



# Lab 8 QUERIES

202012025-28\_202018013-14

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## --SQL Queries and Relational Algebra

SET search\_path TO Tourism\_Management\_System;

### --1) Retrieve the packages within a particular price range

Relational Algebra:

$\sigma_{(\text{amount} \geq 15000 \text{ AND } \text{amount} \leq 20000)}(\text{package})$

SQL Query:

SELECT \* FROM package WHERE amount >= 15000 and amount <= 20000;

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13							
Query Editor   Query History							
<pre>1 set search_path to tourism_management_system; 2 SELECT * FROM package WHERE amount &gt;= 15000 and amount &lt;= 20000; 3</pre>							
Data Output   Explain   Messages   Notifications							
	packageid [PK] integer	title character varying (15)	duration integer	no_of_people integer	isactive boolean	amount double precision	
1		2 Srinagar		4	2 true	19500	
2		3 Varansi		4	4 true	15000	
3		4 Kedarnath		6	2 true	20000	

--2) Show the list of top 5 packages based on the number of users who selected it.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(bfp, packageid \mathcal{F}_{COUNT(bid)}(Booking\_for\_package))$

$r2 \rightarrow \rho(p, package) \bowtie_{<p.packageid = bfp.packageid>}(r1)$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{p.packageid, title, duration, no\_of\_people, amount}(r2)$

SQL Query:

SELECT p.packageid, title, duration, no\_of\_people, amount FROM package as p

JOIN

(SELECT COUNT(bid), packageid FROM Booking\_for\_package GROUP BY packageid) as bfp ON (bfp.packageID = p.packageID);

Query Editor

Query History

Sc

1 set search\_path to tourism\_management\_system;

2 SELECT p.packageid, title, duration, no\_of\_people, amount FROM package as p

3 JOIN

4 (SELECT COUNT(bid), packageid FROM Booking\_for\_package GROUP BY packageid) as bfp ON (bfp.packageID = p.p

5

6

7

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

packageid [PK] Integer	title character varying (15)	duration integer	no_of_people integer	amount double precision	
1	Manali Tour		9	8	64000
2	Taj Mahal		2	4	12000
3	Lonavla		2	6	12000

### --3) View list of all the tourist spots at a particular location.

#### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(ts, \text{tourist\_spots}) \bowtie_{\langle ts.pincode = l.pincode \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", season, ratings, CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{l.city = 'kullu'}(r1))$

#### SQL Query:

```
SELECT ts."Name", ts.season, ts.ratings,  
       CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM tourist_spots AS ts JOIN location AS l ON ts.pincode = l.pincode  
where l.city = 'Kullu';
```

Query Editor Query History

```
1 set search_path to tourism_ma  
2 SELECT ts."Name", ts.season, ts.ratings,  
3      CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"  
4 FROM tourist_spots AS ts JOIN location AS l ON ts.pincode = l.pincode  
5 where l.city = 'Kullu';  
6  
7  
8
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	Name character varying (20)	season character varying (10)	ratings double precision	Address text	
1	Manali	Winter	4.7	Rotang Pass...	

#### --4) View the tourist spots included in “abc” package.

##### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(l, location) \bowtie_{\langle l.pincode = ts.pincode \rangle} \rho(ts, tourist\_spots) \bowtie_{\langle ts.spotid = pt.spotid \rangle} \rho(pt, package\_includes\_spots) \bowtie_{\langle pt.packageid = p.packageid \rangle} \rho(p, package)$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(title, duration, no\_of\_people, amount, "Name", rating, CONCAT(ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) \rightarrow Address)} (\sigma_{title="Manali Tour"}(r1))$

##### SQL Query:

```
SELECT p.title, p.duration, p.no_of_people, p.amount, ts."Name", ts.season, ts.ratings,
CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"
FROM tourist_spots AS ts
JOIN package_includes_spots pt ON(pt.spotid = ts.spotid)
JOIN package AS p ON (p.packageid = pt.packageid)
JOIN location AS l ON ts.pincode = l.pincode
where p.title = 'Manali Tour';
```

Query Editor

Query History

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```
set search_path to tourism_ma
SELECT ts."Name", ts.season, ts.ratings,
CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"
FROM tourist_spots AS ts
JOIN package_includes_spots pt ON(pt.spotid = ts.spotid)
JOIN package AS p ON (p.packageid = pt.packageid)
JOIN location AS l ON ts.pincode = l.pincode
where p.title = 'Manali Tour';
```

Scratch Pad

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	title character varying (15)	duration integer	no_of_people integer	amount double precision	Name character varying (20)	season character varying (10)	ratings double precision	Address text
1	Manali Tour	9	8	64000	Manali	Winter	4.7	Rotang Pass...

## --5) Retrieve the tourist spot with highest user ratings

### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\text{MAX}(\text{ratings}) \rightarrow \text{ratings}} (\rho(\text{ts2}, \text{tourist\_spots}))$

$r2 \rightarrow r1 \bowtie_{\langle \text{ts2.ratings} = \text{ts1.ratings} \rangle} \rho(\text{ts1}, \text{tourist\_spots}) \bowtie_{\langle \text{ts1.pincode} = \text{l.pincode} \rangle} \rho(\text{l}, \text{location})$

$\text{result} \rightarrow \Pi \text{ "Name", season, ts2.ratings, address, t1.pincode, city, state} (r2)$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT "Name", season, ts2.ratings,  
CONCAT (ts1.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts1.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM tourist_spots AS ts1  
JOIN  
(SELECT MAX (ratings) AS ratings FROM tourist_spots) AS ts2  
ON (ts1.ratings = ts2.ratings)  
JOIN Location as l  
ON (ts1.pincode = l.pincode);
```

[Query Editor](#) [Query History](#)

```
1 set search_path to tourism_ma
2 SELECT ts."Name", ts.season, ts.ratings,
3 CONCAT (ts1.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts1.pincode) AS "Address"
4 FROM tourist_spots AS ts1
5 JOIN
6 (SELECT MAX (ratings) AS ratings FROM tourist_spots) AS ts2
7 ON (ts1.ratings = ts2.ratings)
8 JOIN Location as l
9 ON (ts1.pincode = l.pincode);
10
11
12
13
14
```

[Data Output](#) [Explain](#) [Messages](#) [Notifications](#)

	Name character varying (20)	season character varying (10)	ratings double precision	Address text
1	Golden	All	4.9	Golden Tem...
2	Taj	All	4.9	Dharmapuri, ...

## --6) View all the restaurants that serve “only veg” food.

### Relational Algebra:

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, rating, CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{foodtype}=\text{"Veg"}}(\rho(r, \text{restaurant}) \bowtie_{\langle r.\text{pincode} = l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location})))$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings,  
CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
where r.foodType = 'VEG';
```

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;  
2 SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings,  
3 CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
4 FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
5 where r.foodType = 'VEG';  
6  
7
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	<div>Name</div> <div>character varying (50)</div>	<div>phone</div> <div>numeric (10)</div>	<div>foodtype</div> <div>character varying (20)</div>	<div>ratings</div> <div>double precision</div>	<div>Address</div> <div>text</div>
1	Jahanpanah	9898456721	VEG	4.5	E 23, Shoppi...
2	Huber &	9889855455	VEG	2.5	Shreekunj M...
3	Cryo Lab	9876543210	VEG	3	Ground Floo...
4	Subway	6826589432	VEG	4.5	207/53, Mah...
5	Open Hand	9898569825	VEG	3	B1/128-3, D...

--7) Retrieve list of all the restaurants at “abc” location.

