

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AIRLINES RESERVATION SYSTEM

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Simple Queries

- All the flights that fly more than 1500 kms

```
select distinct on (aplaneno) aplaneno, dist, acode from  
stops_at where dist>1500;
```

aplaneno	dist	acode
GF421	2273	JRG
GF611	2556	IMF
JA617	2220	KIA
OG230	4001	KIA
TJ785	2000	STV
VT757	2100	IXB
(6 rows)		

- All the states whose airports are in the system

```
select staete from airport group by staete;
```

```

staete
-----
Andhra Pradesh
Orissa
Gujarat
Maharashtra
West Bengal
Karnataka
Kerala
Meghalaya
Manipur
Delhi
(10 rows)

```

- **Flight details for all flights flying to bangalore**

```
select * from stops_at where acode='KIA';
```

stop_no	dist	arr_time	dep_time	acode	aplaneno
2	1100	2021-06-27 06:00:00		KIA	IG851
1	500	2021-08-02 18:30:00	2021-08-02 19:30:00	KIA	AI785
1	1110	2021-07-07 16:10:25	2021-07-07 16:40:00	KIA	GF421
2	2220	2021-08-02 21:10:00		KIA	JA617
3	4001	2021-07-14 18:30:00		KIA	OG230
1	1015	2021-09-17 20:45:30	2021-09-17 21:30:00	KIA	TJ785

(6 rows)

- **Trips where there are more than 1 travellers**

```
select * from flight_trip where no_trav>1;
```

email	ft_dep_airp	ft_dep_time	ft_arr_airp	arr_time	trip_id	no_trav	tot_amt	tax	tran_id	currency	base_amt	discount	aplaneno
aditi.hasyagar@gmail.com	TRV	2021-10-12 12:30:00	IMF	2021-10-12 20:00:00	adihas12oct	3	\$2,750.00	\$50.00	10159	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$300.00	GF611
preet1s6@yahoo.com	JRG	2021-08-02 17:30:00	KIA	2021-08-02 21:10:00	preet02aug	2	\$2,500.00	\$100.00	10111	Rs.	\$2,400.00	\$0.00	JA617
preet1s6@yahoo.com	CNN	2021-07-14 08:00:00	IXE	2021-07-14 15:30:00	preet14jul	2	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	10112	Rs.	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	OG230

(3 rows)

- All the travellers who got a discount

```
select * from flight_trip where discount>'$0';
```

email	ft_dep_airp	ft_dep_time	ft_arr_airp	arr_time	trip_id	no_trav	tot_amt	tax	tran_id	currency	base_amt	discount	aplaneno
aditii@gmail.com	VTZ	2021-08-07 21:00:00	IXE	2021-08-07 21:45:00	aditi16aug	1	\$2,750.00	\$50.00	10159	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$300.00	AA751
rahul.arora@gmail.com	KIA	2021-06-27 12:10:25	IXE	2021-06-27 13:00:00	rahul16dec	1	\$3,000.00	\$100.00	10110	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$100.00	IG751
srishtia@gmail.com	IXE	2021-07-14 08:00:00	VTZ	2021-07-14 10:00:00	srishti5oct	1	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	10112	Rs.	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	SJ100
aditi.hasyagar@gmail.com	TRV	2021-10-12 12:30:00	IMF	2021-10-12 20:00:00	adihas12oct	3	\$2,750.00	\$50.00	10159	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$300.00	GF611
mkdsouza12@gmail.com	KIA	2021-06-27 12:10:25	IXE	2021-06-27 13:00:00	mkdsou27jun	1	\$3,000.00	\$100.00	10110	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$100.00	IG751
preet1s6@yahoo.com	CNN	2021-07-14 08:00:00	IXE	2021-07-14 15:30:00	preet14jul	2	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	10112	Rs.	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	OG230

(6 rows)

COMPLEX Queries

- All trips where the user who booked it are the ppl that travelled

```
select t.trip_id, t.fname, t.lname, u.email, f.aplaneno,
f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_arr_airp from flight_trip F, user1 U,
traveller T where U.email=F.email and F.trip_id=T.trip_id and
U.fname=T.fname and U.lname=T.lname;
```

trip_id	fname	lname	email	aplaneno	ft_dep_airp	ft_arr_airp
rahul16dec	Rahul	Arora	rahul.arora@gmail.com	IG751	KIA	IXE
rajiv20sept	Rajiv	S	rajiv16@yahoo.com	IG851	DEL	KIA
srishti5oct	Srishti	Agarwal	srishtia@gmail.com	SJ100	IXE	VTZ
ananya15oct	Ananya	Singh	ananyasingh12@gmail.com	AI785	CIA	BOM
aditi16aug	Aditi	Iyer	aditii@gmail.com	AA751	VTZ	IXE
mkdsou27jun	Maria	DSouza	mkdsouza12@gmail.com	IG751	KIA	IXE
preet02aug	Preeti	S	preet1s6@yahoo.com	JA617	JRG	KIA

(7 rows)

- All the trips where ppl that booked weren't the people that travelled

```
select * from flight_trip F where f.trip_id not in (select
f.trip_id from flight_trip F, user1 U, traveller T where
U.email=F.email and F.trip_id=T.trip_id and U.fname=T.fname and
U.lname=T.lname);
```

email	ft_dep_airp	ft_dep_time	ft_arr_airp	arr_time	trip_id	no_trav	tot_amt	tax	tran_id	currency	base_amt	discount	aplaneno
aditi.hasyagar@gmail.com	TRV	2021-10-12 12:30:00	IMF	2021-10-12 20:00:00	adihas12oct	3	\$2,750.00	\$50.00	10159	Rs.	\$3,000.00	\$300.00	GF611
preetis6@yahoo.com	CNN	2021-07-14 08:00:00	IXE	2021-07-14 15:30:00	preet14jul	2	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	10112	Rs.	\$3,100.00	\$82.00	OG230
kalamtia@gmail.com	AMD	2021-09-17 16:30:00	STV	2021-09-17 17:45:30	kalam17sept	1	\$2,197.00	\$97.00	10113	Rs.	\$2,100.00	\$0.00	TJ785

