
159   WHERE d.name = 'Psychiatry';
160
```

## OUTPUT

| Result Grid |               |
|-------------|---------------|
|             | patient       |
| ▶           | Grace Ritchie |

# QUESTIONS

13. Create a trigger that prevents inserting a new appointment if the physician does not have a primary affiliation with a department.

```
162      -- Question-13
163
164      DELIMITER //
165  •  CREATE TRIGGER validate_physician_affiliation
166      BEFORE INSERT ON appointment
167      FOR EACH ROW
168      BEGIN
169          IF NOT EXISTS (
170              SELECT 1 FROM affiliated_with
171              WHERE physician = NEW.physician AND primaryaffiliation = 't'
172          ) THEN
173              SIGNAL SQLSTATE '45000'
174              SET MESSAGE_TEXT = 'Physician must have primary department affiliation';
175          END IF;
176      END///
177      DELIMITER ;
178
179  •  describe appointment;
180      -- Try to check does delimiter work
181  •  INSERT INTO appointment (appointmentid, patient, prepnurse, physician, starttime, endtime, examinationroom)
182      VALUES (99999999, 100000001, 101, 3, '2023-01-01 10:00', '2023-01-01 11:00', 'A');
183
```

## OUTPUT

| Output        |             |                                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                       |
|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Action Output |             |                                                                                                                     |                                                                      |                       |
| #             | Time        | Action                                                                                                              | Message                                                              | Duration / Fetch      |
| ✗             | 30 11:27:42 | INSERT INTO appointment (appointmentid, patient, prepnurse, physician, startdatetime, enddatetime, examinationroom) | Error Code: 1054. Unknown column 'startdatetime' in 'field list'     | 0.031 sec             |
| ✓             | 31 11:28:40 | describe appointment                                                                                                | 9 row(s) returned                                                    | 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec |
| ✗             | 32 11:29:25 | INSERT INTO appointment (appointmentid, patient, prepnurse, physician, starttime, endtime, examinationroom) ...     | Error Code: 1644. Physician must have primary department affiliation | 0.000 sec             |

# QUESTIONS

14. Update the insurance ID of patients whose primary care physician (PCP) is 'John Dorian' to a new value '99999999'.

```
185      -- Question-14
186
187 •   UPDATE patient
188     SET insuranceid = '99999999'
189     WHERE pcp = (SELECT employeeid FROM physician WHERE name = 'John Dorian');
190
191 •   select * from patient;
```

## OUTPUT

|   | ssn       | name              | address            | phone    | insuranceid | pcp  |
|---|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|-------------|------|
| ▶ | 100000001 | John Smith        | 42 Foobar Lane     | 555-0256 | 99999999    | 1    |
|   | 100000002 | Grace Ritchie     | 37 Snafu Drive     | 555-0512 | 36546321    | 2    |
|   | 100000003 | Random J. Patient | 101 Omgbbq Street  | 555-1204 | 65465421    | 2    |
|   | 100000004 | Dennis Doe        | 1100 Foobaz Avenue | 555-2048 | 68421879    | 3    |
|   | HULL      | HULL              | HULL               | HULL     | HULL        | HULL |

# QUESTIONS

15. Retrieve each physician's name along with the number of appointments they have and show the ranking of each physician based on the number of appointments in descending order.

```
193      -- Question-15
194
195 •  SELECT p.name AS physician,
196          COUNT(a.appointmentid) AS appointment_count,
197 ✘    RANK() OVER (ORDER BY COUNT(a.appointmentid) DESC)AS ranking
198  FROM physician p
199  LEFT JOIN appointment a ON p.employeeid = a.physician
200  GROUP BY p.name
201  ORDER BY appointment_count DESC;
202
```

## OUTPUT

Result Grid | Filter Rows:

|   | physician         | appointment_count | ranking |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------|
| ▶ | Eliot Red         | 3                 | 1       |
|   | John Dorian       | 2                 | 2       |
|   | Percival Cox      | 2                 | 2       |
|   | Christopher Turk  | 1                 | 4       |
|   | Molly Clock       | 1                 | 4       |
|   | Bob Kelso         | 0                 | 6       |
|   | Todd Quinlan      | 0                 | 6       |
|   | John Wen          | 0                 | 6       |
|   | Keith Dudemeister | 0                 | 6       |

# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

16.Which patients have never been prescribed any medication?

```
203      -- Question-16
204 •  SELECT examinationroom, COUNT(*) AS appointment_count
205   FROM appointment
206   GROUP BY examinationroom
207   ORDER BY appointment_count DESC;
208
```

## OUTPUT

The screenshot shows a database query results grid. The top bar includes tabs for "Result Grid" (highlighted in blue), "Filter Rows:" (with a dropdown menu), and other icons. The table has two columns: "examinationroom" and "appointment\_count". There are three rows of data, each labeled with a letter (A, B, C) in the first column and the value "3" in the second column.

|   | examinationroom | appointment_count |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|
| A |                 | 3                 |
| B |                 | 3                 |
| C |                 | 3                 |

# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

17. How many procedures were performed each month?

```
210      -- Question-17
211
212 •  SELECT
213      MONTH(date) AS month,
214      COUNT(*) AS total_procedures
215  FROM undergoes
216  GROUP BY MONTH(date)
217  ORDER BY month;
```

## OUTPUT

|   | month | total_procedures |
|---|-------|------------------|
| ▶ | NUL   | 6                |

# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

18. Which rooms have never been used for a patient stay?

## CODE

```
219      -- Question-18
220
221 •  SELECT r.roomnumber
222   FROM room r
223   LEFT JOIN stay s ON r.roomnumber = s.room
224 WHERE s.room IS NULL;
```

## OUTPUT

|   | roomnumber |
|---|------------|
| ▶ | 101        |
|   | 102        |
|   | 103        |
|   | 113        |
|   | 121        |
|   | 122        |
|   | 201        |
|   | 202        |
|   | 203        |
|   | 211        |
|   | 212        |
|   | 213        |
|   | 221        |
|   | 222        |
|   | 223        |

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**THANK YOU**

