PostgreSQL Exercises   ☰
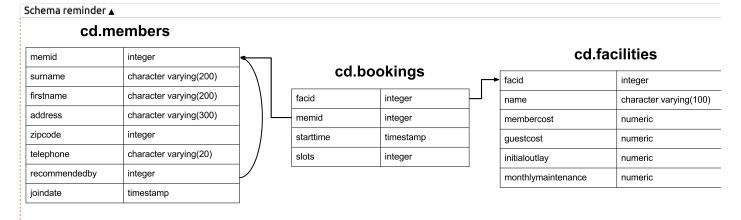
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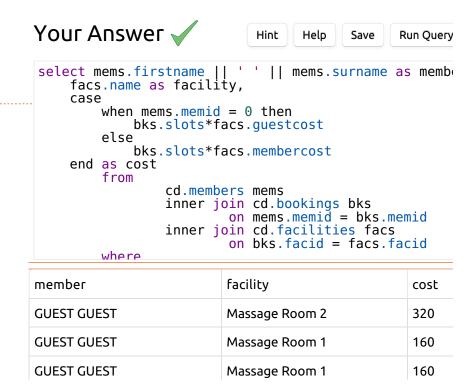# Produce a list of costly bookings   ✔

Question

How can you produce a list of bookings on the day of 2012-09-14 which will cost the member (or guest) more than $30?
Remember that guests have different costs to members (the listed costs are per half-hour 'slot'), and the guest user is
always ID 0. Include in your output the name of the facility, the name of the member formatted as a single column, and
the cost. Order by descending cost, and do not use any subqueries.

Schema reminder ▲

cd.members

memid	integer
surname	character varying(200)
firstname	character varying(200)
address	character varying(300)
zipcode	integer
telephone	character varying(20)
recommendedby	integer
joindate	timestamp

cd.bookings

facid	integer
memid	integer
starttime	timestamp
slots	integer

cd.facilities

facid	integer
name	character varying(100)
membercost	numeric
guestcost	numeric
initialoutlay	numeric
monthlymaintenance	numeric

Expected Results

member	facility
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 2
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 1
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 1
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 1
GUEST GUEST	Tennis Court 2
Jemima Farrell	Massage Room 1
GUEST GUEST	Tennis Court 1
GUEST GUEST	Tennis Court 2
GUEST GUEST	Tennis Court 1
Matthew Genting	Massage Room 1

Your Answer ✓

Hint | Help | Save | Run Query

```sql
select mems.firstname || ' ' || mems.surname as memb
    facs.name as facility,
    case
        when mems.memid = 0 then
            bks.slots*facs.guestcost
        else
            bks.slots*facs.membercost
    end as cost
        from
                cd.members mems
                inner join cd.bookings bks
                    on mems.memid = bks.memid
                inner join cd.facilities facs
                    on bks.facid = facs.facid
        where
```

member	facility	cost
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 2	320
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 1	160
GUEST GUEST	Massage Room 1	160

Answers and Discussion Hide

```
select mems.firstname || ' ' || mems.surname as member,
        facs.name as facility,
        case
                when mems.memid = 0 then
                        bks.slots*facs.guestcost
                else
                        bks.slots*facs.membercost
        end as cost
        from
                cd.members mems
                inner join cd.bookings bks
                        on mems.memid = bks.memid
                inner join cd.facilities facs
                        on bks.facid = facs.facid
        where
                bks.starttime >= '2012-09-14' and
                bks.starttime < '2012-09-15' and (
                        (mems.memid = 0 and bks.slots*facs.guestcost > 30) or
                        (mems.memid != 0 and bks.slots*facs.membercost > 30)
                )
order by cost desc;
```

This is a bit of a complicated one! While its more complex logic than we've used previously, there's not an awful lot to remark upon. The WHERE clause restricts our output to sufficiently costly rows on 2012-09-14, remembering to distinguish between guests and others. We then use a CASE statement in the column selections to output the correct cost for the member or guest.

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