(3 rows)

- All the companies that dont have flights to bangalore

```
select * from airline_company where cid in (select cid from
aeroplane where aplaneno in (select aplaneno from stops_at where
aplaneno not in (select aplaneno from stops_at where
acode='KIA')));
```

cname	cid
Indigo	IG
Spicejet	SJ
Vistara	VT
AirAsia	AA
Go First	GF
Star Air	OG
Kingfisher Airlines	KF

(7 rows)

- A count of the flights chartered by each company and the total seats

```
select  cname,  count(distinct  aplaneno),  sum(tot_seats)  from
airline_company natural join aeroplane group by cname;
```

cname	count	sum
Air India	1	60
AirAsia	2	100
Go First	2	100
Indigo	2	100
Jet Airways	1	40
Kingfisher Airlines	1	60
Spicejet	1	40
Star Air	2	80
TruJet	1	60
Vistara	1	40
(10 rows)		

- Details of all the seats that on IG751 that have not been reserved

```
select  *  from  seat  where  seatno  not  in  (select  seatno  from
reserved where aplaneno='IG751') and aplaneno='IG751';
```

seatno	aplaneno	availability	location	sclass
A10	IG751	t	Aisle	Business
(1 row)				

- Details of all the flights flying from Bangalore to Bombay without layover on the 27th of Jun

```
select      *      from      arrives_at      a,      stops_at      s      where
a.aplaneno=s.aplaneno  and  a.acode='KIA'  and  s.acode='IXE'  and
stop_no=1 and date(a_dep_time)='2021-06-27';
```

a_arr_time	a_dep_time	acode	aplaneno	stop_no	dist	arr_time	dep_time	acode	aplaneno
2021-06-27 09:10:25	2021-06-27 12:10:25	KIA	IG751	1	350	2021-06-27 13:00:00		IXE	IG751
(1 row)									

QUERY EXECUTION PLAN

Some terms, explained:

Seq Scan

The Seq Scan operation scans the entire relation (table) as stored on disk (like TABLE ACCESS FULL).

Nested Loops

Joins two tables by fetching the result from one table and querying the other table for each row from the first.

Hash Join / Hash

The hash join loads the candidate records from one side of the join into a hash table (marked with Hash in the plan) which is then probed for each record from the other side of the join.

Sort / Sort Key

Sorts the set on the columns mentioned in Sort Key. The Sort operation needs large amounts of memory to materialize the intermediate result (not pipelined).

GroupAggregate

Aggregates a presorted set according to the group by clause. This operation does not buffer large amounts of data (pipelined).

HashAggregate

Uses a temporary hash table to group records. The HashAggregate operation does not require a presorted data set, instead it uses large amounts of memory to materialize the intermediate result (not pipelined). The output is not ordered in any meaningful way

Limit

Aborts the underlying operations when the desired number of rows has been fetched.

Simple Queries

```
explain analyze verbose select distinct on (aplaneno) aplaneno,
dist, acode from stops_at where dist>1500;
```

```

                                QUERY PLAN
-----
Unique  (cost=29.07..30.30 rows=155 width=62) (actual time=0.059..0.062 rows=6 loops=1)
  Output: aplaneno, dist, acode
  -> Sort  (cost=29.07..29.68 rows=247 width=62) (actual time=0.059..0.060 rows=8 loops=1)
    Output: aplaneno, dist, acode
    Sort Key: stops_at.aplaneno
    Sort Method: quicksort  Memory: 25kB
    -> Seq Scan on public.stops_at  (cost=0.00..19.25 rows=247 width=62) (actual time=0.012..0.041 rows=8 loops=1)
      Output: aplaneno, dist, acode
      Filter: (stops_at.dist > 1500)
      Rows Removed by Filter: 13
Planning time: 0.107 ms
Execution time: 0.087 ms
(12 rows)
```

```
explain analyze verbose select staete from airport group by
staete;
```

```

                                QUERY PLAN
-----
HashAggregate  (cost=14.50..16.50 rows=200 width=32) (actual time=0.018..0.020 rows=10 loops=1)
  Output: staete
  Group Key: airport.staete
  -> Seq Scan on public.airport  (cost=0.00..13.60 rows=360 width=32) (actual time=0.009..0.010 rows=16 loops=1)
    Output: aname, acode, zip, location, city, country, staete
Planning time: 0.063 ms
Execution time: 0.090 ms
(7 rows)
```

```
explain analyze verbose select * from stops_at where acode='KIA';
```

```

                                QUERY PLAN
-----
Seq Scan on public.stops_at (cost=0.00..19.25 rows=4 width=82) (actual time=0.013..0.016 rows=6 loops=1)
  Output: stop_no, dist, arr_time, dep_time, acode, aplaneno
  Filter: ((stops_at.acode)::text = 'KIA'::text)
  Rows Removed by Filter: 15
Planning time: 0.065 ms
Execution time: 0.028 ms
(6 rows)

```

```

explain analyze verbose select * from flight_trip where
no_trav>1;

```

```

                                QUERY PLAN
-----
Seq Scan on public.flight_trip (cost=0.00..13.00 rows=80 width=312) (actual time=0.018..0.019 rows=3 loops=1)
  Output: email, ft_dep_airp, ft_dep_time, ft_arr_airp, arr_time, trip_id, no_trav, tot_amt, tax, tran_id, currency, base_amt, discount, aplaneno
  Filter: (flight_trip.no_trav > 1)
  Rows Removed by Filter: 7
Planning time: 0.129 ms
Execution time: 0.040 ms
(6 rows)

```

```

explain analyze verbose select * from flight_trip where
discount>'$0';