Relational Algebra:

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, rating, CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{city}=\text{"Ahmedabad"}}(\rho(r, \text{restaurant}) \bowtie_{\langle r.\text{pincode} = l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location})))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings,  
CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
where l.city = 'Ahmedabad';
```

Query Editor   Query History

```
1  set search_path to tourism_management_system;  
2  SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings,  
3  CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
4  FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
5  where l.city = 'Ahmedabad';  
6  
7  
8  
9
```

Data Output   Explain   Messages   Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	phone numeric (10)	foodtype character varying (20)	ratings double precision	Address text
1	Huber &	9889855455	VEG	2.5	Shreekunj M...
2	Cryo Lab	9876543210	VEG	3	Ground Floo...



--8) View all the restaurants that have “Chinese” cuisine included in their menu.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(l, \text{location}) \bowtie_{\langle l.\text{pincode} = r.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(r, \text{restaurant}) \bowtie_{\langle r.\text{rid} = rc.\text{rid} \rangle} \rho(rc, \text{restaurant\_cuisines})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, ratings, cuisines, CONCAT (r.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{cuisines} = \text{"Chinese"}}(r1))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings, rc.cuisines,  
CONCAT (r.address,', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
JOIN restaurant_cuisines AS rc ON r.rid = rc.rid WHERE rc.cuisines = 'Chinese';
```

Query Editor Query History

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;  
2 SELECT r."Name", r.phone, r.foodType, r.ratings, rc.cuisines,  
3 CONCAT (r.address,', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', r.pincode) AS "Address"  
4 FROM restaurant AS r JOIN location AS l ON r.pincode = l.pincode  
5 JOIN restaurant_cuisines AS rc ON r.rid = rc.rid WHERE rc.cuisines = 'Chinese';  
6  
7  
8
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	phone numeric (10)	foodtype character varying (20)	ratings double precision	cuisines character varying (20)	Address text
1	Jahanpanah	9898456721	VEG	4.5	Chinese	E 23, Shoppi...
2	Huber &	9889855455	VEG	2.5	Chinese	Shreekunj M...
3	Tandoor	7954215885	NON-VEG	4	Chinese	17/33, Maha...
4	Three Dots	7878252364	NON-VEG	3.5	Chinese	840/1,100 F...
5	ECHOES	9465853246	BOTH	3	Chinese	44, 4th B Cr...

--9) Retrieve all the hotels that are situated at location “xyz”.

Relational Algebra:

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, ratings, cuisines, CONCAT (h.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', h.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{city}=\text{"Ahmedabad"}} (\rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{pincode} = l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location})))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,  
CONCAT (h.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode WHERE l.city = 'Ahmedabad';
```

Query Editor

Query History

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,
3 CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"
4 FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode WHERE l.city = 'Ahmedabad';
5
6
7
8
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	phone numeric (10)	foodtype character varying (20)	ratings double precision	Address text	
1	Ahmedabad	9878456512	BOTH	4.5	Vastrapur,Ah...	
2	Hyatt	8794561251	BOTH	4.8	Opp Ahmed...	
3	The Metropole	7889451575	BOTH	4.2	Near R.T.O. ...	

--10) Retrieve list of hotels that are providing “xyz” services.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(l, \text{location}) \bowtie_{\langle l.\text{pincode} = h.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid} = hs.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(hs, \text{hotel\_services})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, ratings, services, CONCAT (h.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', h.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{services}=\text{"Gym"}}(r1))$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,hs.services,  
CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM hotel AS h  
JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode  
JOIN hotel_services AS hs ON h.hotelid = hs.hotelid  
where hs.services = 'Gym';
```

Query Editor

Query History

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,hs.services,
3 CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"
4 FROM hotel AS h
5 JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode
6 JOIN hotel_services AS hs ON h.hotelid = hs.hotelid
7 where hs.services = 'Gym';
8
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	phone numeric (10)	foodtype character varying (20)	ratings double precision	services character varying (50)	Address text
1	Hotel Thomas	9855004767	VEG	3.5	Gym	Simsa Villag...
2	Punjab Sindh	7858495615	BOTH	3	Gym	Main Market...
3	Jaisalkot - A	9116010801	VEG	4.6	Gym	Kuldhara Tu...
4	Statue of Unity	9797949494	VEG	4.5	Gym	Sardar Saro...
5	Aurick Hotel	6658498756	NON-VEG	3	Gym	15th Cross, ...

### --11) Retrieve the hotel with highest user ratings

#### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\text{MAX}(\text{ratings})}(\text{hotel})$

$r2 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{pincode} = l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, ratings, services, CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) \rightarrow Address}) (\sigma_{\text{ratings IN (r1)='Gym'}}(r2))$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,  
CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"  
FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode  
where h.ratings IN (SELECT max(ratings) from hotel);
```

Query Editor

Query History

1

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```
set search_path to tourism_management_system;
SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,
CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincod) AS "Address"
FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincod = l.pincod
where h.ratings IN (SELECT max(ratings) from hotel);
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

Name

character varying (50)

phone

numeric (10)

foodtype

character varying (20)

ratings

double precision

Address

text

1

Hyatt

8794561251

BOTH

4.8

Opp Ahmed...

--12) Retrieve list of hotels sorted according to their user ratings.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{h.pincod = l.pincod} \rho(l, \text{location})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi(\text{"Name", phone, foodtype, ratings, services, CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincod)} \rightarrow \text{Address}) (\sigma_{\text{ORDER BY } h.ratings} (r1))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,
CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincod) AS "Address"
FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincod = l.pincod
ORDER BY h.ratings DESC;
```

```

1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h."Name", h.phone, h.foodType, h.ratings,
3 CONCAT (h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincod) AS "Address"
4 FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincod = l.pincod
5 ORDER BY h.ratings DESC;

```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	phone numeric (10)	foodtype character varying (20)	ratings double precision	Address text	
1	Hyatt	8794561251	BOTH	4.8	Opp Ahmed...	
2	ITC Grand	8978152345	BOTH	4.6	287, Dr, Dr B...	
3	Jaisalkot - A	9116010801	VEG	4.6	Kuldhara Tu...	
4	ITC Mughal, A	5624021700	BOTH	4.5	Itc Mughal, ...	
5	Central Hotel	9894517223	BOTH	4.5	Ashirwad En...	
6	Ahmedabad	9878456512	BOTH	4.5	Vastrapur,Ah...	
7	Statue of Unity	9797949494	VEG	4.5	Sardar Saro...	
8	The Imperial	7894556218	VEG	4.4	Dr Yagnik Rd...	
9	The Metropole	7889451575	BOTH	4.2	Near R.T.O. ...	
10	Cosset-Comfort	7859485625	BOTH	4.2	Mumbai Pun...	
11	Meritas	9689521111	BOTH	4.2	Plot No. 13...	
12	Hotel	8989456512	NON-VEG	4.1	6, VS Marg, ...	
13	Ahdoos	7889464612	VEG	4.1	Residency r...	
14	The Fern	2876225200	VEG	4.1	Talala Road, ...	
15	Astoria Hotel	9726549956	BOTH	4	J. Tata Road...	
16	Billberry Hotel	9865476521	NON-VEG	4	Ghat No. 17,...	
17	Ramada by	1835025555	BOTH	3.9	117 Hall Baz...	
18	Hotel	9878451532	VEG	3.8	No.74-A, Ka...	
19	The White	6868626585	VEG	3.5	181/1, Oppo...	
20	Hotel Thomas	9855004767	VEG	3.5	Simsa Villag...	
21	Anmol Hotel	9898565844	VEG	3.5	8180 Street ...	
22	Aurick Hotel	6658498756	NON-VEG	3	15th Cross, ...	
23	BB Palace-A	8655855687	VEG	3	2638-2642 ...	
24	Punjab Sindh	7858495615	BOTH	3	Main Market...	
25	Chouki Dhani	9465813587	VEG	3	Near All Indi...	
26	Hotel Sai	7889456124	VEG	2.9	Chandpur In...	

