

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
 - airline
 - Columns (6)
 - airline_id
 - airline_code
 - airline_name
 - airline_country
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes
 - RLS Policies
 - Rules
 - Triggers
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - Columns (14)
 - 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
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

1 -- 1. Retrieve all airline names in uppercase.
2 SELECT UPPER(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE order by AIRLINE_NAME;
3
4 -- 2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".
5 UPDATE AIRLINE
6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT * FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Regional" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Regional%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(AGE(date_of_birth), 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
21
22 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date.
23 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
24 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
25        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
26        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
  
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	upper text
1	0
2	AIREASY
3	BLD
4	BUO
5	BYH
6	CII
7	CLY

Total rows: 54 of 54 Query complete 00:00:00.079 Ln 2, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

15°C Smoke 1:31 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
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 - actual_departure
 - actual_arrival
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 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

1 -- 1. Retrieve all airline names in uppercase.
2 SELECT UPPER(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE order by AIRLINE_NAME;
3
4 -- 2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".
5 UPDATE AIRLINE
6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT * FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Regional" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Regional%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(DATE_OF_BIRTH, 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
21
22 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date.
23 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
24 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
25        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
26        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'

```

Scratch Pad

Data Output Messages Notifications

UPDATE 54

Query returned successfully in 64 msec.

Total rows: 54 of 54 Query complete 00:00:00.064 Ln 5, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

15°C Smoke 1:32 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
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 - arriving_gate
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 - actual_arrival
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
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Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

1 -- 1. Retrieve all airline names in uppercase.
2 SELECT UPPER(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE order by AIRLINE_NAME;
3
4 -- 2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".
5 UPDATE AIRLINE
6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, AIRLINE_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Regional" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Regional%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(DATE_OF_BIRTH, 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
21
22 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date
23 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
24 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
25        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
26        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
  
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

flight_id	flight_no	airline_id
[PK] integer	character varying (50)	integer
1	13 BR-PE	1
2	33 MZ-G	1
3	36 AU-NT	1
4	73 FR-K	1
5	78 US-VT	1
6	141 SB-WE	2
7	143 PH-BUK	1

Total rows: 39 of 39 Query complete 00:00:00.126

Ln 9, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

Successfully run. Total query runtime: 126 msec. 39 rows affected.

15°C Smoke 1:33 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
 - airline
 - Columns (6)
 - airline_id
 - airline_code
 - airline_name
 - airline_country
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 - RLS Policies
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 - booking_flight
 - flights
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 - departure_airport_id
 - arrival_airport_id
 - departing_gate
 - arriving_gate
 - airline_id
 - status
 - actual_departure
 - actual_arrival
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

Execute/Refresh (F5)

```

1 -- 1. Retrieve all airline names and codes.
2 SELECT UPPER(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE order by AIRLINE_NAME;
3
4 -- 2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".
5 UPDATE AIRLINE
6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, AIRLINE_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Regional" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Regional%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(DATE_OF_BIRTH, 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
21
22 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date.
23 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
24 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
25        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
26        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
  
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

airport_id	airport_name	country	state	city	created_at	update_at
[PK] integer	character varying (50)	character varying (50)	character varying (50)	character varying (50)	timestamp without time zone	timestamp without time zone

Total rows: 0 of 0 Query complete 00:00:00.089

Ln 12, Col 1

Activate Windows
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Successfully run. Total query runtime: 89 msec. 0 rows affected.

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
 - airline
 - Columns (6)
 - airline_id
 - airline_code
 - airline_name
 - airline_country
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes
 - RLS Policies
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 - Triggers
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
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 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - Columns (14)
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 - flight_no
 - scheduled_departure
 - scheduled_arrival
 - departure_airport_id
 - arrival_airport_id
 - departing_gate
 - arriving_gate
 - airline_id
 - status
 - actual_departure
 - actual_arrival
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

1 -- 1. Retrieve all airline names in uppercase.
2 SELECT UPPER(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE order by AIRLINE_NAME;
3
4 -- 2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".
5 UPDATE AIRLINE
6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, AIRLINE_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Regional" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Regional%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(AGE(date_of_birth), 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
21
22 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date.
23 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
24 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
25        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
26        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
  
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	passenger_name text	birth_date text
1	Hilde Iris	January 03, 2000
2	Arvy Sparsholt	June 09, 1974
3	Reinald Pococke	June 07, 1982
4	Con Borrel	October 17, 1986
5	Wayne Bangs	April 22, 1996
6	Tildy Shackelford	April 15, 2004
7	Byrle Oram	July 07, 1985

Total rows: 200 of 200 Query complete 00:00:00.063 Ln 16, Col 1

Activate Windows
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pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
 - airline
 - Columns (6)
 - airline_id
 - airline_code
 - airline_name
 - airline_country
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes
 - RLS Policies
 - Rules
 - Triggers
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
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 - Columns (14)
 - 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
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