```

```

                                QUERY PLAN
-----
Seq Scan on public.flight_trip (cost=0.00..13.00 rows=80 width=312) (actual time=0.009..0.011 rows=6 loops=1)
  Output: email, ft_dep_airp, ft_dep_time, ft_arr_airp, arr_time, trip_id, no_trav, tot_amt, tax, tran_id, currency, base_amt, discount, aplaneno
  Filter: (flight_trip.discount > '$0.00'::money)
  Rows Removed by Filter: 4
Planning time: 0.050 ms
Execution time: 0.023 ms
(6 rows)

```

Complex Queries

```

explain analyze verbose select t.trip_id, t.fname, t.lname,
u.email, f.aplaneno, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_arr_airp from
flight_trip F, user1 U, traveller T where U.email=F.email and
F.trip_id=T.trip_id and U.fname=T.fname and U.lname=T.lname;

```



```

QUERY PLAN
-----
Hash Join (cost=40.25..58.55 rows=1 width=242) (actual time=0.054..0.058 rows=7 loops=1)
  Output: t.trip_id, t.fname, t.lname, u.email, f.aplaneno, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_arr_airp
  Hash Cond: (((t.trip_id)::text = (f.trip_id)::text) AND (t.fname = u.fname) AND (t.lname = u.lname))
  -> Seq Scan on public.traveller t (cost=0.00..13.90 rows=390 width=96) (actual time=0.010..0.010 rows=14 loops=1)
    Output: t.fname, t.lname, t.trav_id, t.trip_id, t.phno
  -> Hash (cost=36.05..36.05 rows=240 width=254) (actual time=0.036..0.036 rows=10 loops=1)
    Output: f.aplaneno, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_arr_airp, f.trip_id, u.email, u.fname, u.lname
    Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
    -> Hash Join (cost=20.35..36.05 rows=240 width=254) (actual time=0.025..0.029 rows=10 loops=1)
      Output: f.aplaneno, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_arr_airp, f.trip_id, u.email, u.fname, u.lname
      Hash Cond: ((f.email)::text = (u.email)::text)
      -> Seq Scan on public.flight_trip f (cost=0.00..12.40 rows=240 width=190) (actual time=0.004..0.005 rows=10 loops=1)
        Output: f.email, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_dep_time, f.ft_arr_airp, f.arr_time, f.trip_id, f.no_trav, f.tot_amt, f.tax, f.tran_id, f.currency, f.base_amt, f.discount, f.aplaneno
      -> Hash (cost=14.60..14.60 rows=460 width=96) (actual time=0.014..0.014 rows=10 loops=1)
        Output: u.email, u.fname, u.lname
        Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
        -> Seq Scan on public.user1 u (cost=0.00..14.60 rows=460 width=96) (actual time=0.003..0.005 rows=10 loops=1)
          Output: u.email, u.fname, u.lname
Planning time: 0.226 ms
Execution time: 0.096 ms
(20 rows)

```

explain analyze verbose select * from flight_trip F where
f.trip_id not in (select f.trip_id from flight_trip F, user1 U,
traveller T where U.email=F.email and F.trip_id=T.trip_id and
U.fname=T.fname and U.lname=T.lname);

```

QUERY PLAN
-----
Seq Scan on public.flight_trip f (cost=58.55..71.55 rows=120 width=312) (actual time=0.058..0.059 rows=3 loops=1)
  Output: f.email, f.ft_dep_airp, f.ft_dep_time, f.ft_arr_airp, f.arr_time, f.trip_id, f.no_trav, f.tot_amt, f.tax, f.tran_id, f.currency, f.base_amt, f.discount, f.aplaneno
  Filter: (NOT (hashed SubPlan 1))
  Rows Removed by Filter: 7
  SubPlan 1
    -> Hash Join (cost=40.25..58.55 rows=1 width=44) (actual time=0.038..0.042 rows=7 loops=1)
      Output: f_1.trip_id
      Hash Cond: (((f_1.trip_id)::text = (f_1.trip_id)::text) AND (t.fname = u.fname) AND (t.lname = u.lname))
      -> Seq Scan on public.traveller t (cost=0.00..13.90 rows=390 width=96) (actual time=0.003..0.004 rows=14 loops=1)
        Output: t.fname, t.lname, t.trav_id, t.trip_id, t.phno
      -> Hash (cost=36.05..36.05 rows=240 width=100) (actual time=0.028..0.028 rows=10 loops=1)
        Output: f_1.trip_id, u.fname, u.lname
        Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
        -> Hash Join (cost=20.35..36.05 rows=240 width=108) (actual time=0.020..0.024 rows=10 loops=1)
          Output: f_1.trip_id, u.fname, u.lname
          Hash Cond: ((f_1.email)::text = (u.email)::text)
          -> Seq Scan on public.flight_trip f_1 (cost=0.00..12.40 rows=240 width=76) (actual time=0.002..0.003 rows=10 loops=1)
            Output: f_1.email, f_1.ft_dep_airp, f_1.ft_dep_time, f_1.ft_arr_airp, f_1.arr_time, f_1.trip_id, f_1.no_trav, f_1.tot_amt, f_1.tax, f_1.tran_id, f_1.currency, f_1.base_amt, f_1.discount, f_1.aplaneno
          -> Hash (cost=14.60..14.60 rows=460 width=96) (actual time=0.010..0.010 rows=10 loops=1)
            Output: u.email, u.fname, u.lname
            Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
            -> Seq Scan on public.user1 u (cost=0.00..14.60 rows=460 width=96) (actual time=0.003..0.004 rows=10 loops=1)
              Output: u.email, u.fname, u.lname
Planning time: 0.208 ms
Execution time: 0.095 ms
(25 rows)