### --13) View list of hotel rooms starting from the Lowest Price to Highest Price.

#### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{<h.\text{hotelid} = r.\text{hotelid}} \rho(r, \text{room})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(h.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{Hotel\_Name}, r.\text{room} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Number}, r.\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Type}, r.\text{beds} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_beds}, r.\text{capacity} \rightarrow \text{capacity},$

$r.\text{rate} \rightarrow \text{price}, r.\text{status} \rightarrow \text{Current\_Status}) (\sigma \text{ ORDER BY } r.\text{rate}, h.\text{"name"}, r.\text{room\_no} (r1))$

#### SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name" As "Hotel_Name", r.room_no AS "Room_Number", r."Type" AS  
"Room_Type",
```

```
r.beds AS "No_of_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status AS  
"Current_Status"
```

```
FROM hotel AS h JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid
```

```
ORDER BY r.rate, h."Name", r.room_no;
```

```

1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h."Name" As "Hotel_Name", r.room_no AS "Room_Number", r."Type" AS "Room_Type",
3 r.beds AS "No_of_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status As "Current_Status"
4 FROM hotel AS h JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid
5 ORDER BY r.rate,h."Name", r.room_no;

```

Data Output
Explain
Messages
Notifications

	Hotel_Name character varying (50)	Room_Number numeric (3)	Room_Type character varying (6)	No_of_Beds integer	Capacity integer	Price double precision	Current_Status character varying (15)
1	Ahdoos	2	HEATER	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
2	Ahmedabad	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
3	Astoria Hotel	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
4	Aurick Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
5	BB Palace-A	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
6	Billberry Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
7	Central Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
8	Chouki Dhani	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
9	Cosset-Comfort	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
10	Hotel Sai	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
11	Hotel Thomas	10	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
12	Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
13	Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
14	ITC Grand	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE
15	ITC Muqhal, A	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE

**--14) Retrieve list of hotel rooms that have “Cable TV” facility at a particular location.**

### Relational Algebra:

$$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{pincode}=l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid}=r.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(r, \text{room})$$
 $\bowtie_{< h.\text{hotelid}=\text{rf.hotelid and r.room\_no}=\text{rf.roomno} > \rho(\text{rf}, \text{room\_facilities})$ 

**Result** ->  $\Pi_{(h. \text{ "Name" } \rightarrow \text{Hotel\_Name}, r.\text{room} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Number}, r.\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Type}, r.\text{beds} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_beds}, r.\text{capacity} \rightarrow \text{capacity},$

r.rate->price,r.status->Current\_Status,rf.facility,l.city) ( $\sigma(\text{rf.facility}=\text{'Cable TV'}$  and  $\text{l.city} = \text{'Amritsar'}$ )

ORDER BY r.rate,h."name",r.room\_no (r1))

SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name" As "Hotel_Name",r.room_no AS "Room_Number", r."Type" AS  
"Room_Type",
```

```
r.beds AS "No_of_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status AS  
"Current_Status", rf.facility, l.city
```

FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode

JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid

JOIN room\_facilities AS rf ON (h.hotelid=rf.hotelid and r.room\_no=rf.roomno)

WHERE rf.facility='Cable TV' and l.city = 'Amritsar'

```
ORDER BY h."Name", r.room no;
```

Query Editor

Query History

```

1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h."Name" AS "Hotel_Name",r.room_no AS "Room_Number", r."Type" AS "Room_Type",
3 r.beds AS "No_of_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status AS "Current_Status", rf.facility AS "Facility",
4 FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode
5 JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid
6 JOIN room_facilities AS rf ON (h.hotelid=r.hotelid and r.room_no=rf.roomno)
7 WHERE rf.facility='Cable TV' and l.city = 'Amritsar'
8 ORDER BY h."Name", r.room_no;
9
10
11
12
13
14

```

Schema Explorer

tourism\_management\_system

hotel

location

room

room\_facilities

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	Hotel_Name character varying (50)	Room_Number numeric (3)	Room_Type character varying (6)	No_of_Beds integer	Capacity integer	Price double precision	Current_Status character varying (15)	facility character varying (50)	city character varying (50)
1	Ramada by		1 AC		2	2	3000 AVAILABLE	Cable TV	Amritsar

