

1. Create a view to show details of all flights that are departing on a specific date.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 create view specific_date as
2 select * from flights
3 where scheduled_departure = '2024-01-01'
4
5
6 select * from specific_date
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

flight_id	flight_no	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	departing_gate	arriving_gate	airline_id	status	actual_departure	actual_arrival
410	US-OK	2024-01-01	2023-10-03	10	6	2013	62	8	Delayed	2023-09-18	2023-09-18
730	US-AK	2024-01-01	2023-04-08	17	1	59	374	10	Boarding	2023-06-08	2023-06-08

Total rows: 2. Query complete 00:00:00.129.

2. Create a view that shows bookings for flights scheduled to depart within the next week.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
1 CREATE VIEW bookings_next_week AS
2 SELECT
3     b.booking_id,
4     b.passenger_id,
5     b.status,
6     b.price,
7     f.flight_id,
8     f.scheduled_departure,
9     f.scheduled_arrival
10 FROM booking AS b
11 JOIN booking_flight AS bf
12     ON b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
13 JOIN flights AS f
14     ON bf.flight_id = f.flight_id
15 WHERE f.scheduled_departure >= NOW()
16     AND f.scheduled_departure < NOW() + INTERVAL '7 days';
17
18 SELECT flight_id, scheduled_departure
19 FROM flights
20 ORDER BY scheduled_departure desc;
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the query:

CREATE VIEW

Query returned successfully in 71 msec.

Total rows: Query complete 00:00:00.071.

3. Create a view to show the top 5 most popular flight routes based on the number of bookings

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query editor. The query creates a view named 'top_5_routes' that selects the top 5 flight routes based on the number of bookings. The query is as follows:

```
1 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW top_5_routes AS
2 SELECT
3     f.departure_airport_id,
4     dep.airport_name AS departure_airport,
5     f.arrival_airport_id,
6     arr.airport_name AS arrival_airport,
7     COUNT(DISTINCT b.booking_id) AS booking_count
8 FROM booking AS b
9 JOIN booking_flight AS bf
10 ON b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
11 JOIN flights AS f
12 ON bf.flight_id = f.flight_id
13 JOIN airport AS dep
14 ON f.departure_airport_id = dep.airport_id
15 JOIN airport AS arr
16 ON f.arrival_airport_id = arr.airport_id
17 GROUP BY
18     f.departure_airport_id,
19     dep.airport_name,
20     f.arrival_airport_id,
21     arr.airport_name
22 ORDER BY booking_count DESC
```

The Data Output tab shows the following results:

departure_airport_id	departure_airport	arrival_airport_id	arrival_airport	booking_count
10	Henri Coandă International Airport	7	Armidale Airport	18
13	Figari Sud-Corse Airport	4	Garbaharey Airport	14
4	Garbaharey Airport	10	Henri Coandă International Airport	14
6	Hana Airport	16	Zephyrhills Municipal Airport	14
14	Industrial Airpark	7	Armidale Airport	11

Total rows: 5 Query complete 00:00:00.091

4. Create a view that lists all flights for a specific airline.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query editor. The query creates a view named 'specific_airline' that lists all flights for a specific airline (IPC). The query is as follows:

```
1 create or replace view specific_airline as
2 select
3     f.flight_id,
4     f.scheduled_departure,
5     f.scheduled_arrival,
6     f.departure_airport_id,
7     f.arrival_airport_id,
8     f.airline_id,
9     a.airline_name,
10    a.airline_code,
11    a.airline_country
12 from flights as f
13 join airline as a
14 on f.airline_id = a.airline_id
15 where airline_name = 'IPC'
16 select * from specific_airline
```

The Data Output tab shows the following results:

flight_id	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	airline_id	airline_name	airline_code	airline_country
13	2024-01-16	2023-06-02	13	20	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia
33	2023-09-21	2023-11-29	4	19	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia
36	2023-03-29	2023-05-06	12	14	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia
73	2023-12-26	2023-04-30	18	9	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia
78	2023-08-28	2023-08-02	20	11	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia
143	2023-08-20	2023-10-24	12	9	1	IPC	SCIP	Russia

Total rows: 32 Query complete 00:00:00.116

5. Modify the view created in task 4 to show only flights departing within the next 7 days for a specific airline.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query editor. The query is as follows:

```
1 create or replace view specific_airline as
2 select
3     f.flight_id,
4     f.scheduled_departure,
5     f.scheduled_arrival,
6     f.departure_airport_id,
7     f.arrival_airport_id,
8     f.airline_id,
9     a.airline_name,
10    a.airline_code,
11    a.airline_country
12 from flights as f
13 join airline as a
14 on f.airline_id = a.airline_id
15 where airline_name = 'IPC'
16 and scheduled_departure >= now()
17 and scheduled_departure < now() + interval '7 days';
18
19 select * from specific_airline
20
21
22
```