```

explain analyze verbose select * from airline_company where cid
in (select cid from aeroplane where aplaneno in (select aplaneno
from stops_at where aplaneno not in (select aplaneno from
stops_at where acode='KIA'))));

```

QUERY PLAN
-----
Hash Join (cost=73.45..99.47 rows=510 width=52) (actual time=0.110..0.113 rows=7 loops=1)
  Output: airline_company.cname, airline_company.cid
  Hash Cond: ((airline_company.cid)::text = (aeroplane.cid)::text)
  -> Seq Scan on public.airline_company (cost=0.00..20.20 rows=1020 width=52) (actual time=0.010..0.011 rows=10 loops=1)
    Output: airline_company.cname, airline_company.cid
  -> Hash (cost=70.95..70.95 rows=200 width=20) (actual time=0.091..0.091 rows=7 loops=1)
    Output: aeroplane.cid
    Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
    -> HashAggregate (cost=68.95..70.95 rows=200 width=20) (actual time=0.086..0.087 rows=7 loops=1)
      Output: aeroplane.cid
      Group Key: (aeroplane.cid)::text
      -> Hash Join (cost=43.60..67.82 rows=450 width=20) (actual time=0.078..0.082 rows=8 loops=1)
        Output: aeroplane.cid, aeroplane.cid
        Hash Cond: ((aeroplane.aplaneno)::text = (stops_at.aplaneno)::text)
        -> Seq Scan on public.aeroplane (cost=0.00..19.00 rows=900 width=58) (actual time=0.004..0.005 rows=14 loops=1)
          Output: aeroplane.aplaneno, aeroplane.tot_seats, aeroplane.cid
        -> Hash (cost=41.29..41.29 rows=185 width=38) (actual time=0.062..0.062 rows=8 loops=1)
          Output: stops_at.aplaneno
          Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
          -> HashAggregate (cost=39.44..41.29 rows=185 width=38) (actual time=0.030..0.032 rows=8 loops=1)
            Output: stops_at.aplaneno
            Group Key: (stops_at.aplaneno)::text
            -> Seq Scan on public.stops_at (cost=19.26..38.51 rows=370 width=38) (actual time=0.020..0.026 rows=8 loops=1)
              Output: stops_at.aplaneno, stops_at.aplaneno
              Filter: (NOT (hashed SubPlan 1))
              Rows Removed by Filter: 13
              SubPlan 1
              -> Seq Scan on public.stops_at stops_at_1 (cost=0.00..19.25 rows=4 width=38) (actual time=0.006..0.009 rows=6 loops=1)
                Output: stops_at_1.aplaneno
                Filter: ((stops_at_1.acode)::text = 'KIA'::text)
                Rows Removed by Filter: 15
Planning time: 0.287 ms
Execution time: 0.175 ms
(33 rows)

```

explain analyze verbose select cname, count(distinct aplaneno),
sum(tot_seats) from airline_company natural join aeroplane group
by cname;

```

QUERY PLAN
-----
GroupAggregate (cost=108.49..119.49 rows=200 width=48) (actual time=0.187..0.282 rows=10 loops=1)
  Output: airline_company.cname, count(DISTINCT aeroplane.aplaneno), sum(aeroplane.tot_seats)
  Group Key: airline_company.cname
  -> Sort (cost=108.49..110.74 rows=900 width=74) (actual time=0.152..0.159 rows=14 loops=1)
    Output: airline_company.cname, aeroplane.aplaneno, aeroplane.tot_seats
    Sort Key: airline_company.cname
    Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 26kB
    -> Hash Join (cost=32.95..64.33 rows=900 width=74) (actual time=0.071..0.085 rows=14 loops=1)
      Output: airline_company.cname, aeroplane.aplaneno, aeroplane.tot_seats
      Hash Cond: ((aeroplane.cid)::text = (airline_company.cid)::text)
      -> Seq Scan on public.aeroplane (cost=0.00..19.00 rows=900 width=62) (actual time=0.022..0.024 rows=14 loops=1)
        Output: aeroplane.aplaneno, aeroplane.tot_seats, aeroplane.cid
      -> Hash (cost=20.20..20.20 rows=1020 width=52) (actual time=0.024..0.025 rows=10 loops=1)
        Output: airline_company.cname, airline_company.cid
        Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 9kB
        -> Seq Scan on public.airline_company (cost=0.00..20.20 rows=1020 width=52) (actual time=0.009..0.013 rows=10 loops=1)
          Output: airline_company.cname, airline_company.cid
Planning time: 0.362 ms
Execution time: 0.402 ms
(19 rows)

```

explain analyze verbose select * from seat where seatno not in
(select seatno from reserved where aplaneno='IG751') and
aplaneno='IG751';

```

QUERY PLAN
-----
Bitmap Heap Scan on public.seat (cost=20.93..28.05 rows=1 width=123) (actual time=0.062..0.063 rows=1 loops=1)
  Output: seat.seatno, seat.aplaneno, seat.availability, seat.location, seat.sclass
  Recheck Cond: ((seat.aplaneno)::text = 'IG751'::text)
  Filter: (NOT (hashed SubPlan 1))
  Rows Removed by Filter: 3
  Heap Blocks: exact=1
-> Bitmap Index Scan on seat_pkey (cost=0.00..4.17 rows=3 width=0) (actual time=0.024..0.025 rows=4 loops=1)
    Index Cond: ((seat.aplaneno)::text = 'IG751'::text)
SubPlan 1
-> Seq Scan on public.reserved (cost=0.00..16.75 rows=3 width=20) (actual time=0.015..0.018 rows=3 loops=1)
  Output: reserved.seatno
  Filter: ((reserved.aplaneno)::text = 'IG751'::text)
  Rows Removed by Filter: 7
Planning time: 0.239 ms
Execution time: 0.142 ms
(15 rows)