## --15) Retrieve all the packages associated with a particular guide. (admin)

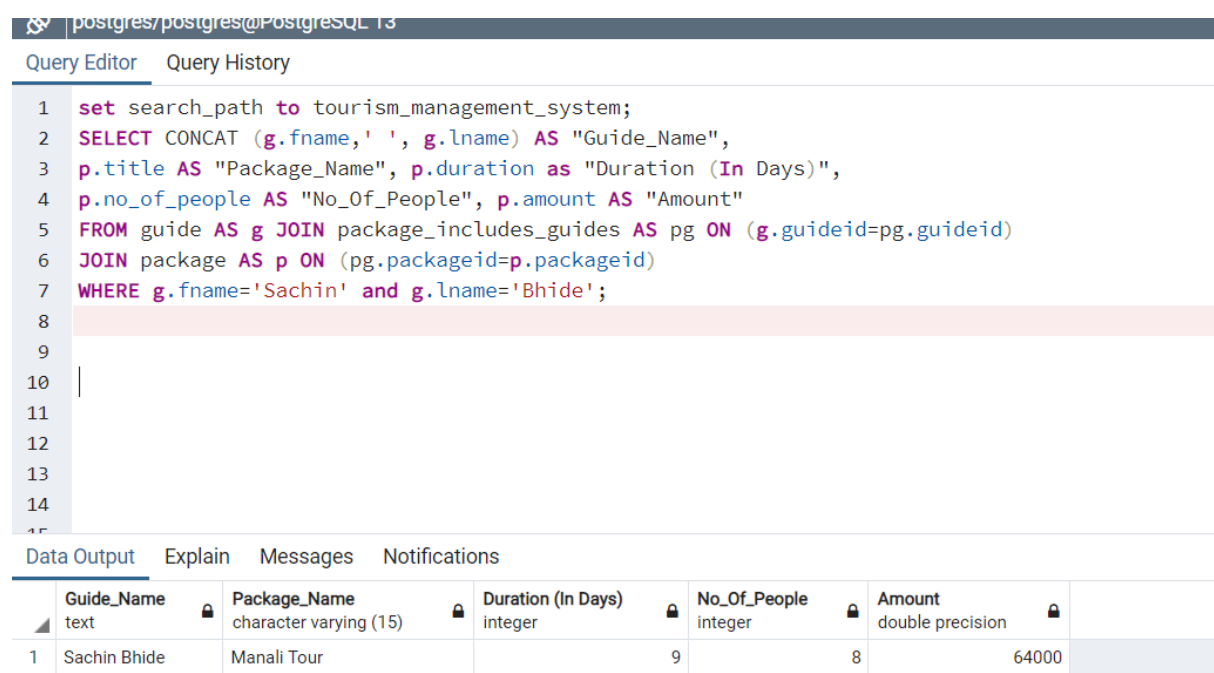
### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(g, \text{guide}) \bowtie_{\langle g.\text{guideid} = pg.\text{guideid} \rangle} \rho(pg, \text{guideid}) \bowtie_{\langle pg.\text{packageid} = p.\text{packageid} \rangle} \rho(p, \text{package})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(\text{CONCAT}(g.\text{fname}, ' ', g.\text{lname}) \rightarrow \text{Guide\_Name}, p.\text{title} \rightarrow \text{package\_name}, p.\text{duration} \rightarrow \text{Duration(in days)}, p.\text{no\_of\_people} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_people}, p.\text{amount} \rightarrow \text{Amount})}(\sigma_{g.\text{fname}='Sachin' \text{ and } g.\text{lname}='Bhide'}(r1))$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT (g.fname, ' ', g.lname) AS "Guide_Name",  
p.title AS "Package_Name", p.duration as "Duration (In Days)",  
p.no_of_people AS "No_Of_People", p.amount AS "Amount"  
FROM guide AS g JOIN package_includes_guides AS pg ON (g.guideid=pg.guideid)  
JOIN package AS p ON (pg.packageid=p.packageid)  
WHERE g.fname='Sachin' and g.lname='Bhide';
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar indicates the connection is to 'postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13'. Below the bar are tabs for 'Query Editor' and 'Query History'. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;  
2 SELECT CONCAT (g.fname, ' ', g.lname) AS "Guide_Name",  
3 p.title AS "Package_Name", p.duration as "Duration (In Days)",  
4 p.no_of_people AS "No_Of_People", p.amount AS "Amount"  
5 FROM guide AS g JOIN package_includes_guides AS pg ON (g.guideid=pg.guideid)  
6 JOIN package AS p ON (pg.packageid=p.packageid)  
7 WHERE g.fname='Sachin' and g.lname='Bhide';  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14
```

Below the query editor are tabs for 'Data Output', 'Explain', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, displaying the results of the query in a table:

	Guide_Name text	Package_Name character varying (15)	Duration (In Days) integer	No_Of_People integer	Amount double precision
1	Sachin Bhide	Manali Tour	9	8	64000



**--16) Retrieve the list of all package associated with a particular hotel.**

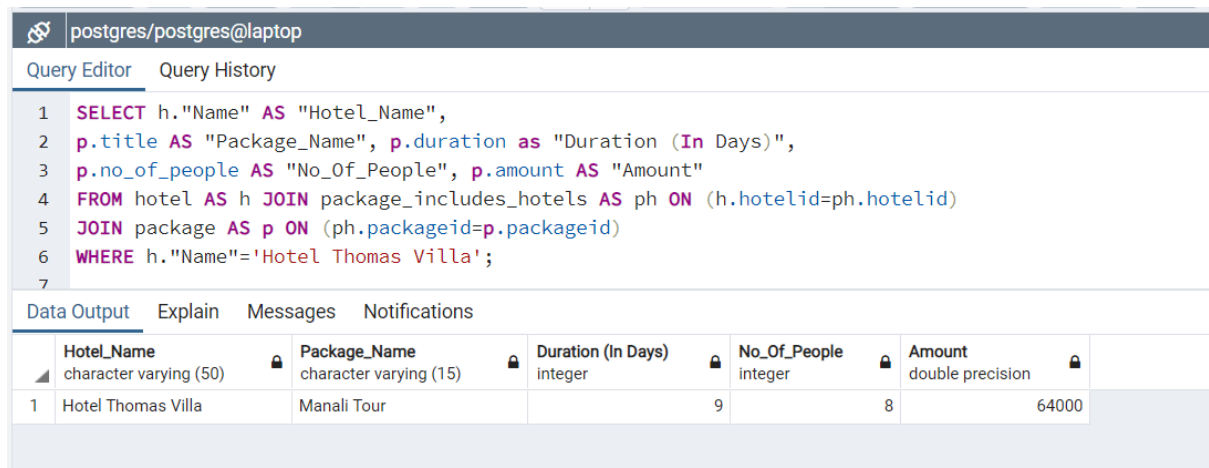
Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid} = \text{ph.hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{ph}, \text{package\_includes\_hotels}) \bowtie_{\langle \text{pg.packageid} = \text{p.packageid} \rangle} \rho(p, \text{package})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(h.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{Hotel\_Name}, p.\text{title} \rightarrow \text{package\_name}, p.\text{duration} \rightarrow \text{Duration (in days)}, p.\text{no\_of\_people} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_people}, p.\text{amount} \rightarrow \text{Amount})} (\sigma_{h.\text{"Name"} = \text{'Hotel Thomas Villa'}} (r1))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT h."Name" AS "Hotel_Name",
p.title AS "Package_Name", p.duration as "Duration (In Days)",
p.no_of_people AS "No_Of_People", p.amount AS "Amount"
FROM hotel AS h JOIN package_includes_hotels AS ph ON (h.hotelid=ph.hotelid)
JOIN package AS p ON (ph.packageid=p.packageid)
WHERE h."Name"='Hotel Thomas Villa';
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. At the top, the title bar reads "postgres/postgres@laptop". Below it, there are tabs for "Query Editor" and "Query History". The "Query Editor" tab is active, displaying a SQL query with line numbers 1 through 7. The query is a SELECT statement that joins the 'hotel' table (aliased as 'h'), the 'package\_includes\_hotels' table (aliased as 'ph'), and the 'package' table (aliased as 'p'). It selects columns: 'Name' from 'h' (aliased as 'Hotel\_Name'), 'title' from 'p' (aliased as 'Package\_Name'), 'duration' from 'p' (aliased as 'Duration (In Days)'), 'no\_of\_people' from 'p' (aliased as 'No\_Of\_People'), and 'amount' from 'p' (aliased as 'Amount'). The joins are performed using 'ON' clauses: 'h.hotelid=ph.hotelid' and 'ph.packageid=p.packageid'. The 'WHERE' clause filters for 'h.Name = 'Hotel Thomas Villa''. Below the query editor, there are tabs for "Data Output", "Explain", "Messages", and "Notifications". The "Data Output" tab is active, showing a table with 6 columns: 'Hotel\_Name', 'Package\_Name', 'Duration (In Days)', 'No\_Of\_People', and 'Amount'. The first row of data shows 'Hotel Thomas Villa', 'Manali Tour', '9', '8', and '64000'.

	Hotel_Name character varying (50)	Package_Name character varying (15)	Duration (In Days) integer	No_Of_People integer	Amount double precision
1	Hotel Thomas Villa	Manali Tour	9	8	64000

--17) Retrieve all the packages which include "xyz" spots.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(t, \text{tourist\_spots}) \bowtie_{\langle t.\text{spotid} = ps.\text{spotid} \rangle} \rho(ps, \text{package\_includes\_spots}) \bowtie_{\langle ps.\text{packageid} = p.\text{packageid} \rangle} \rho(p, \text{package})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(t.\text{Name} \rightarrow \text{Spot\_Name}, p.\text{title} \rightarrow \text{package\_name}, p.\text{duration} \rightarrow \text{Duration(in days)}, p.\text{no\_of\_people} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_people}, p.\text{amount} \rightarrow \text{Amount})}(\sigma_{t.\text{Name} = \text{'Manali'}}(r1))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT t."Name" AS "Spot_Name",
p.title AS "Package_Name", p.duration as "Duration (In Days)",
p.no_of_people AS "No_Of_People", p.amount AS "Amount"
FROM tourist_spots AS t JOIN package_includes_spots AS ps ON (t.spotid=ps.spotid)
JOIN package AS p ON (ps.packageid=p.packageid)
WHERE t."Name"='Manali';
```

postgres/postgres@PostgreSQL 13						
Query Editor   Query History						
<pre>1 set search_path to tourism_management_system; 2 SELECT t."Name" AS "Spot_Name", 3 p.title AS "Package_Name", p.duration as "Duration (In Days)", 4 p.no_of_people AS "No_Of_People", p.amount AS "Amount" 5 FROM tourist_spots AS t JOIN package_includes_spots AS ps ON (t.spotid=ps.spotid) 6 JOIN package AS p ON (ps.packageid=p.packageid) 7 WHERE t."Name"='Manali'; 8 9</pre>						
Data Output   Explain   Messages   Notifications						
	Spot_Name character varying (20)	Package_Name character varying (15)	Duration (In Days) integer	No_Of_People integer	Amount double precision	
1	Manali	Manali Tour	9	8	64000	

### --18) Best tourist place to visit in "xyz" season.

#### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(ts, tourist\_spots) \bowtie_{\langle ts.pincode = l.pincode \rangle} \rho(l, location)$

$result \rightarrow \Pi_{(t."Name" \rightarrow Spot\_Name, ts.season \rightarrow Season, ts.ratings \rightarrow Ratings,$

$CONCAT(ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) \rightarrow Address)) (\sigma_{ts.season = 'Winter'}(r1))$

#### SQL Query:

SELECT ts."Name" AS "Spot\_Name", ts.season AS "Season", ts.ratings AS "Ratings",

CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"

FROM tourist\_spots AS ts JOIN "location" AS l

ON ts.pincode=l.pincode

WHERE ts.season='Winter';

[Query Editor](#) [Query History](#)

