

## Example: SQL > Select

\*\*\* Write SQL statements for the following questions using the relational database below. \*\*\*

**Flight** (FlightID: varchar(8), **AirlineCompany**: nvarchar(50), **FlightDate**: date, **FlightTime**: time, **DelayInMinutes**: int, **DurationInMinutes**: int, **FromAirport**: varchar(25), **ToAirport**: varchar(25))

Sample data → TK5905; THY; 31.12.2015; 13:45; 135; 105; Erzurum; Istanbul Ataturk

**Passenger** (PassengerID: bigint, **FirstName**: nvarchar(50), **LastName**: nvarchar(50), **Age**: int, **Points**: decimal(9,2))

Sample data → 123456789012; Mustafa; Ağaoğlu; 41; 15.34

**FlightPassenger** (FlightID: varchar(8), PassengerID: bigint, **SeatNo**: int, **SeatPosition**: char(1), **Payment**: decimal(9,2))

Sample data → TK5905; 123456789012; 3; A; 109.98

- 1) Retrieve ID, first and last name of passengers.
- 2) Retrieve first & last name, flight date & time and seat number for passengers.
- 3) How many flights are there totally?
- 4) Retrieve airline company and its total flights.
- 5) Retrieve ID, first and last name of passengers with the number of flights. Discard the passengers who have less than 5 flights.
- 6) Retrieve passenger ID, last name, departure (*FromAirport*) and arrival (*ToAirport*) airports for the passengers whose ages are greater than 40. Arrivals will be in Istanbul, i.e. *ToAirport* will contain "Istanbul". Eliminate redundant rows. Order your list by last name and then departure.
- 7) Retrieve departure (*FromAirport*) and arrival (*ToAirport*) airports, and the number of flights for the flights of the passengers if the payment of that flight is at least two times of passenger's average payment.