```

explain analyze verbose select * from arrives_at a, stops_at s
 where a.aplaneno=s.aplaneno and a.acode='KIA' and s.acode='IXE'
 and stop_no=1 and date(a_dep_time)='2021-06-27';

```

QUERY PLAN
-----
Nested Loop (cost=0.15..29.29 rows=1 width=156) (actual time=0.068..0.082 rows=1 loops=1)
  Output: a.a_arr_time, a.a_dep_time, a.acode, a.aplaneno, s.stop_no, s.dist, s.arr_time, s.dep_time, s.acode, s.aplaneno
  -> Seq Scan on public.stops_at s (cost=0.00..21.10 rows=1 width=82) (actual time=0.029..0.036 rows=2 loops=1)
    Output: s.stop_no, s.dist, s.arr_time, s.dep_time, s.acode, s.aplaneno
    Filter: (((s.acode)::text = 'IXE'::text) AND (s.stop_no = 1))
    Rows Removed by Filter: 19
  -> Index Scan using arrives_at_pkey on public.arrives_at a (cost=0.15..8.18 rows=1 width=74) (actual time=0.019..0.019 rows=1 loops=2)
    Output: a.a_arr_time, a.a_dep_time, a.acode, a.aplaneno
    Index Cond: ((a.aplaneno)::text = (s.aplaneno)::text)
    Filter: (((a.acode)::text = 'KIA'::text) AND (date(a.a_dep_time) = '2021-06-27'::date))
    Rows Removed by Filter: 1
Planning time: 0.298 ms
Execution time: 0.164 ms
(13 rows)

```

Creating Multiple Users

The following commands create 5 different users with 5 different types of privileges.

The users created are:

- Admin: This role has all the privileges on the database airres
- Tester: This user inspects the records in the relations stops_at, arrives_at, flight trip, reserved and seat. T

-
- Developer: This role can change data in all tables and create the database
 - Client: This user can only retrieve and read information.
 - AComp: This role was created for employees from the airline company, in case they wish to add, delete, append or create flight details.

```
create user Admin with password '12345';

grant all privileges on database airres to Admin;

create user Tester with password '12345';

grant select, update, insert, delete on table stops_at to Tester;

grant select, update, insert, delete on table arrives_at to
Tester;

grant select, update, insert, delete on table flight_trip to
Tester;

grant select, update, insert, delete on table reserved to Tester;

grant select, update, insert, delete on table seat to Tester;

create user Developer with password '12345';

GRANT SELECT,update, insert, delete ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA
public TO Developer;

grant create on database airres to Developer;

grant references on all tables in schema public to Developer;

create user Client with password '12345';

grant select on all tables in schema public to Client;

create user AComp with password '12345';
```

```
grant all privileges on table aeroplane, arrives_at, stops_at,
seat to Acomp;
```

```
CREATE ROLE
GRANT
CREATE ROLE
GRANT
GRANT
GRANT
GRANT
GRANT
CREATE ROLE
GRANT
GRANT
GRANT
GRANT
CREATE ROLE
GRANT
CREATE ROLE
GRANT
```

```
postgres=# \du
```

Role name	List of roles Attributes	Member of
acomp		{ }
admin		{ }
client		{ }
developer		{ }
postgres	Superuser, Create role, Create DB, Replication, Bypass RLS	{ }
tester		{ }

Admin:

```
airres=> \c airres admin
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "admin".
airres=> select * from airport
airres-> ;
ERROR: permission denied for table airport
airres=> create table new (id int);
CREATE TABLE
```

```
airres=> \c airres admin
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "admin".
airres=> create table some1 (num varchar, foreign key (num) references aeroplane(aplaneno));
ERROR: permission denied for table aeroplane
```

```
postgres=# create user Admin;
CREATE ROLE
postgres=# grant all privileges on database airres to Admin;
GRANT
postgres=# \du
```

Role name	Attributes	Member of
admin		{}
postgres	Superuser, Create role, Create DB, Replication, Bypass RLS	{}

```
postgres=# \l
```

Name	Owner	Encoding	Collate	Ctype	Access privileges
airres	postgres	UTF8	en_IN	en_IN	=Tc/postgres + postgres=CTc/postgres+ admin=CTc/postgres
company	postgres	UTF8	en_IN	en_IN	
postgres	postgres	UTF8	en_IN	en_IN	
template0	postgres	UTF8	en_IN	en_IN	=c/postgres + postgres=CTc/postgres
template1	postgres	UTF8	en_IN	en_IN	=c/postgres + postgres=CTc/postgres

(5 rows)

```
airres=> \dp
```

Schema	Name	Type	Access privileges	Column privileges	Policies
public	aeroplane	table			
public	airline_company	table			
public	airport	table			
public	arrives_at	table			
public	flight_trip	table			
public	reserved	table			
public	seat	table			
public	stops_at	table			
public	traveller	table			
public	user1	table			

(10 rows)

```
airres=> select * from aeroplane;
ERROR: permission denied for table aeroplane
airres=> create table test1 (jus int);
CREATE TABLE
airres=>
```