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT ts."Name" AS "Spot_Name", ts.season AS "Season", ts.ratings AS "Ratings",
3 CONCAT (ts.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', ts.pincode) AS "Address"
4 FROM tourist_spots AS ts JOIN "location" AS l
5 ON ts.pincode=l.pincode
6 WHERE ts.season='Winter';
7
8
9
```

[Data Output](#) [Explain](#) [Messages](#) [Notifications](#)

	Spot_Name character varying (20)	Season character varying (10)	Ratings double precision	Address text	
1	Manali	Winter	4.7	Rotang Pass...	
2	Srinagar	Winter	4.7	Srinagar,J & ...	
3	Dashashwamedh	Winter	4.6	Dashashwa...	
4	Somnath	Winter	4.3	Somnath M...	

--19) Name and address of hotels which provides rooms between specific price range.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{pincode}=l.\text{pincode} \rangle} \rho(l, \text{location}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid}=r.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(r, \text{room})$

$\text{LEFT} \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid}=rf.\text{hotelid} \text{ and } r.\text{room\_no}=rf.\text{roomno} \rangle} \rho(rf, \text{room\_facilities})$

Result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(h.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{Hotel\_Name}, r.\text{room\_no} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Number}, r.\text{Type} \rightarrow \text{Room\_Type}, r.\text{beds} \rightarrow \text{No\_of\_beds}, r.\text{capacity} \rightarrow \text{capacity},$

$r.\text{rate} \rightarrow \text{price}, r.\text{status} \rightarrow \text{Current\_Status}, rf.\text{facility}, \text{CONCAT}(h.\text{address}, ', ', l.\text{city}, ', ', l.\text{state}, ' - ', h.\text{pincode}) \rightarrow \text{Address})$

$(\sigma_{(r.\text{rate BETWEEN } 1500 \text{ and } 2000)} \text{ ORDER BY } r.\text{rate}, h.\text{"name"}, r.\text{room\_no} (r1))$

SQL Query:

SELECT h."Name" AS "Hotel\_Name", r.room\_no AS "Room\_Number", r."Type" AS "Room\_Type",

r.beds AS "No\_of\_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status AS "Current\_Status",

rf.facility, CONCAT(h.address, ', ', l.city, ', ', l.state, ' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"

FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode

JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid

LEFT JOIN room\_facilities AS rf ON (h.hotelid=rf.hotelid and r.room\_no=rf.roomno)

WHERE r.rate between 1500 and 2000

ORDER BY r.rate, h."Name", r.room\_no;

postgres@postgres:~\$

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT h,"Name" AS "Hotel_Name", r.room_no AS "Room_Number", r."Type" AS "Room_Type",
3 r.beds AS "No_of_Beds", r.capacity AS "Capacity", r.rate AS "Price", r.status AS "Current_Status",
4 rf.facility, CONCAT(h.address,', ', l.city,', ', l.state,' - ', h.pincode) AS "Address"
5 FROM hotel AS h JOIN location AS l ON h.pincode = l.pincode
6 JOIN room AS r ON h.hotelid = r.hotelid
7 LEFT JOIN room_facilities AS rf ON (h.hotelid=rf.hotelid and r.room_no=rf.roomno)
8 WHERE r.rate between 1500 and 2000
9 ORDER BY r.rate, h,"Name", r.room_no;
10
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	Hotel_Name character varying (50)	Room_Number numeric (3)	Room_Type character varying (6)	No_of_Beds integer	Capacity integer	Price double precision	Current_Status character varying (15)	facility character varying (50)	Address text
1	Ahdoos	2	HEATER	1	1	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Residency r...
2	Ahmedabad	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Vastrapur,Ah
3	Astoria Hotel	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	J. Tata Road.
4	Aurick Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	15th Cross, ..
5	BB Palace-A	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	2638-2642 ...
6	Billberry Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Ghat No. 17, ..
7	Central Hotel	5	NONAC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Ashirwad En.
8	Chouki Dhani	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Near All Indi.
9	Cosset-Comfort	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Mumbai Pun.
10	Hotel Sai	2	AC	1	2	1500	AVAILABLE	[null]	Chandpur In.

--20) Retrieve list of all the guides which are not associated with any active packages.

Relational Algebra:

r1->  $\Pi_{(pg.guideid)} (\sigma_{(p.isActive='TRUE')} (\rho(pg, package\_include\_guide) \bowtie_{<pg.package.id=p.packageid>} \rho(p, package)))$

r2 ->  $\rho(g, guide) \bowtie_{<g.pincode=l.pincode>} \rho(l, location)$

result->  $\Pi_{(CONCAT(g.fname, ' ', g.lname) \rightarrow Guide\_Name, g.email, g.phone, g.age, g.gender, (g.address, ' ', l.city, ' ', l.state, ' ', g.pincode) \rightarrow Address)} (\sigma_{(g.guideid \text{ NOT IN } (r1))} (r2))$

SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT (g.fname, ' ', g.lname) AS "Guide_Name", g.email, g.phone, g.age, g.gender,
CONCAT (g.address, ' ', l.city, ' ', l.state, ' - ', g.pincode) AS "Address"
FROM guide AS g JOIN "location" AS l ON (g.pincode=l.pincode)
WHERE g.guideid NOT IN
(SELECT guideid from package_includes_guides AS pg
JOIN (Select * from package where isActive='TRUE') AS p ON (pg.packageid=p.packageid));
```

Query Editor

Query History

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT CONCAT (g.fname, ' ', g.lname) AS "Guide_Name", g.email, g.phone, g.age, g.gender,
3 CONCAT (g.address, ' ', l.city, ' ', l.state, ' - ', g.pincode) AS "Address"
4 FROM guide AS g JOIN "location" AS l ON (g.pincode=l.pincode)
5 WHERE g.guideid NOT IN
6 (SELECT guideid from package_includes_guides AS pg
7 JOIN (Select * from package where isActive='TRUE') AS p ON (pg.packageid=p.packageid));
8
9
10
```

Data Output

Explain

Messages

Notifications

	Guide_Name text	email character varying (20)	phone numeric (10)	age integer	gender character (1)	Address text	
1	Param Singh	psingh@gmail.com	6645789155	28	M	Gill Medical ...	
2	Pooran Singh	theps4@gmail.com	9977884455	40	M	Dargah Hom...	
3	Shanker Desai	shivd88@gmail.com	7984561534	56	M	Shree Muniv...	
4	Karan Thakker	kt14@gmail.com	9988451601	30	M	Abhay Ghat, ...	
5	Akshar Patel	akpatel45@gmail.com	7845561255	26	M	Aarogya Van...	
6	Ganesh Gaitonde	gg0007@gmail.com	9988990007	35	M	128 ,pragati ...	

## --21) Which hotel have availability of room right now?

### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(hl, hotel) \bowtie_{<hl.hotelid = r.hotelid>} \rho(r, hotelid \mathcal{F}_{COUNT(room\_no)} \rightarrow rooms (room))$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(hl."Name", rooms, hl.ratings, hl.address)}(\sigma_{rooms > 0 \text{ AND } hl.isActive=true} (r1))$

### SQL Query:

SELECT hl."Name", rooms ,hl.ratings, hl.address

FROM hotel as hl JOIN

(SELECT hotelid, COUNT (room\_no) AS rooms FROM room GROUP BY hotelid) as r

ON (r.hotelid = hl.hotelid) WHERE rooms > 0 AND hl.isactive = true;

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT hl."Name", rooms ,hl.ratings, hl.address
3 FROM hotel as hl JOIN
4 (SELECT hotelid, COUNT (room_no) AS rooms FROM room GROUP BY hotelid) as r
5 ON (r.hotelid = hl.hotelid) WHERE rooms > 0 AND hl.isactive = true;
```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	Name character varying (50)	rooms bigint	ratings double precision	address character varying (100)
1	Ramada by	10	3.9	117 Hall Bazaar, Punjab
2	Hotel Thomas	10	3.5	Simsa Village, Manali, Himach...
3	Ahdoos	5	4.1	Residency road, Regal Chowk,...
4	Billberry Hotel	5	4	Ghat No. 17, Nehru Park, Dal L...
5	Hotel	5	3.8	No.74-A, Kamla Nehru Rd, opp...
6	Hotel Sai	5	2.9	Chandpur Industrial State Nea...
7	The White	5	3.5	181/1, Opposite CDRI Campu...
8	Hotel	5	4.1	6, VS Marg, Narpatkhara, Lalb...
9	Punjab Sindh	5	3	Main Market, near Kedarnath ...
10	Anmol Hotel	5	3.5	8180 Street No.-6,Arakashan ...
11	BB Palace-A	5	3	2638-2642 Gurudwara Road,A...
12	ITC Mughal, A	5	4.5	Itc Mughal, Fatehabad Rd, Taj...
13	Jaisalkot - A	5	4.6	Kuldhara Turn, Off, Jaisalmer ...
14	Chouki Dhani	5	3	Near All India Radio Tower, Ja...

--22) Number of rooms available at a particular hotel right now.

