

Laboratory work 9

We continue to work with the database from the previous laboratory works.

Take a full-page screenshot that covers the code and results of each task.

TRANSACTION.

1. A passenger cancels their booking. You need to remove the booking for the flight. Ensure the 'booking' table no longer contains the booking. Simulate an error to test rollback (for example, invalid booking_id).

The screenshot displays a PostgreSQL database management interface. On the left, the 'Object Explorer' shows a tree view of database objects, including tables like 'baggage', 'baggage_check', 'boarding_pass', and 'booking'. The 'booking' table is selected, showing its columns: booking_id, passenger_id, booking_platform, created_at, update_at, status, price, and ticket_discount. The 'baggage_check' table is also visible, with columns: baggage_id, passenger_id, booking_id, and status. The 'baggage_check' table has a foreign key constraint 'baggage_check_booking_id_fkey' that references the 'booking' table's 'booking_id' column.

The main query editor shows the following SQL code:

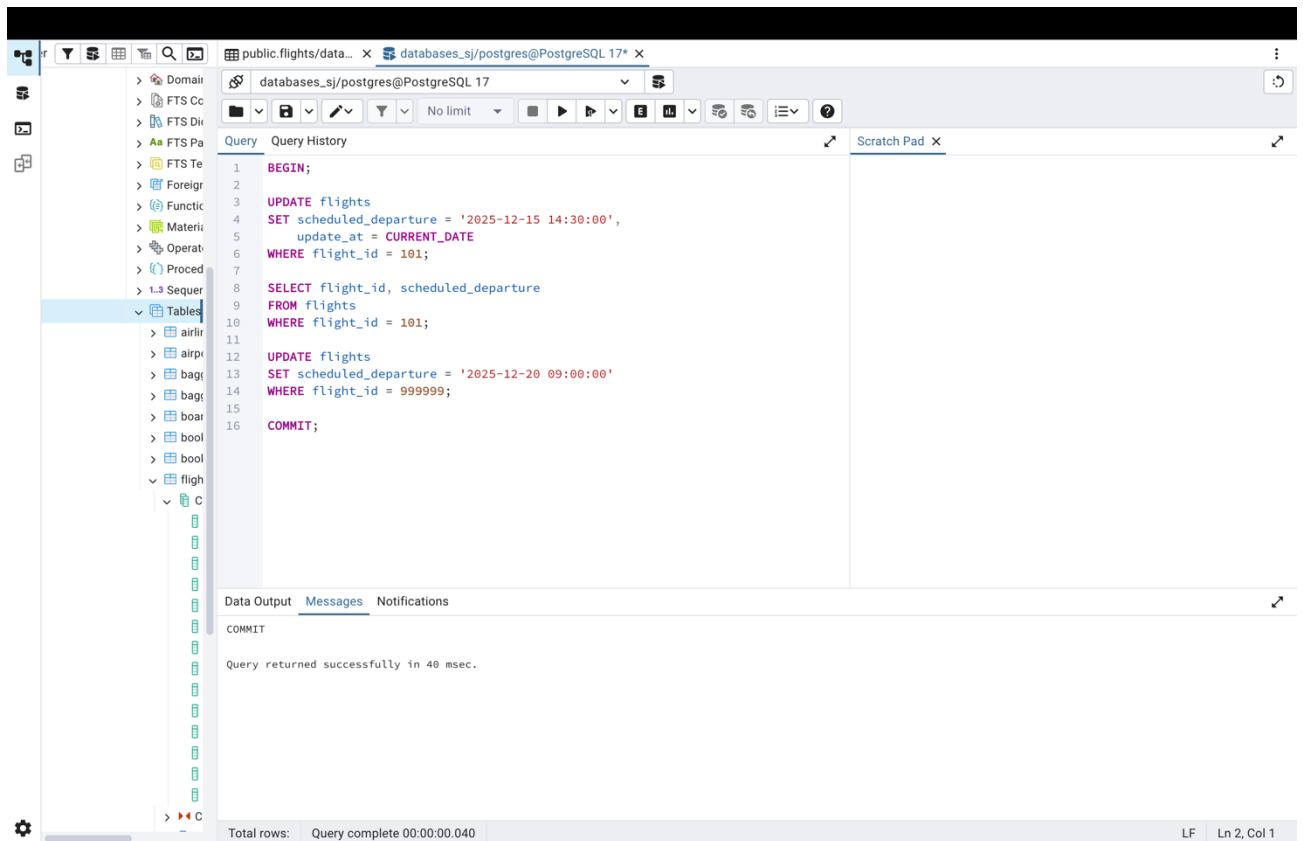
```
BEGIN;  
DELETE FROM booking WHERE booking_id = 123;  
DELETE FROM booking WHERE booking_id = -999;  
ROLLBACK;
```