Tester:

```
airres=# \dp
Schema | Name | Type | Access privileges | Column privileges | Policies
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
public | aeroplane | table | | | 
public | airline_company | table | | | 
public | airport | table | | | 
public | arrives_at | table | postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ | | 
tester=arwd/postgres
public | flight_trip | table | postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ | | 
tester=arwd/postgres
public | reserved | table | postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ | | 
tester=arwd/postgres
public | seat | table | postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ | | 
tester=arwd/postgres
public | stops_at | table | postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ | | 
tester=arwd/postgres
public | test1 | table | | | 
public | test2 | table | | | 
public | test3 | table | | | 
public | traveller | table | | | 
public | user1 | table | | | 
(13 rows)

airres=# \c airres tester
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "tester".
airres=> select * from stops_at;
 stop_no | dist | arr_time | dep_time | acode | aplaneno
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
1 | 350 | 2021-06-27 13:00:00 | 2021-06-27 04:00:00 | IXE | IG751
1 | 1000 | 2021-06-27 03:00:00 | 2021-06-27 04:00:00 | BOM | IG851
2 | 1100 | 2021-06-27 06:00:00 | 2021-06-27 04:00:00 | KIA | IG851
1 | 1300 | 2021-07-14 10:00:00 | 2021-07-14 10:00:00 | VTZ | SJ100
1 | 500 | 2021-08-02 18:30:00 | 2021-08-02 19:30:00 | KIA | AI785
2 | 1000 | 2021-08-02 21:00:00 | 2021-08-02 19:30:00 | BOM | AI785
1 | 400 | 2021-08-07 21:45:00 | 2021-08-07 21:45:00 | IXE | AA751
1 | 2100 | 2021-09-17 21:00:00 | 2021-09-17 21:00:00 | IXB | VT757
1 | 1400 | 2021-10-10 14:15:00 | 2021-10-10 14:15:00 | DEL | AA651
1 | 1110 | 2021-07-07 16:10:25 | 2021-07-07 16:40:00 | KIA | GF421
2 | 2273 | 2021-07-07 20:10:25 | 2021-07-07 20:10:25 | JRG | GF421
1 | 2556 | 2021-10-12 20:00:00 | 2021-10-12 20:00:00 | IMF | GF611
1 | 1252 | 2021-08-02 19:10:00 | 2021-08-02 19:30:00 | AMD | JA617
2 | 2220 | 2021-08-02 21:10:00 | 2021-08-02 21:10:00 | KIA | JA617
1 | 2605 | 2021-07-14 12:30:00 | 2021-07-14 13:00:00 | BOM | OG230
2 | 3115 | 2021-07-14 15:30:00 | 2021-07-14 15:45:00 | IXE | OG230
3 | 4001 | 2021-07-14 18:30:00 | 2021-07-14 18:30:00 | KIA | OG230
1 | 1015 | 2021-09-17 20:45:30 | 2021-09-17 21:30:00 | KIA | TJ785
2 | 2000 | 2021-09-17 17:45:30 | 2021-09-17 17:45:30 | STV | TJ785
1 | 1028 | 2021-10-27 06:00:00 | 2021-10-27 06:00:00 | DEL | KF215
1 | 1314 | 2021-08-01 22:30:00 | 2021-08-01 22:30:00 | IXB | OG127
(21 rows)

airres=> truncate arrives_at;
ERROR: permission denied for table arrives_at
airres=>
```

Developer: What developer looks like without the statement 'grant references on all tables in schema public to Developer;'

```

airres=> create table test4 (p varchar);
CREATE TABLE
airres=> alter table test4
airres=> add foreign key (p) references airport(acode);
ERROR: permission denied for table airport
airres=> select * from airport;

```

aname	acode	zip	location	city	country	staete
Kempegowda International Airport	KIA	560300	KIAL Rd Devanahalli	Bangalore	India	Karnataka
Indira Gandhi International Airport	DEL	110037	New Delhi Delhi	New Delhi	India	Delhi
Mangalore International Airport	IXE	574142	Bajpe Main Rd Kenjar HC	Mangalore	India	Karnataka
Cochin International Airport	CIA	683111	Airport Rd Kochi	Kochi	India	Kerala
Visakhapatnam Airport	VTZ	530009	NH 16 Opp Viman Nagar	Visakhapatnam	India	Andhra Pradesh
Surat International Airport	STV	395007	Surat-Dumas Rd Gaviyer	Surat	India	Gujarat
Bagdogra Airport	IXB	734421	Airport Road Bagdogra	Siliguri	India	West Bengal
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	BOM	400099	Mumbai Maharashtra	Mumbai	India	Maharashtra
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport	AMD	380003	Hansol, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	India	Gujarat
Kannur International Airport	CNN	670702	Mattannur, Mattannur Rd.	Kannur	India	Kerala
Trivandrum International Airport	TRV	695008	Airport Rd, Chacka	Thiruvananthapuram	India	Kerala
Aurangabad Airport	IXU	431006	Jalna Road, Chilkalthana	Aurangabad	India	Maharashtra
Imphal International Airport	IMF	795140	Tipaimukh Rd, Hiangtam Lamka	Imphal	India	Manipur
Shillong Airport	SHL	793103	Shillong Airport Road	Umroi	India	Meghalaya
Biju Patnaik International Airport	BBJ	751020	Airport Rd, Aerodrome Area	Bhubaneswar	India	Orissa
Veer Surendra Sai Airport	JRG	768204	SH 10	Durlaga	India	Orissa

(16 rows)

```

airres=> \dp

```

Schema	Name	Type	Access privileges
public	aeroplane	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+ client=r/postgres + developer=arwd/postgres
public	airline company	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres+

After granting privilege of references:


```
airres=# grant references on all tables in schema public to developer;
```

```
GRANT
```

```
airres=# \dp
```

			Access privileges			
Schema	Name	Type	Access privileges		Column privileges	Policies
public	aeroplane	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
public	airline_company	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
public	airport	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
public	arrives_at	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			tester=arwd/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
public	flight_trip	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			tester=arwd/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	reserved	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			tester=arwd/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	seat	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			tester=arwd/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	stops_at	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			tester=arwd/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	test1	table	admin=arwdDxt/admin	+		
			client=r/admin	+		
			developer=arwdx/admin			
public	test2	table	tester=arwdDxt/tester	+		
			client=r/tester	+		
			developer=arwdx/tester			
public	test3	table	tester=arwdDxt/tester	+		
			client=r/tester	+		
			developer=arwdx/tester			
public	test4	table	developer=arwdDxt/developer			
public	traveller	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	user1	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres	+		
			client=r/postgres	+		
			developer=arwdx/postgres			

```
(14 rows)
```

Now, the developer can do almost everything!