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle h.\text{hotelid} = r.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(r, \mathcal{F}_{\text{COUNT}(*)}(\text{room}))$

result  $\rightarrow \sigma_{h.\text{"Name"} = \text{'Ahdoos Hotel'} \text{ AND } r.\text{status} = \text{'AVAILABLE'}}(r1)$

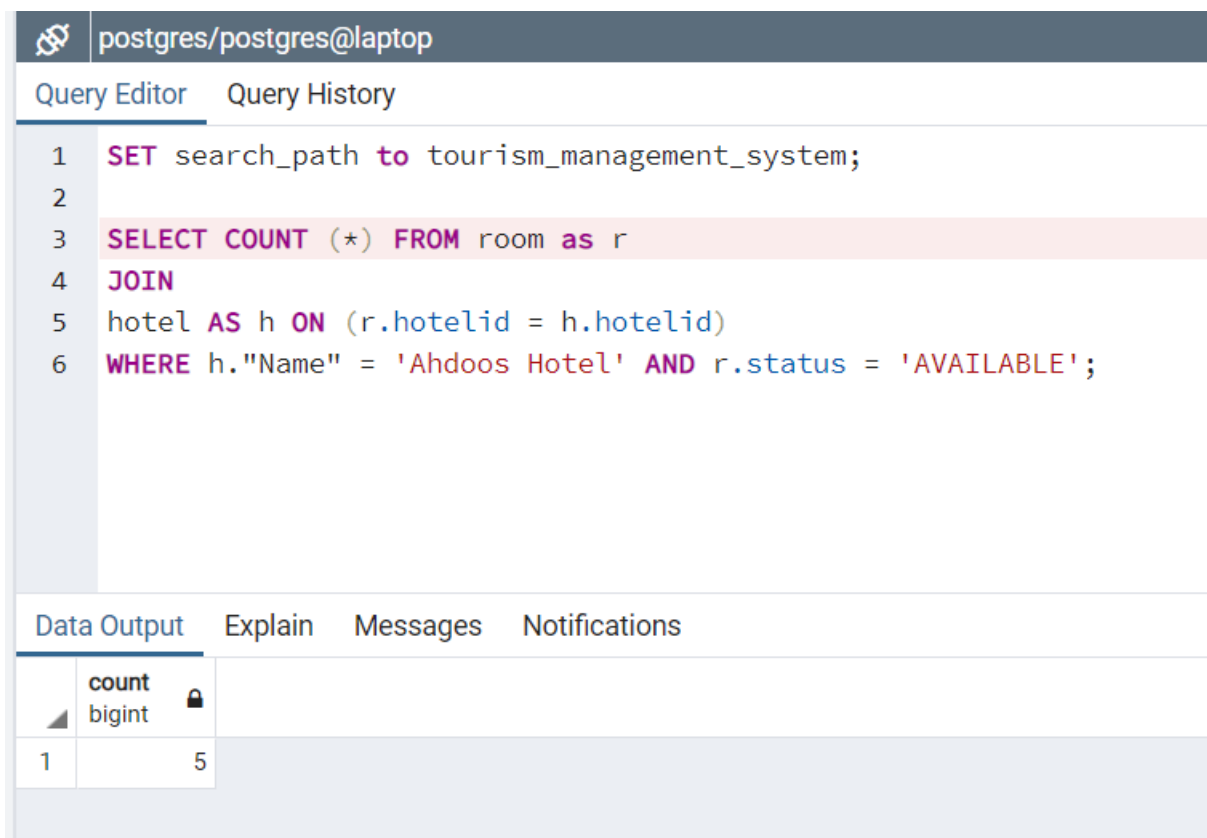
SQL Query:

SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM room as r

JOIN

hotel AS h ON (r.hotelid = h.hotelid)

WHERE h."Name" = 'Ahdoos Hotel' AND r.status = 'AVAILABLE';



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar indicates the user is 'postgres/postgres@laptop'. Below the bar, there are two tabs: 'Query Editor' and 'Query History'. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, displaying a SQL query with line numbers 1 through 6. The query is as follows:

```
1 SET search_path to tourism_management_system;
2
3 SELECT COUNT (*) FROM room as r
4 JOIN
5 hotel AS h ON (r.hotelid = h.hotelid)
6 WHERE h."Name" = 'Ahdoos Hotel' AND r.status = 'AVAILABLE';
```

Below the query editor, there are four tabs: 'Data Output', 'Explain', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The 'Data Output' tab is active, showing a table with the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'count' and 'bigint'. The first row shows a count of 5.

	count	bigint
1	5	

### --23) Retrieve all the previous bookings of user. (both)

#### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(b, \text{booking}) \text{ LEFT } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfc}.\text{bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfc}, \text{bid } \mathcal{F}_{\text{COUNT}(\text{fname}) \rightarrow \text{no\_of\_co\_passengers}}(\text{booking\_copassenger})) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfp}.\text{bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfp}, \text{booking\_for\_package}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{bfp}.\text{packageid} = \text{p}.\text{packageid} \rangle} \rho(\text{p}, \text{package}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfh}.\text{bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfh}, \text{booking\_for\_hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{bfh}.\text{hotelid} = \text{h}.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{h}, \text{hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{h}.\text{hotelid} = \text{pih}.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{pih}, \text{package\_includes\_hotels}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{pih}.\text{hotelid} = \text{hp}.\text{hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{hp}, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{userid} = \text{u}.\text{userid} \rangle} \rho(\text{u}, \text{"User"})$

$\text{result} \rightarrow \Pi_{(b.\text{booking\_date}, \text{bfc}.\text{no\_of\_co\_passengers}, b.\text{tripstart\_date}, b.\text{tripend\_date}, b.\text{amount}, p.\text{title} \rightarrow \text{package\_name}, \text{hp}.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{package\_hotel}, \text{pih}.\text{RoomNo} \rightarrow \text{package\_roomno}, h.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{hotel\_name}, \text{bfh}.\text{roomno})} (\sigma \text{ CONCAT}(u.\text{fname}, ' ', u.\text{lname}) = \text{'Viral Gandhi'}) (r1)$

#### SQL Query:

SELECT b.booking\_date, bfc.no\_of\_co\_passengers, b.tripstart\_date, b.tripend\_date, b.amount, p.title AS package\_name, hp."Name" as package\_hotel, pih.RoomNo package\_roomno, h."Name" AS hotel\_name, bfh.roomno FROM booking as b

LEFT JOIN

(SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no\_of\_co\_passengers, c.bid FROM booking\_copassenger c GROUP BY c.bid) AS bfc ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)

FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)

FULL OUTER JOIN Package\_Includes\_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)

FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)

JOIN "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid)



WHERE CONCAT (u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi';

postgres/postgres@laptop

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

```
1 SELECT b.booking_date, bfc.no_of_co_passengers, b.tripstart_date, b.tripend_date, b.amount, p.title AS package_name, hp."Name" as package_hotel,
2 LEFT JOIN
3 (SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no_of_co_passengers, c.bid FROM booking_copassenger c GROUP BY c.bid) AS bfc ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)
4 FULL OUTER JOIN booking_for_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)
5 FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)
6 FULL OUTER JOIN booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)
7 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
8 FULL OUTER JOIN Package_Includes_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)
9 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)
10
11 JOIN "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid)
12 WHERE CONCAT (u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi';
13
```

Data Output

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	booking_date timestamp without time zone	no_of_co_passengers bigint	tripstart_date date	tripend_date date	amount double precision	package_name character varying (15)	package_hotel character varying (50)	package_roomno integer
1	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	1	2020-11-20	2020-11-22	12000	Taj Mahal Tour	Anmol Hotel Pvt.Ltd	2

--24) Retrieve the bookings between particular date of “xyz” user. (admin)

Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(b, \text{booking}) \text{ LEFT } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfc.bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfc}, \text{bid } \mathcal{F}_{\text{COUNT}(\text{fname}) \rightarrow \text{no\_of\_co\_passengers}}(\text{booking\_copassenger})) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfp.bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfp}, \text{booking\_for\_package}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{bfp.packageid} = \text{p.packageid} \rangle} \rho(p, \text{package}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{bid} = \text{bfh.bid} \rangle} \rho(\text{bfh}, \text{booking\_for\_hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{bfh.hotelid} = \text{h.hotelid} \rangle} \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{h.hotelid} = \text{pih.hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{pih}, \text{package\_includes\_hotels}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{\langle \text{pih.hotelid} = \text{hp.hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{hp}, \text{hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle b.\text{userid} = \text{u.userid} \rangle} \rho(u, \text{"User"})$

result  $\rightarrow \Pi_{(b.\text{booking\_date}, \text{bfc.no\_of\_co\_passengers}, b.\text{tripstart\_date}, b.\text{tripend\_date}, b.\text{amount}, p.\text{title} \rightarrow \text{package\_name}, \text{hp."Name"} \rightarrow \text{package\_hotel}, \text{pih.RoomNo} \rightarrow \text{package\_roomno}, h.\text{"Name"} \rightarrow \text{hotel\_name}, \text{bfh.roomno})} (\sigma_{\text{CONCAT}(u.\text{fname}, ' ', u.\text{lname}) = \text{'Viral Gandhi'} \text{ AND } b.\text{booking\_date} < \text{'2020-11-14'} \text{ AND } b.\text{booking\_date} \geq \text{'2020-11-09'}} (r1))$

SQL Query:

SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname), b.booking\_date, bfc.no\_copassengers,  
 b.tripstart\_date, b.tripend\_date,  
 b.amount, p.title AS package\_name, hp."Name" as package\_hotel, pih.RoomNo  
 package\_roomno, h."Name" AS hotel\_name, bfh.roomno

FROM booking as b

LEFT JOIN

(SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no\_copassengers, c.bid FROM booking\_copassenger c GROUP  
 BY c.bid) AS bfc ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)  
 FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)  
 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)  
 FULL OUTER JOIN Package\_Includes\_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)  
 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)  
 JOIN "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid)  
 WHERE CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi'  
 AND b.booking\_date < '2020-11-14' AND b.booking\_date >= '2020-11-09';

postgres/postgres@laptop

Query Editor Query History Scratch Pad ✕

```

1 SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname), b.booking_date, bfc.no_copassengers, b.tripstart_date, b.tripend_date,
2 b.amount, p.title AS package_name, hp."Name" AS package_hotel, pih.RoomNo package_roomno, h."Name" AS hotel_name, bfh.roomno
3 FROM booking AS b
4 LEFT JOIN
5 (SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no_copassengers, c.bid FROM booking_copassenger c GROUP BY c.bid) AS bfc
6 ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)
7 FULL OUTER JOIN
8 booking_for_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)
9 FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)
10 FULL OUTER JOIN
11 booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)
12 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
13 FULL OUTER JOIN Package_Includes_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)
14 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)
15 JOIN
16 "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid) WHERE CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi'
17 AND b.booking_date < '2020-11-14' AND b.booking_date >= '2020-11-09';
18

```

Data Output Explain Messages Notifications

	concat text	booking_date timestamp without time zone	no_copassengers bigint	tripstart_date date	tripend_date date	amount double precision	package_name character varying (15)	package_hotel character varying (50)	package_roomno integer	
1	Viral Gandhi	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129		1 2020-11-20	2020-11-22	12000	Taj Mahal Tour	Anmol Hotel Pvt.Ltd		2

## --25) Retrieve all the bookings between particular date. (admin)

### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(b, \text{booking}) \text{ LEFT } \bowtie_{<b.bid = bfc.bid>} \rho(bfc, \text{bid } \mathcal{F}_{\text{COUNT}(fname)} \rightarrow \text{no\_of\_co\_passengers} \\
 (\text{booking\_copassenger})) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{<b.bid = bfp.bid>} \rho(bfp, \text{booking\_for\_package}) \text{ FULL} \\
 \text{OUTER } \bowtie_{<bfp.packageid = p.packageid>} \rho(p, \text{package}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{<b.bid = bfh.bid>} \rho(bfh, \\
 \text{booking\_for\_hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{<bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid>} \rho(h, \text{hotel}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{<h.hotelid = \\
 pih.hotelid>} \rho(pih, \text{package\_includes\_hotels}) \text{ FULL OUTER } \bowtie_{<pih.hotelid = hp.hotelid>} \rho(hp, \text{hotel}) \\
 \bowtie_{<b.userid = u.userid>} \rho(u, \text{"User"})$

result ->  $\Pi(b.booking\_date, bfc.no\_of\_co\_passengers, b.tripstart\_date, b.tripend\_date, b.amount, p.title \rightarrow package\_name, hp."Name" \rightarrow package\_hotel, pih.RoomNo \rightarrow package\_roomno, h."Name" \rightarrow hotel\_name, bfh.roomno) (\sigma_{b.booking\_date < '2020-11-14' AND b.booking\_date \geq '2020-11-09'}(r1))$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT(u.fname,' ',u.lname), b.booking_date, bfc.no_copassengers,
b.tripstart_date, b.tripend_date,
b.amount, p.title AS package_name, hp."Name" as package_hotel, pih.RoomNo
package_roomno, h."Name" AS hotel_name, bfh.roomno
```

FROM booking as b

LEFT JOIN

(SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no\_copassengers, c.bid FROM booking\_copassenger c GROUP BY c.bid) AS bfc ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)

FULL OUTER JOIN booking\_for\_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)

FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)

FULL OUTER JOIN Package\_Includes\_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)

FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)

JOIN "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid)

WHERE b.booking\_date < '2020-11-14' AND b.booking\_date >= '2020-11-09';

postgres/postgres@laptop

Query Editor

Query History

Scratch Pad

```
1 SELECT CONCAT(u.fname,' ',u.lname), b.booking_date, bfc.no_copassengers, b.tripstart_date, b.tripend_date,
2 b.amount, p.title AS package_name, hp."Name" as package_hotel, pih.RoomNo package_roomno, h."Name" AS hotel_name, bfh.roomno
3 FROM booking as b
4 LEFT JOIN
5 (SELECT COUNT(c.fname) AS no_copassengers, c.bid FROM booking_copassenger c GROUP BY c.bid) AS bfc
6 ON (bfc.bid = b.bid)
7 FULL OUTER JOIN
8 booking_for_package AS bfp ON (bfp.bid = b.bid)
9 FULL OUTER JOIN package AS p ON (bfp.packageid = p.packageid)
10 FULL OUTER JOIN
11 booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (bfh.bid = b.bid)
12 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
13 FULL OUTER JOIN Package_Includes_Hotels AS pih ON (pih.packageid = p.packageid)
14 FULL OUTER JOIN hotel AS hp ON (hp.hotelid = pih.hotelid)
15 JOIN
16 "User" AS u ON (b.userid = u.userid) WHERE b.booking_date < '2020-11-14' AND b.booking_date >= '2020-11-09';
17
```

Data Output

Explain

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	concat text	booking_date timestamp without time zone	no_copassengers bigint	tripstart_date date	tripend_date date	amount double precision	package_name character varying (15)	package_hotel character varying (50)	package_roomno integer	hotel_name character varying (5)
1	Siddhant S...	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129		2 2020-12-08	2020-12-08	64000	Manali Tour	Hotel Thomas Villa	4	[null]
2	Viral Gandhi	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	1	2020-11-20	2020-11-22	12000	Taj Mahal Tour	Anmol Hotel Pvt.Ltd	2	[null]
3	Riya Soni	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	1	2020-12-08	2020-12-08	64000	Manali Tour	Hotel Thomas Villa	4	[null]
4	Priya Angel	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	1	2020-12-30	2021-01-01	12000	Lonavla Tour	Meritas Picadille Resort	1	[null]
5	Anurag Ka...	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	[null]	2020-10-11	2020-12-08	1500	[null]	[null]	[null]	Hotel Kashi
6	Anurag Ka...	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	[null]	2020-10-11	2020-12-08	1500	[null]	[null]	[null]	Astoria Hotel
7	Mansi Patel	2020-11-13 13:12:47.839129	2	2020-10-22	2020-10-24	10000	[null]	[null]	[null]	[null]

## 26) Retrieve all the details of user of “xyz” hotel room. (admin)

### Relational Algebra:

r1 ->  $\rho(r, \text{room}) \bowtie_{<r.\text{hotelid} = h.\text{hotelid}>} \rho(h, \text{hotel})$

r2 ->  $(\sigma_{h.\text{Name} = \text{'Hotel Thomas' and } r.\text{room\_no} = 5} (r1))$

r3 ->  $\rho(bfh, \text{booking\_for\_hotel}) \bowtie_{<r2.\text{hotelid} = bfh.\text{hotelid}>} (r2)$

r4 ->  $\rho(b, \text{booking}) \bowtie_{<r3.\text{bid} = b.\text{bid}>} (r3)$

r5 ->  $\rho(u, \text{User}) \bowtie_{<u.\text{userid} = r4.\text{userid}>} (r4)$

result ->  $\Pi_{(\text{CONCAT}(u.\text{fname}, ' ', u.\text{lname}) \rightarrow \text{user\_name}, u.\text{phone}, u.\text{email}, u.\text{age}, b.\text{booking\_date})} (r5)$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, u.phone, u.email, u.age,
b.booking_date FROM "User" as u
```