The 'Data Output' pane at the bottom shows an error message:

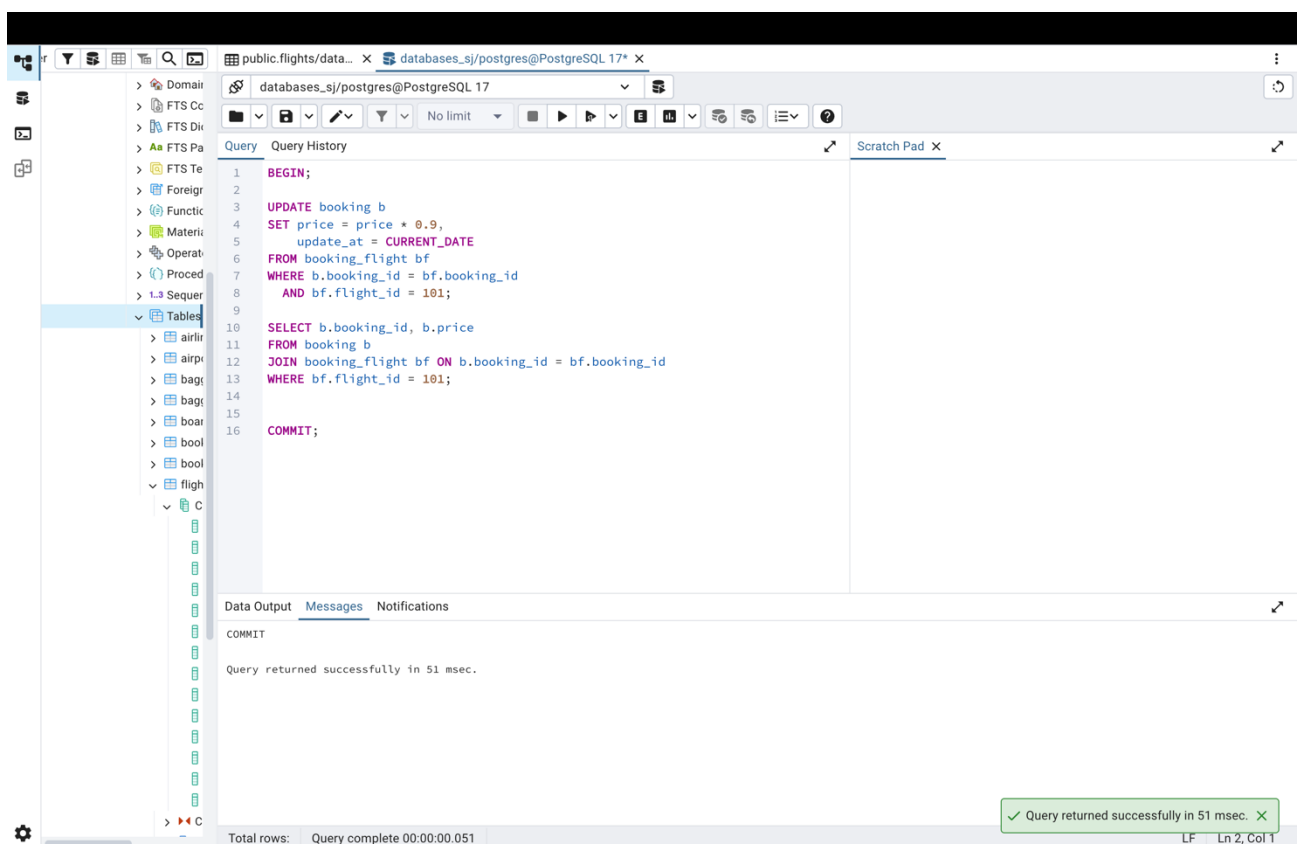
```
ERROR: update or delete on table "booking" violates foreign key constraint "baggage_check_booking_id_fkey" on table "baggage_check"  
Key (booking_id)=(123) is still referenced from table "baggage_check".  
  
SQL state: 23503  
Detail: Key (booking_id)=(123) is still referenced from table "baggage_check".
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Total rows: Query complete 00:00:00.043' and 'LF Ln 6, Col 1'.

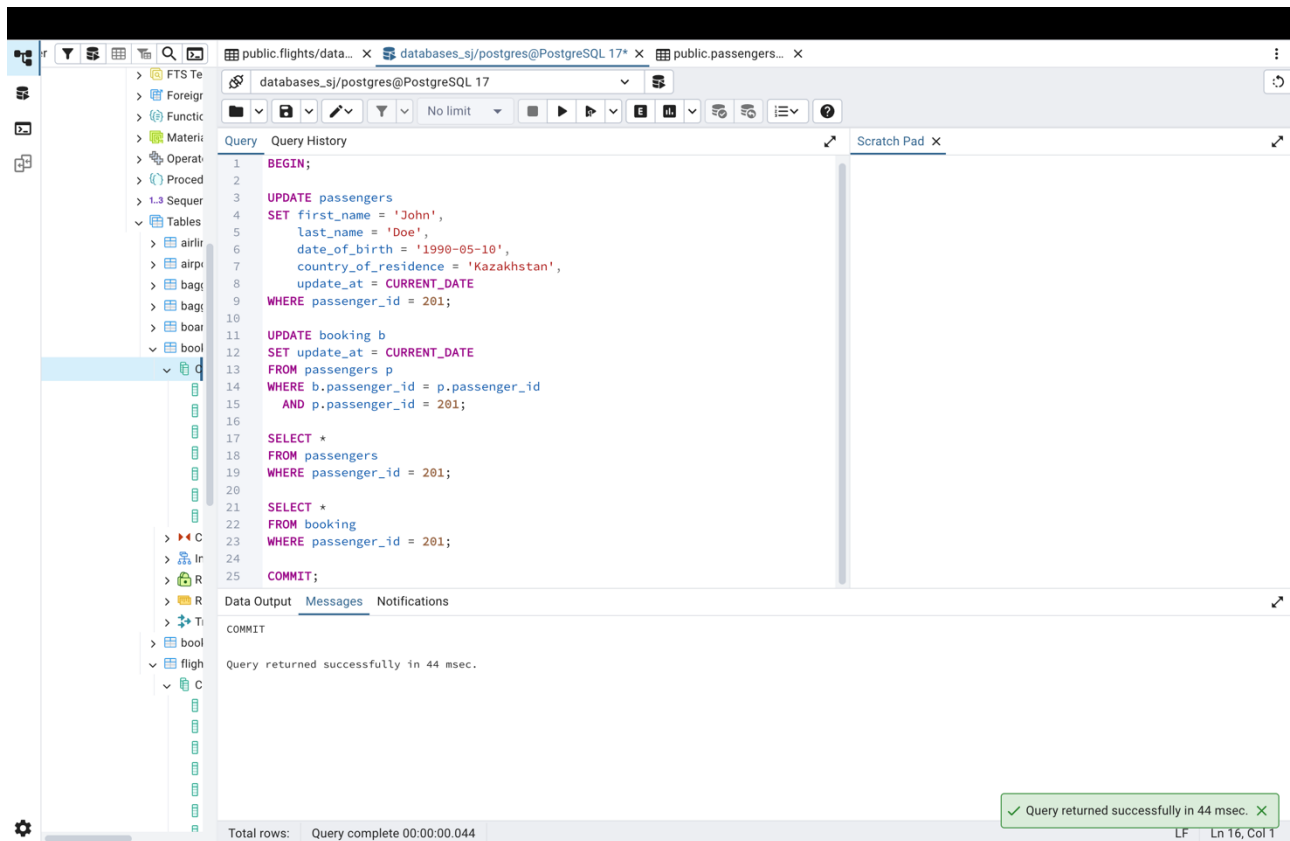