Client:

```

airres=> \c airres client
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "client".
airres=> select * from airport;

```

aname	acode	zip	location	city	country	staete
Kempegowda International Airport	KIA	560300	KIAL Rd Devanahalli	Bangalore	India	Karnataka
Indira Gandhi International Airport	DEL	110037	New Delhi Delhi	New Delhi	India	Delhi
Mangalore International Airport	IXE	574142	Bajpe Main Rd Kenjar HC	Mangalore	India	Karnataka
Cochin International Airport	CIA	683111	Airport Rd Kochi	Kochi	India	Kerala
Visakhapatnam Airport	VTZ	530009	NH 16 Opp Viman Nagar	Visakhapatnam	India	Andhra Pradesh
Surat International Airport	STV	395007	Surat-Dumas Rd Gaviyer	Surat	India	Gujarat
Bagdogra Airport	IXB	734421	Airport Road Bagdogra	Siliguri	India	West Bengal
Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport	BOM	400099	Mumbai Maharashtra	Mumbai	India	Maharashtra
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport	AMD	380003	Hansol, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	India	Gujarat
Kannur International Airport	CNN	670702	Mattannur, Mattannur Rd.	Kannur	India	Kerala
Trivandrum International Airport	TRV	695008	Airport Rd, Chacka	Thiruvananthapuram	India	Kerala
Aurangabad Airport	IXU	431006	Jalna Road, Chilkalthana	Aurangabad	India	Maharashtra
Imphal International Airport	IMF	795140	Tipaimukh Rd, Hiangtam Lamka	Imphal	India	Manipur
Shillong Airport	SHL	793103	Shillong Airport Road	Unroi	India	Meghalaya
Biju Patnaik International Airport	BBi	751020	Airport Rd, Aerodrome Area	Bhubaneswar	India	Orissa
Veer Surendra Sai Airport	JRG	768204	SH 10	Durlaga	India	Orissa

```

(16 rows)

airres=> update airport set staete='kakakh';
ERROR: permission denied for table airport

```

AComp:

```

airres=# \c airres acomp;
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "acom".
airres=> truncate stops_at;
TRUNCATE TABLE
airres=> select * from user1;
ERROR: permission denied for table user1
airres=>

```

Final privilege list:

airres=# \dp						
Schema	Name	Type	Access privileges		Column privileges	Policies
			Access privileges			
public	aeroplane	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres +			
public	airline_company	table	acomp=arwdDxt/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
public	airport	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
public	arrives_at	table	developer=arwdx/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			tester=arwd/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres +			
public	flight_trip	table	acomp=arwdDxt/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			tester=arwd/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	reserved	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			tester=arwd/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	seat	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			tester=arwd/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres +			
public	stops_at	table	acomp=arwdDxt/postgres			
			postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			tester=arwd/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres +			
public	test1	table	acomp=arwdDxt/postgres			
			admin=arwdDxt/admin +			
			client=r/admin +			
			developer=arwdx/admin			
public	test2	table	tester=arwdDxt/tester +			
			client=r/tester +			
			developer=arwdx/tester			
public	test3	table	tester=arwdDxt/tester +			
			client=r/tester +			
			developer=arwdx/tester			
public	test4	table	developer=arwdDxt/developer			
public	traveller	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
public	user1	table	postgres=arwdDxt/postgres +			
			client=r/postgres +			
			developer=arwdx/postgres			
(14 rows)						

TRANSACTIONS AND CONCURRENCY

A database transaction symbolizes a unit of work performed within a database management system against a database, and treated in a coherent and reliable way independent of other transactions.

A transaction generally represents any change in a database. Database concurrency is the ability of a database to allow multiple users to affect multiple transactions. The ability to offer concurrency is unique to databases.

Concurrency control methods in postgres:

Concurrency Control is a mechanism that maintains atomicity and isolation, which are two properties of the ACID, when several transactions run concurrently in the database.

There are three broad concurrency control techniques, i.e. *Multi-version Concurrency Control* (MVCC), *Strict Two-Phase Locking* (S2PL), and *Optimistic Concurrency Control* (OCC), and each technique has many variations.

In MVCC, each write operation creates a new version of a data item while retaining the old version. When a transaction reads a data item, the system selects one of the versions to ensure isolation of the individual transaction.

The main advantage of MVCC is that '*readers don't block writers, and writers don't block readers*', in contrast, for example, an S2PL-based system must block readers when a writer writes an item because the writer acquires an exclusive lock for the item.

PostgreSQL and some RDBMSs use a variation of MVCC called **Snapshot Isolation (SI)**.

Phenomenon prohibited in Postgres:

The phenomena which are prohibited at various levels are:

dirty read

A transaction reads data written by a concurrent uncommitted transaction.

nonrepeatable read

A transaction re-reads data it has previously read and finds that data has been modified by another transaction (that committed since the initial read).

phantom read

A transaction re-executes a query returning a set of rows that satisfy a search condition and finds that the set of rows satisfying the condition has changed due to another recently-committed transaction.

serialization anomaly

The result of successfully committing a group of transactions is inconsistent with all possible orderings of running those transactions one at a time.

These are taken care of by using the following levels of isolation:

Table 13.1. Transaction Isolation Levels

Isolation Level	Dirty Read	Nonrepeatable Read	Phantom Read	Serialization Anomaly
Read uncommitted	Allowed, but not in PG	Possible	Possible	Possible
Read committed	Not possible	Possible	Possible	Possible
Repeatable read	Not possible	Not possible	Allowed, but not in PG	Possible
Serializable	Not possible	Not possible	Not possible	Not possible

There are four isolation levels defined by the standard: *read uncommitted*, *read committed*, *repeatable read*, and *serializable*. PostgreSQL doesn't implement *read uncommitted*, which allows *dirty reads*, and instead defaults to *read committed*.