6 SET AIRLINE_NAME = REPLACE(AIRLINE_NAME, 'Air', 'Aero');
7
8 -- 3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.
9 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, AIRLINE_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE AIRLINE_ID = 1 OR AIRLINE_ID = 2;
10
11 -- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Reginal" and "Air" in their names.
12 SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
13 WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Reginal%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';
14
15 -- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
16 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
17        TO_CHAR(AGE(date_of_birth), 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;
18
19 -- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
20 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL, ACTUAL_ARRIVAL
21 FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
22
23 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date.
24 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
25 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
26        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
27          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
28          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
29        END AS AGE_GROUPS
30 FROM PASSENGERS
31 ORDER BY AGE DESC;
32

```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	flight_id [PK] integer	flight_no character varying (50)	scheduled_arrival timestamp without time zone	actual_arrival timestamp without time zone
1	1	US-CT	2023-09-08 00:00:00	2023-11-07 00:00:00
2	2	US-NM	2023-09-17 00:00:00	2024-01-23 00:00:00
3	4	RU-KR	2023-03-18 00:00:00	2023-04-07 00:00:00
4	8	US-AZ	2023-04-08 00:00:00	2023-08-01 00:00:00
5	9	IN-OR	2023-09-19 00:00:00	2023-12-03 00:00:00
6	12	CA-NL	2023-06-04 00:00:00	2023-11-17 00:00:00
7	13	BR-PE	2023-06-02 00:00:00	2023-11-09 00:00:00

Total rows: 488 of 488 Query complete 00:00:00.110 Ln 20, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

15°C Smoke 1:36 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

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- Sequences
- Tables (10)
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 - Columns (6)
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 - airline_country
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 - Columns (14)
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 - scheduled_arrival
 - departure_airport_id
 - arrival_airport_id
 - departing_gate
 - arriving_gate
 - airline_id
 - status
 - actual_departure
 - actual_arrival
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```
-- 4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Reginal" and "Air" in their names.
SELECT * FROM AIRPORT
WHERE AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Reginal%' AND AIRPORT_NAME LIKE '%Air%';

-- 5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.
SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
       TO_CHAR(DATE_OF_BIRTH, 'Month DD, YYYY') Birth_date FROM PASSENGERS;

-- 6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.
SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL, ACTUAL_ARRIVAL
FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;

-- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date
-- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
       EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
       WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
       WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
END AS AGE_GROUPS
FROM PASSENGERS
ORDER BY AGE DESC;

-- 8. Create a query that categorizes ticket prices based on their price as "Cheap," "Medium" or "Expensive."
SELECT BOOKING_ID, PRICE, CASE
       WHEN PRICE > 7500 THEN 'Expensive'
       WHEN PRICE BETWEEN 2500 AND 7500 THEN 'Medium'
       ELSE 'Cheap'
END AS PRICE_CATEGORY
FROM BOOKINGS;
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	passenger_name text	age numeric	age_groups text
1	Andrew Longmore	54	ADULT
2	Mikey Dullingham	54	ADULT
3	Breanne Kenworthy	54	ADULT
4	Alaric Danilov	54	ADULT
5	Catherina Gilbank	54	ADULT
6	Philbert Shambroke	53	ADULT
7	Paquito Dunnrige	53	ADULT

Total rows: 200 of 200 Query complete 00:00:00.074 Ln 25, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

15°C Smoke 1:36 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

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 - actual_arrival
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 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

21 FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
22
23 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date
24 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
25 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
26        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
27        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
28        WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
29        END AS AGE_GROUPS
30 FROM PASSENGERS
31 ORDER BY AGE DESC;
32
33 -- 8. Create a query that categorizes ticket prices based on their price as "Cheap," "Medium" or "Expensive."
34 SELECT BOOKING_ID, PRICE, CASE
35        WHEN PRICE > 7500 THEN 'Expensive'
36        WHEN PRICE BETWEEN 2500 AND 7500 THEN 'Medium'
37        ELSE 'Cheap'
38        END AS TICKET_COST_TYPE
39 FROM BOOKING
40 ORDER BY PRICE DESC;
41
42 -- 9. Find number of airline names in each airline country.
43 SELECT AIRLINE_COUNTRY, COUNT(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE GROUP BY AIRLINE_COUNTRY;
44
45 -- 10. Find flights that arrived late according to their actual arrival time compared to the scheduled arrival
46 -- В ЧЕМ ОТЛИЧИЕ ОТ 6?
47 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
  
```

Data Output Messages Notifications

	booking_id [PK] integer	price numeric (7,2)	ticket_cost_type text
1	43	9977.57	Expensive
2	262	9976.50	Expensive
3	193	9964.55	Expensive
4	121	9932.12	Expensive
5	65	9861.73	Expensive
6	143	9851.86	Expensive
7	228	9849.54	Expensive

