Fetch the results corresponding to the following SQL commands. Output a dataframe in each case.
Q1
- SELECT DISTINCT engine FROM planes
- SELECT DISTINCT type, manufacturer, model, seats, engine FROM planes
- SELECT COUNT(*), engine FROM planes GROUP BY engine
- SELECT COUNT(*), engine, type FROM planes GROUP BY engine, type
- SELECT MIN(year), AVG(year), MAX(year), engine, manufacturer FROM planes GROUP BY engine, manufacturer
Q2
Fetch the results corresponding to the following SQL commands:
- SELECT * FROM planes WHERE speed IS NOT NULL
- SELECT tailnum FROM planes WHERE year >= 2010
- SELECT tailnum FROM planes WHERE seats BETWEEN 100 and 200 LIMIT 20
- SELECT * FROM planes WHERE manufacturer IN ("BOEING", "AIRBUS", "EMBRAER")
- SELECT * FROM planes WHERE manufacturer IN ("BOEING", "AIRBUS", "EMBRAER") AND seats>300
Q3
- SELECT manufacturer, COUNT(*) FROM planes WHERE seats > 200 GROUP BY manufacturer
- SELECT manufacturer, COUNT(*) FROM planes GROUP BY manufacturer HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
- SELECT manufacturer, COUNT(*) FROM planes WHERE seats > 200 GROUP BY manufacturer
HAVING COUNT(*) > 10
Q4
- SELECT manufacturer, COUNT(*) AS howmany FROM planes GROUP BY manufacturer ORDER BY howmany
- SELECT manufacturer, COUNT(*) AS howmany FROM planes GROUP BY manufacturer ORDER BY howmany DESC LIMIT 10
- SELECT * FROM planes WHERE year >= 2012 ORDER BY year, seats
- SELECT * FROM planes WHERE year >= 2012 ORDER BY seats, year
Q5
- Select 100 random rows from airports.
- Select 5% random rows.
- Select _rst 100 rows.
- Select last 100 rows.
Q6
Let A - rows 1, . . . , 10 from airports. B - rows 6, . . . , 15.
- SELECT * FROM A UNION SELECT * FROM B
- SELECT * FROM A UNION ALL SELECT * FROM B
- SELECT * FROM A INTERSECT SELECT * FROM B
- SELECT * FROM A EXCEPT SELECT * FROM B
- SELECT * FROM B EXCEPT SELECT * FROM A
Q7.
(Play with a few randomly selected rows in flights.)
- Join flights with planes
- Join flights with airports
- Join flights with weather
- Join flights with weather, planes, and airports