Demo for Read Committed Isolation Level

On psql session 1:

```
BEGIN
airres=# update airline_company set tariff_per_km=120 where cid='IG';
UPDATE 1
airres=#
```

Psql session 2:

```
airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# select * from airline_company;
      cname      | cid | tariff_per_km
-----+-----+-----
Spicejet         | SJ  |           100
Air India        | AI  |           100
Vistara          | VT  |           100
AirAsia          | AA  |           100
Go First         | GF  |           100
Star Air         | OG  |           100
TruJet           | TJ  |           100
Kingfisher Airlines | KF  |           100
Jet Airways      | JA  |           100
Indigo           | IG  |           100
(10 rows)
```

You can see that this new transaction query uses an earlier snapshot rather than reading uncommitted data

The same transaction, the same query after transaction 1 is committed:

```
airres=# select * from airline_company;
      cname      | cid | tariff_per_km
-----+-----+-----
Spicejet         | SJ  |           100
Air India        | AI  |           100
Vistara          | VT  |           100
AirAsia          | AA  |           100
Go First         | GF  |           100
Star Air         | OG  |           100
TruJet           | TJ  |           100
Kingfisher Airlines | KF  |           100
Jet Airways      | JA  |           100
Indigo           | IG  |           120
(10 rows)
```

Example for Repeatable Read Isolation Level:

This level of isolation is implemented using locks:

On session 1:

```
airres=# begin transaction isolation level repeatable read;
BEGIN
airres=# update airline_company set tariff_per_km=100;
UPDATE 10
```

Session 2:

```
airres=# begin transaction isolation level repeatable read;
BEGIN
airres=# select * from airline_company;
      cname      | cid | tariff_per_km
-----+-----+-----
Indigo            | IG  |           102
Spicejet          | SJ  |           102
Air India         | AI  |           102
Vistara           | VT  |           102
AirAsia           | AA  |           102
Go First          | GF  |           102
Star Air          | OG  |           102
TruJet            | TJ  |           102
Kingfisher Airlines | KF  |           102
Jet Airways       | JA  |           102
(10 rows)
```

After session 1 is committed, session 2:


```
airres=# begin transaction isolation level repeatable read;  
BEGIN
```

```
airres=# select * from airline_company;
```

cname	cid	tariff_per_km
Indigo	IG	102
Spicejet	SJ	102
Air India	AI	102
Vistara	VT	102
AirAsia	AA	102
Go First	GF	102
Star Air	OG	102
TruJet	TJ	102
Kingfisher Airlines	KF	102
Jet Airways	JA	102

(10 rows)

```
airres=# select * from airline_company;
```

cname	cid	tariff_per_km
Indigo	IG	102
Spicejet	SJ	102
Air India	AI	102
Vistara	VT	102
AirAsia	AA	102
Go First	GF	102
Star Air	OG	102
TruJet	TJ	102
Kingfisher Airlines	KF	102
Jet Airways	JA	102

(10 rows)

Another Demo For locks:

```
ROLLBACK
```

```
airres=# begin;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
airres=# alter table stops_at add column test1 int;
```

```
ALTER TABLE
```

```
airres=# █
```

Simultaneously, on another prompt, we run the select query on the same table

```
postgres=# \c airrres
FATAL:  database "airrres" does not exist
Previous connection kept
postgres=# \c airres
You are now connected to database "airres" as user "postgres".
airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# select * from stops_at;

```

This query will not execute until the first transaction is committed in some form.

The minute rollback is issued:

```
airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# alter table stops_at add column test1 int;
ALTER TABLE
airres=# rollback;
ROLLBACK
airres=#
```

The second transaction gives a result:

```

you are now connected to database airres as user postgres .
airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# select * from stops_at;

```

stop_no	dist	arr_time	dep_time	acode	aplaneno	availability
1	350	2021-06-27 13:00:00		IXE	IG751	10
1	1000	2021-06-27 03:00:00	2021-06-27 04:00:00	BOM	IG851	10
2	1100	2021-06-27 06:00:00		KIA	IG851	10
1	1300	2021-07-14 10:00:00		VTZ	SJ100	10
1	500	2021-08-02 18:30:00	2021-08-02 19:30:00	KIA	AI785	10
2	1000	2021-08-02 21:00:00		BOM	AI785	10
1	400	2021-08-07 21:45:00		IXE	AA751	10
1	2100	2021-09-17 21:00:00		IXB	VT757	10
1	1400	2021-10-10 14:15:00		DEL	AA651	10
1	1110	2021-07-07 16:10:25	2021-07-07 16:40:00	KIA	GF421	10
2	2273	2021-07-07 20:10:25		JRG	GF421	10
1	2556	2021-10-12 20:00:00		IMF	GF611	10
1	1252	2021-08-02 19:10:00	2021-08-02 19:30:00	AMD	JA617	10
2	2220	2021-08-02 21:10:00		KIA	JA617	10
1	2605	2021-07-14 12:30:00	2021-07-14 13:00:00	BOM	OG230	10
2	3115	2021-07-14 15:30:00	2021-07-14 15:45:00	IXE	OG230	10
3	4001	2021-07-14 18:30:00		KIA	OG230	10
1	1015	2021-09-17 20:45:30	2021-09-17 21:30:00	KIA	TJ785	10
2	2000	2021-09-17 17:45:30		STV	TJ785	10
1	1028	2021-10-27 06:00:00		DEL	KF215	10
1	1314	2021-08-01 22:30:00		IXB	OG127	10

```

(21 rows)
airres=#

```

Demo for blocking lost update:

Session 1:

```

airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# update airline_company set tariff_per_km=109;
UPDATE 10
airres=#

```

Session 2:

```

airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# update airline_company set tariff_per_km=501;

```

Once session 1 is complete, session 2:

```
ROLLBACK
airres=# begin;
BEGIN
airres=# update airline_company set tariff_per_km=501;
UPDATE 10
airres=#
```

Contributions

Rithika Pai

-

Rithika Shankar

- Transactions
- Report

1 hour

Ramya Prabhu

- Simple Queries
- Complex Queries
- Execution Plan and Performance
- Multiple users
- Transactions
- [Report for the same]

4 hours