Total rows: 444 of 444 Query complete 00:00:00.100 Ln 34, Col 1

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

15°C Smoke 1:37 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

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- Sequences
- Tables (10)
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 - flight_no
 - scheduled_departure
 - scheduled_arrival
 - departure_airport_id
 - arrival_airport_id
 - departing_gate
 - arriving_gate
 - airline_id
 - status
 - actual_departure
 - actual_arrival
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

Lab_1/postgres@PostgreSQL 17

Query Query History

```

22
23 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date
24 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
25 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
26        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
27          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
28          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
29        END AS AGE_GROUPS
30 FROM PASSENGERS
31 ORDER BY AGE DESC;
32
33 -- 8. Create a query that categorizes ticket prices based on their price as "Cheap," "Medium" or "Expensive."
34 SELECT BOOKING_ID, PRICE, CASE
35        WHEN PRICE > 7500 THEN 'Expensive'
36        WHEN PRICE BETWEEN 2500 AND 7500 THEN 'Medium'
37        ELSE 'Cheap'
38      END AS TICKET_COST_TYPE
39 FROM BOOKING
40 ORDER BY PRICE DESC;
41
42 -- 9. Find number of airline names in each airline country.
43 SELECT AIRLINE_COUNTRY, COUNT(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE GROUP BY AIRLINE_COUNTRY;
44
45 -- 10. Find flights that arrived late according to their actual arrival time compared to the scheduled arrival
46 --В ЧЕМ ОТЛИЧИЕ ОТ 6?
47 SELECT FLIGHT_ID FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;

```

Scratch Pad

Data Output Messages Notifications

	airline_country character varying (50)	count bigint
1	Yemen	1
2	Turkey	1
3	Argentina	1
4	Indonesia	2
5	Sudan	1
6	Venezuela	1
7	Hungary	1

Total rows: 27 of 27 Query complete 00:00:00.062 Ln 43, Col 1

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15°C Smoke 1:37 AM 10/10/2024

pgAdmin 4

File Object Tools Help

Object Explorer

- Procedures
- Sequences
- Tables (10)
 - airline
 - Columns (6)
 - airline_id
 - airline_code
 - airline_name
 - airline_country
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes
 - RLS Policies
 - Rules
 - Triggers
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - Columns (14)
 - 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
 - created_at
 - update_at
 - Constraints
 - Indexes

Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics Dependencies Dependents Processes lab4.sql*

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Query Query History

```

23 -- 7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date
24 -- Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.
25 SELECT FIRST_NAME || ' ' || LAST_NAME AS PASSENGER_NAME,
26        EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) AGE, CASE
27          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'YOUNG'
28          WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'ADULT'
29        END AS AGE_GROUPS
30 FROM PASSENGERS
31 ORDER BY AGE DESC;
32
33 -- 8. Create a query that categorizes ticket prices based on their price as "Cheap," "Medium" or "Expensive."
34 SELECT BOOKING_ID, PRICE, CASE
35        WHEN PRICE > 7500 THEN 'Expensive'
36        WHEN PRICE BETWEEN 2500 AND 7500 THEN 'Medium'
37        ELSE 'Cheap'
38      END AS TICKET_COST_TYPE
39 FROM BOOKING
40 ORDER BY PRICE DESC;
41
42 -- 9. Find number of airline names in each airline country.
43 SELECT AIRLINE_COUNTRY, COUNT(AIRLINE_NAME) FROM AIRLINE GROUP BY AIRLINE_COUNTRY;
44
45 -- 10. Find flights that arrived late according to their actual arrival time compared to the scheduled arrival.
46 --B ЧЕМ ОТЛИЧИЕ ОТ 6?
47 SELECT FLIGHT_ID, FLIGHT_NO, SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL, ACTUAL_ARRIVAL
48 FROM FLIGHTS WHERE SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL < ACTUAL_ARRIVAL;
  
```

Scratch Pad

Data Output Messages Notifications

	flight_id [PK] integer	flight_no character varying (50)	scheduled_arrival timestamp without time zone	actual_arrival timestamp without time zone
1	1	US-CT	2023-09-08 00:00:00	2023-11-07 00:00:00
2	2	US-NM	2023-09-17 00:00:00	2024-01-23 00:00:00
3	4	RU-KR	2023-03-18 00:00:00	2023-04-07 00:00:00
4	8	US-AZ	2023-04-08 00:00:00	2023-08-01 00:00:00
5	9	IN-OR	2023-09-19 00:00:00	2023-12-03 00:00:00
6	12	CA-NL	2023-06-04 00:00:00	2023-11-17 00:00:00
7	13	BR-PE	2023-06-02 00:00:00	2023-11-09 00:00:00

Total rows: 488 of 488 Query complete 00:00:00.074 Ln 47, Col 1

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Successfully run. Total query runtime: 74 msec. 488 rows affected.

15°C Smoke 1:38 AM 10/10/2024