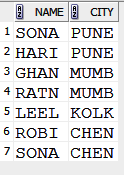
**1.) SELECT upper(substr(P\_name, 1, 4)) NAME, upper(substr(CITY, 1, 4)) CITY**

**FROM passengers;**

**OUTPUT:**

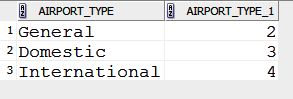


**2.)** **SELECT AIRPORT\_TYPE, count(\*)AIRPORT\_TYPE**

**FROM airport**

**group by airport\_type;**

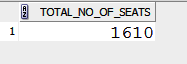
**OUTPUT:**



**3.)** **SELECT SUM(NO\_OF\_SEATS) TOTAL\_NO\_OF\_SEATS**

**FROM flight\_schedule;**

**OUTPUT:**



**4.)** **SELECT COUNT(\*)TOTAL\_NO\_OF\_PASSENGERS**

**FROM ticket\_booking**

**WHERE RESERVATION\_STATUS = 'Waiting';**

**OUTPUT:**

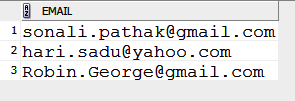
C:\Users\techm.sigmundwst5-8\Desktop\sql exm\4.PNG

**5.) SELECT EMAIL**

**FROM PASSENGERS**

**WHERE EMAIL LIKE '%.%@%';**

**OUTPUT:**

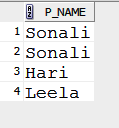


**6.)** **SELECT P\_NAME**

**FROM PASSENGERS P,TICKET\_BOOKING T**

**WHERE DATE\_RESERVATION\_MADE='04-OCT-09' AND P.P\_ID=T.P\_ID;**

**OUTPUT:**

****

**7.)** **SELECT COUNT(AIRPORT\_LOCATION) DEPARTING\_FROM\_MUMBAI**

**FROM AIRPORT**

**WHERE AIRPORT\_LOCATION='Mumbai';**

**OUTPUT:**

**C:\Users\techm.sigmundwst5-8\Desktop\sql exm\7.PNG**

**8.) TOURS TABLE**

**CREATE TABLE TOURS(TOUR\_NAME varchar2(25) PRIMARY\_KEY,**

**COST\_OF\_TOUR number(7),**

**NUMBER\_OF\_DAYS number(2),**

**ITINERY varchar2(25));**

**BATCHES TABLE**

**CREATE TABLE BATCHES(BATCH\_NO number(3),**

**NAME\_OF\_BATCH\_COORDINATOR varchar2(25),**

**NO\_OF\_SEATS number(30),**

**NO\_OF\_SEATS\_BOOKED\_BY\_BATCH number(30)**

**NO\_OF\_TOURS\_BOOKED\_BY\_BATCH number(3));**

**BOOKING INFORMATION TABLE**

**CREATE TABLE BOOKING\_INFORMATION(**

**TOUR\_NAME varchar2(25) REFERENCE TABLE\_TOURS,**

**COST\_OF\_TOUR number(7) REFERENCE TABLE\_TOURS**

**NO\_OF\_SEATS\_BOOKED\_BY\_BATCH number(30) REFERENCE BATCHES , NO\_OF\_TOURS\_BOOKED\_BY\_BATCH number(3) REFERENCE BATCHES,**

**DATE\_OF\_STARTING\_TOUR DATE(‘DD’, ‘MON’, ‘YY’) );**

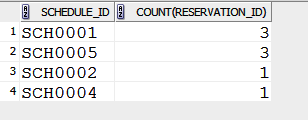
**9.)** **SELECT SCHEDULE\_ID,COUNT(RESERVATION\_ID)**

**FROM TICKET\_BOOKING**

**GROUP BY SCHEDULE\_ID**

**ORDER BY COUNT(\*) DESC;**

**OUTPUT:**

****

**10.)**

**Date Files:**

**Data files store the data in the database. Data files contain data and objects such as tables, indexes, stored procedures, and views. Only Oracle server can access data files.**

**Index: An index is used to speed up the performance of queries. It does this by reducing the number of database data pages that have to be visited. In SQL Server, a clustered index determines the physical order of data in a table. There can be only one clustered index per .**

**View: In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. We can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.**