The Data Output pane shows the following table structure:

flight_id	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	airline_id	airline_name	airline_code	airline_country
integer	date	date	integer	integer	integer	character varying (50)	character varying (50)	character varying (50)

Total rows: 0 Query complete 00:00:00.124

6. Create a view to show flights that are delayed by more than 24 hours.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a SQL query editor. The query is as follows:

```
1 create or replace view flight_24 as
2 select * from flights
3 where actual_departure::timestamp - scheduled_departure::timestamp > interval '24 hours';
4
5
6 select * from flight_24
```

The Data Output pane shows the following table structure:

flight_id	flight_no	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	departing_gate	arriving_gate	airline_id	status	actual_departure
integer	character varying (50)	date	date	integer	integer	character varying (50)	character varying (50)	integer	character varying (50)	date
1	2 US-NM	2023-07-21	2023-09-17	13	16	4216	90	34	Boarding	2024-02-09
2	3 FI-OL	2023-03-29	2023-08-01	18	12	47	9	34	Boarding	2024-02-21
3	5 RO-DJ	2023-07-03	2023-11-28	6	2	626	171	14	Check-in open	2023-11-18
4	6 CA-SK	2023-07-07	2023-09-11	18	1	1576	72	34	Check-in open	2024-02-19
5	7 AU-TAS	2024-02-24		15	18	867	15	10	Delayed	2023-12-04
6	9 IN-OR	2023-05-18	2023-09-19	6	9	659	621	13	Delayed	2023-06-17

Showing rows: 1 to 494 Page No: 1 of 1

Total rows: 494 Query complete 00:00:00.127

7. Create a view in which you can display the full name and country of origin of passengers who made bookings on Leffler-Thompson platform. Then show the list of that passengers.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 create or replace view Leffler_Thompson as
2 select p.first_name, p.last_name, p.country_of_citizenship, b.booking_platform
3 from passengers as p
4 join booking as b
5 on p.passenger_id = b.passenger_id
6 where booking_platform = 'Leffler-Thompson'
7
8
9
10
11
12 select * from Leffler_Thompson
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the second query:

first_name	last_name	country_of_citizenship	booking_platform
Philbert	Shambroke	Colombia	Leffler-Thompson

The status bar indicates: Total rows: 1, Query complete 00:00:00.104, Successfully run. Total query runtime: 104 msec. 1 rows affected.

- 8 Create a view that shows top 10 most visited countries.

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 create or replace view top_10_countries as
2 select ap.country, count(*) as booking_count
3 from booking as b
4 join booking_flight as bf on b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
5 join flights as f on bf.flight_id = f.flight_id
6 join airport as ap on f.arrival_airport_id = ap.airport_id
7
8 group by ap.country
9 order by booking_count desc
10
11 select * from top_10_countries
12
13
```

The Data Output tab shows the results of the second query:

country	booking_count
China	232
Indonesia	167
Philippines	137
Tanzania	78
United States	62
Russia	59

The status bar indicates: Total rows: 12, Query complete 00:00:00.092, Successfully run. Total query runtime: 92 msec. 12 rows affected.

- 9 Update any of the created views by adding new information in the view table.
Show results.

pgAdmin 4

Welcome lab_8/postgres@PostgreSQL 17*

lab_8/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```
1 create or replace view flight_24 as
2 select * from flights
3 where actual_departure::timestamp - scheduled_departure::timestamp < interval '10 hours';
4
5 select * from flight_24
6
7
8
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

Showing rows: 1 to 500 Page No: 1 of 1

flight_id	flight_no	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	departing_gate	arriving_gate	airline_id	status	actual_departure
1	US-CT	2024-01-22	2023-09-08	12	15	9	649	39	Check-in open	2023-10-30
2	RU-KR	2024-01-02	2023-03-18	3	19	151	66	33	Check-in open	2023-10-10
3	US-AZ	2023-07-29	2023-04-08	13	6	5045	1985	12	Delayed	2023-07-10
4	AU-NT	2023-11-25	2023-07-26	19	16	593	555	29	Check-in open	2023-05-23
5	BR-PE	2024-01-16	2023-06-02	13	20	1891	5429	1	Delayed	2023-08-19
6	ML-2	2023-11-02	2024-02-28	1	15	1247	10	16	Boarding	2023-10-20

Total rows: 500 Query complete 00:00:00.253

6. Drop all existing views.

pgAdmin 4

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lab_8/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```
1 drop view specific_date
2 drop view bookings_next_week
3 drop view top_5_routes
4 drop view specific_airline
5 drop view leffler_thompson
6 drop view flight_24
7 drop view top_10_countries
8
9
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

DROP VIEW

Query returned successfully in 60 msec.

✓ Query returned successfully in 60 msec. ✕

Total rows: Query complete 00:00:00.060