2. Rescheduling a flight. You need to reschedule a flight. Verify the 'flights' table reflects the new departure time. Simulate an error to test rollback (for example, invalid flight_id).



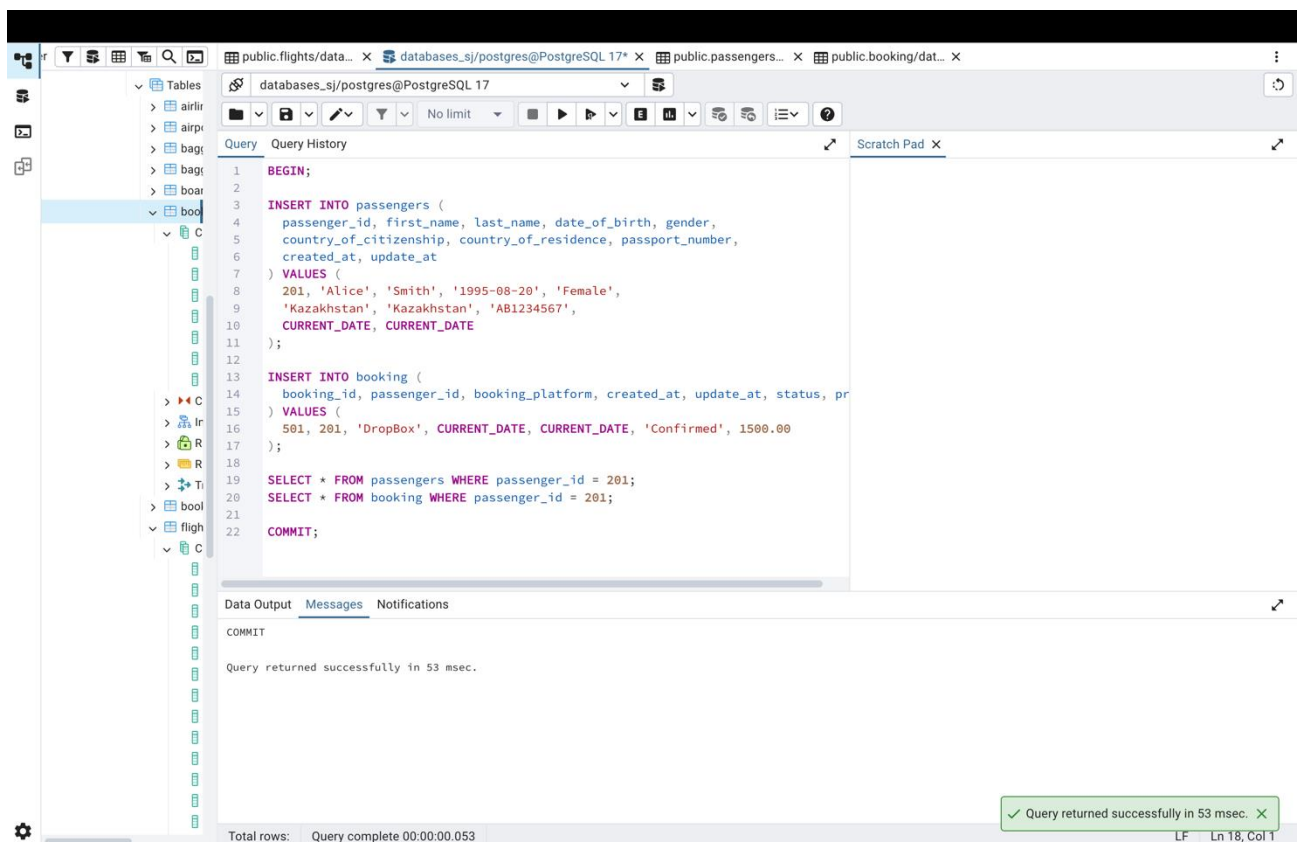
- Updating ticket prices. You need to decrease the ticket price for a specific flight for all existing bookings. If an error occurs, no changes should be applied.



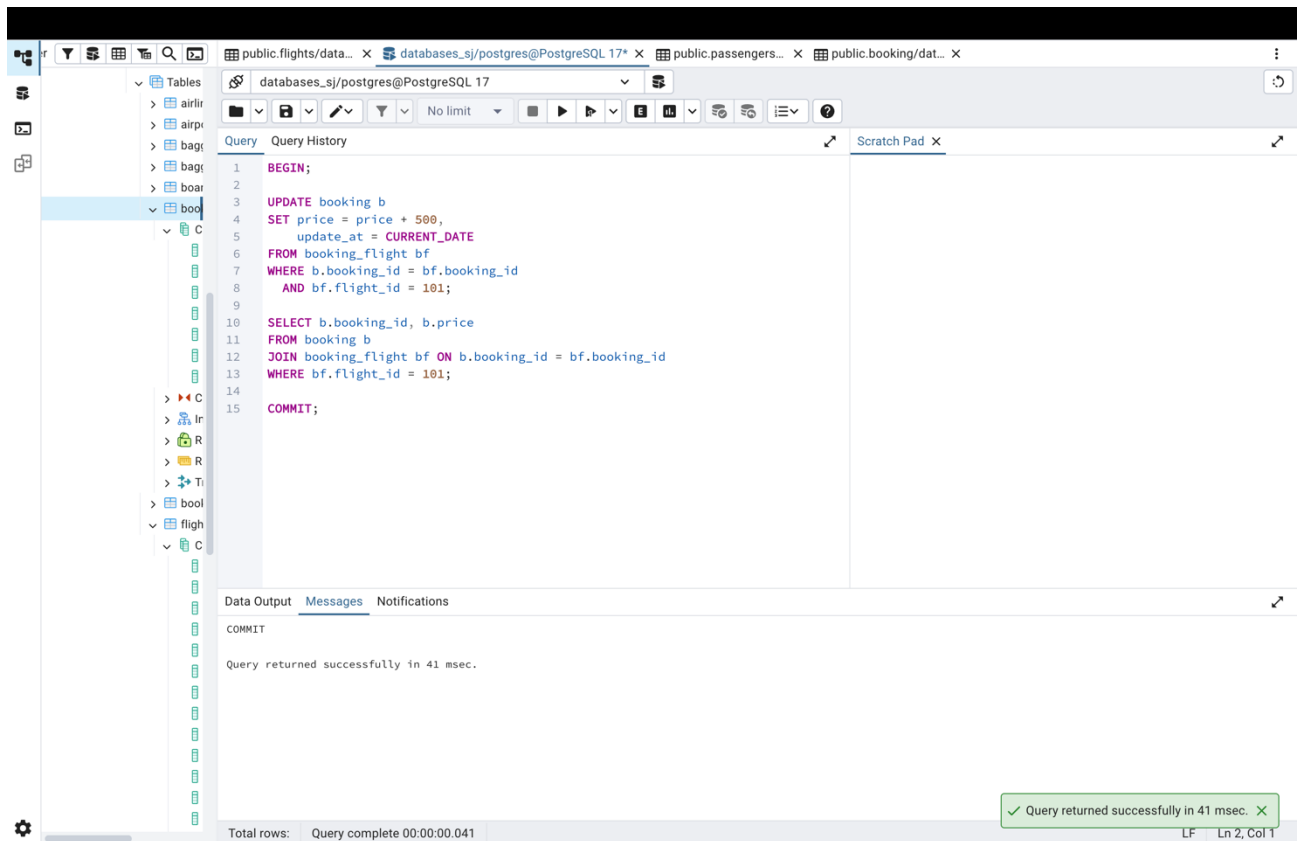
- A passenger updates their details. Ensure the update is reflected across all associated records, including bookings.



