

DBMS

Lab 6 – Aggregate Function

By: Ishita Bharadwaj

SRN: PES1UG20CS648

Section: K

Roll No: 43

1. Find the average distance between subsequent stations for every train

```
MariaDB [cs_pes1ug20cs648_railways]> SELECT AVG(distance), train_no FROM route_info GROUP BY train_no;
```

AVG(distance)	train_no
277.1667	25260
277.1667	25261
280.3333	58450
279.8333	58451
184.4000	62620
185.0000	62621

6 rows in set (0.022 sec)

2. Find the average distance between subsequent stations for every train and display them in descending order of distance

```
MariaDB [cs_pes1ug20cs648_railways]> SELECT AVG(distance), train_no FROM route_info GROUP BY train_no ORDER BY AVG(distance) DESC;
```

AVG(distance)	train_no
280.3333	58450
279.8333	58451
277.1667	25260
277.1667	25261
185.0000	62621
184.4000	62620

6 rows in set (0.001 sec)

3. Display the list of train numbers and the total distance traveled by each in descending order of the distance travelled

```
MariaDB [cs_pes1ug20cs648_railways]> SELECT train.train_no, distance FROM train, route_info WHERE  
-> from_station_name = source AND to_station_name = destination ORDER BY distance DESC;
```

train_no	distance
58450	504
58451	503
25260	481
25261	481
62621	362
62620	361

6 rows in set (0.019 sec)

4. List those trains that have maximum and minimum number compartments and also display number of compartments they have. (2 queries one to find max and other to find min)

```

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> WITH X AS (SELECT train_number, COUNT(*) as compartment_number FROM compartment GRO
UP BY train_number) SELECT train_number, compartment_number FROM X ORDER BY compartment_number ASC LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+
| train_number | compartment_number |
+-----+-----+
| 58451 | 2 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.016 sec)

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> WITH X AS (SELECT train_number, COUNT(*) as compartment_number FROM compartment GRO
UP BY train_number) SELECT train_number, compartment_number FROM X ORDER BY compartment_number DESC LIMIT 1;
+-----+-----+
| train_number | compartment_number |
+-----+-----+
| 25261 | 5 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.000 sec)

```

5. Display the number of phone numbers corresponding to the user_id(s) ADM_001, USR_006, USR_10

```

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> SELECT user_id, phone_no FROM user_phone WHERE user_id IN ('ADM_001', 'USR_006', 'U
SR_010');
+-----+-----+
| user_id | phone_no |
+-----+-----+
| ADM_001 | 9845012345 |
| ADM_001 | 9900123456 |
| USR_006 | 9845012345 |
| USR_006 | 9900123456 |
| USR_010 | 9845012345 |
| USR_010 | 9900123456 |
+-----+-----+
6 rows in set (0.021 sec)

```

6. Find the average fare per km for each train type specified and display the train type and corresponding average fare per km as 'Avg_Fare' in decreasing order of Avg_Fare

```

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> SELECT train_type, AVG(fare_per_km) as Avg_Fare FROM fare GROUP BY train_type ORDER
BY Avg_Fare DESC;
+-----+-----+
| train_type | Avg_Fare |
+-----+-----+
| Fast | 2.0000 |
| Superfast | 2.0000 |
| Mail | 1.3333 |
+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.021 sec)

```

7. Retrieve all details of the oldest passenger.

```

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> select * from ticket_passenger where Age = (select max(Age) as max_age from ticket_
passenger);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| seat_no | name | age | pnr |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| F01-13 | Ramya R | 45 | PNR012 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.016 sec)

```

8. Count the number of passengers whose name consists of 'Ullal'. (Hint: Use the LIKE operator)

```

MariaDB [cs_peslug20cs648_railways]> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ticket_passenger WHERE name LIKE '%Ullal%';
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 4 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.012 sec)

```