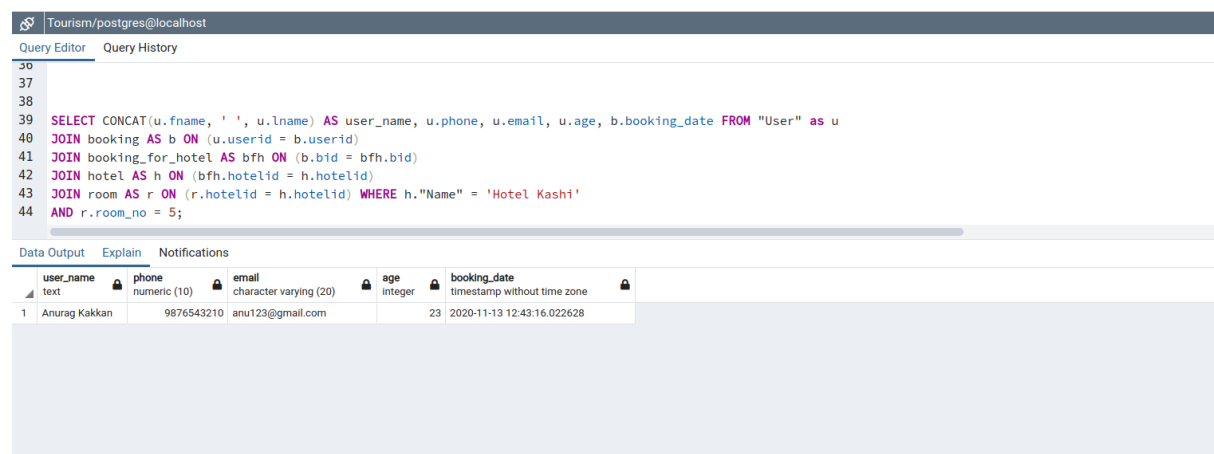
```
JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
```

```
JOIN booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (b.bid = bfh.bid)
```

```
JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
```

```
JOIN room AS r ON (r.hotelid = h.hotelid) WHERE h."Name" = 'Hotel Kashi'
```

```
AND r.room_no = 5;
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The query editor displays the following SQL query:

```
36
37
38
39 SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, u.phone, u.email, u.age, b.booking_date FROM "User" as u
40 JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
41 JOIN booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (b.bid = bfh.bid)
42 JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
43 JOIN room AS r ON (r.hotelid = h.hotelid) WHERE h."Name" = 'Hotel Kashi'
44 AND r.room_no = 5;
```

Below the query editor, the "Data Output" tab is selected, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: user\_name, phone, email, age, and booking\_date. The data is as follows:

	user_name	phone	email	age	booking_date
1	Anurag Kakkani	9876543210	anu123@gmail.com	23	2020-11-13 12:43:16.022628

## 27) Retrieve all the user booking details of “xyz” hotel. (admin)

### Relational Algebra:

r1->  $\rho(\text{bfh}, \text{booking\_for\_hotel}) \bowtie_{\langle \text{bfh.hotelid} = \text{h.hotelid} \rangle} \rho(\text{h}, \text{hotel})$

r2->  $\sigma_{\text{h."Name"} = \text{'Hotel Kashi'}}(\text{r1})$

r3->  $\rho(\text{b}, \text{booking}) \bowtie_{\langle \text{b.bid} = \text{r2.bid} \rangle} (\text{r2})$

r4->  $\rho(\text{u}, \text{user}) \bowtie_{\langle \text{u.userid} = \text{r3.userid} \rangle} (\text{r3})$

$\Pi(\text{CONCAT}(\text{u.fname}, ' ', \text{u.lname}) \rightarrow \text{user\_name}, \text{b.booking\_date}, \text{bfh.roomno})(\text{r4})$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, b.booking_date, bfh.roomno FROM
"User" as u
```

```
JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
```

```
JOIN booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (b.bid = bfh.bid)
```

```
JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
```

```
WHERE h."Name" = 'Hotel Kashi';
```



The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor interface. The top bar indicates the connection is to 'Tourism/postgres@localhost'. The 'Query Editor' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
49 SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, b.booking_date, bfh.roomno FROM "User" as u
50 JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
51 JOIN booking_for_hotel AS bfh ON (b.bid = bfh.bid)
52 JOIN hotel AS h ON (bfh.hotelid = h.hotelid)
53 WHERE h."Name" = 'Hotel Kashi';
54
55
56
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with three columns: 'user\_name', 'booking\_date', and 'roomno'. The data types are listed as 'text', 'timestamp without time zone', and 'integer' respectively. A single row of data is shown:

	user_name	booking_date	roomno
1	Anurag Kakkan	2020-11-13 12:43:16.022628	5

## 28) Give details of co-passenger with “xyz” user with dates. (admin)

### Relational Algebra:

$r1 \rightarrow \rho(bc, \text{booking\_copassenger}) \bowtie_{< bc.userid = c.uid \text{ AND } bc.fname = c.fname \text{ AND } bc.lname = c.lname >} \rho(c, \text{copassenger})$

$bc.lname = c.lname \rightarrow \rho(c, \text{copassenger})$

$r2 \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{CONCAT}(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi'}(r1)$

$r3 \rightarrow \rho(b, \text{booking}) \bowtie_{< b.bid = r2.bid >} (r2)$

$r4 \rightarrow \rho(u, \text{user}) \bowtie_{< u.userid = r3.userid >} (r3)$

$\Pi_{(\text{CONCAT}(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) \text{ AS } user\_name, b.booking\_date,$

$\text{CONCAT}(c.fname, ' ', c.lname) \text{ as } copassenger, c.phone, c.gender, c.age)}(r4)$

### SQL Query:

```
SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, b.booking_date,
CONCAT(c.fname, ' ', c.lname) as copassenger, c.phone, c.gender, c.age
FROM "User" as u
```

```
JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
```

```
JOIN booking_copassenger AS bc ON (bc.bid = b.bid)
```

```
JOIN copassenger AS c ON (bc.userid = c.uid AND bc.fname = c.fname AND bc.lname = c.lname)
```

```
WHERE CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi';
```

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL query editor with a query that joins the 'User', 'booking', 'booking\_copassenger', and 'copassenger' tables to find details for the user 'Viral Gandhi'. The query is as follows:

```
1 set search_path to tourism_management_system;
2 SELECT CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) AS user_name, b.booking_date,
3 CONCAT(c.fname, ' ', c.lname) as copassenger, c.phone, c.gender, c.age
4 FROM "User" as u
5 JOIN booking AS b ON (u.userid = b.userid)
6 JOIN booking_copassenger AS bc ON (bc.bid = b.bid)
7 JOIN copassenger AS c ON (bc.userid = c.uid AND bc.fname = c.fname AND bc.lname = c.lname)
8 WHERE CONCAT(u.fname, ' ', u.lname) = 'Viral Gandhi';
9
10
11
```

Below the query editor, the 'Data Output' tab is active, showing the results of the query in a table with 7 columns: user\_name, booking\_date, copassenger, phone, gender, and age. The results show one row for the user 'Viral Gandhi'.

	user_name	booking_date	copassenger	phone	gender	age
1	Viral Gandhi	2020-10-16 10:52:52.192482	Raju Japani	6765462659	M	26