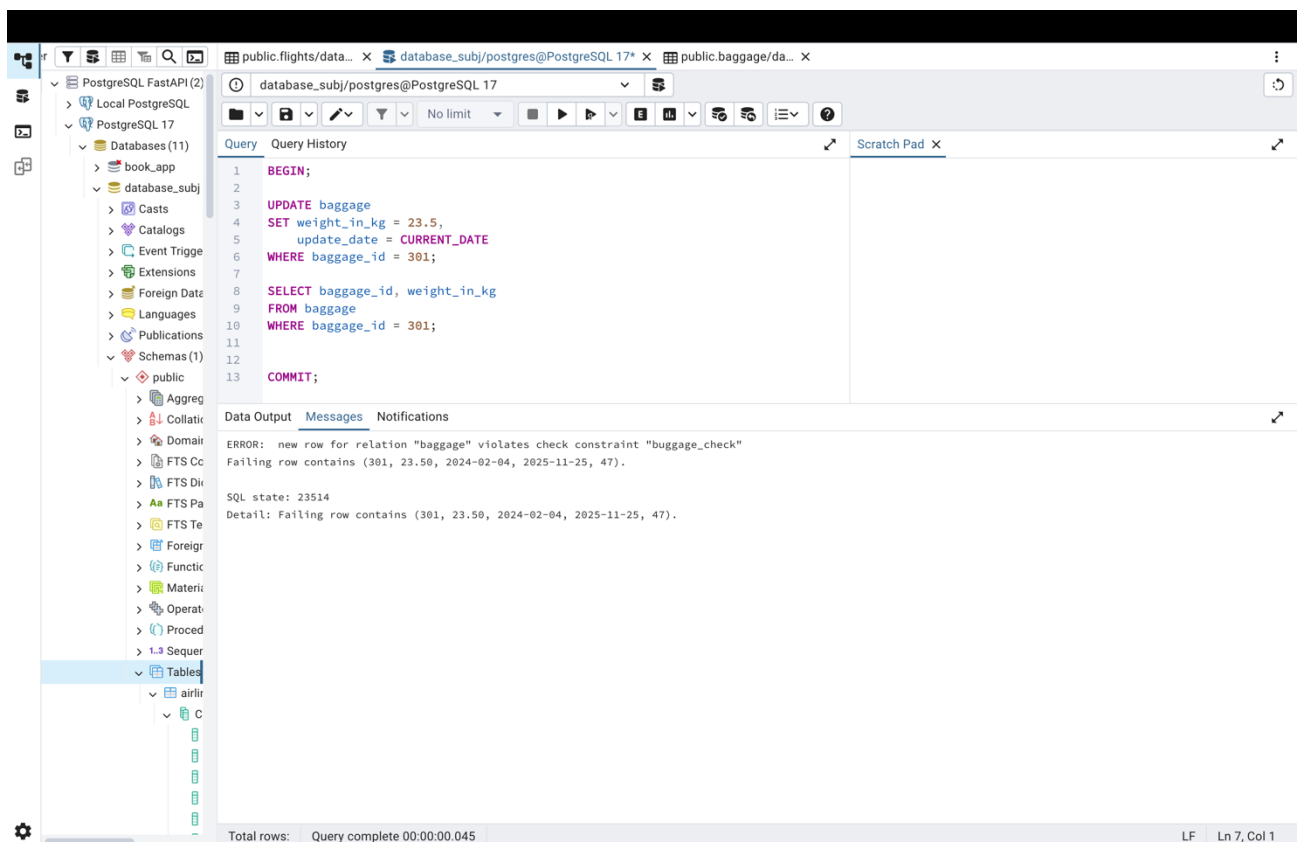
5. A new passenger is registered, and a booking is created. Ensure the new passenger is added and the booking succeeds.



6. Increase the ticket price for all bookings on a specific flight by a fixed amount.



- Update a baggage weight. A passenger updates the declared weight of their baggage. Ensure that the change is correctly reflected in the database.



- Apply a discount to a booking for a specific passenger. If any error occurs, roll back.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client window with the following details:

- Query:**

```
1 BEGIN;
2
3 UPDATE booking
4 SET price = price * 0.9,
5     update_at = CURRENT_DATE
6 WHERE passenger_id = 201;
7
8 SELECT booking_id, passenger_id, price
9 FROM booking
10 WHERE passenger_id = 201;
11
12 COMMIT;
```
- Data Output:** COMMIT
- Messages:** Query returned successfully in 53 msec.
- Status Bar:** Total rows: Query complete 00:00:00.053. A green notification box at the bottom right states: "✓ Query returned successfully in 53 msec. LF Ln 2, Col 1".

9. Reschedule all bookings for a flight to a new flight.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL client window with the following details:

- Query:**

```
1 BEGIN;
2
3 UPDATE booking_flight
4 SET flight_id = 202,
5     update_at = CURRENT_DATE
6 WHERE flight_id = 101;
7
8 SELECT booking_id, flight_id
9 FROM booking_flight
10 WHERE flight_id = 202;
11
12 COMMIT;
```
- Data Output:** COMMIT
- Messages:** Query returned successfully in 43 msec.
- Status Bar:** Total rows: Query complete 00:00:00.043. A green notification box at the bottom right states: "✓ Query returned successfully in 43 msec. X LF Ln 11, Col 1".