

Group 20 Project
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Lab 10 (Date: 29-10-2021)
Bus Management System

Queries:

1. Find number of seats available in each bus.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$\pi_{busid, total_number_of_seats, available_num_of_seats}(Bus)$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT busid, total_number_of_seats, available_number_of_seats  
FROM Bus;
```

Output:

	busid [PK] numeric (7)	total_number_of_seats integer	available_number_of_seats integer
1	1534101	50	50
2	1534102	20	19
3	1534103	30	29
4	1534104	50	49
5	1534105	40	38
6	1534106	50	50

2. List the details of all AC buses.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{ac_or_not=1}(Bus)$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM Bus
```

```
WHERE ac_or_not = 1;
```

Output:

	type_of_bus character varying (20)	model character varying (20)	ac_or_not smallint	available_number_of_seats integer	total_number_of_seats integer	bus_number character varying (20)	busid [PK] numeric (7)	routeid numeric (7)
1	sleeper	tata-marcopolo	1	50	50	MH 24 AB 4567	1534101	[null]
2	sleeper	tata-hybrid	1	29	30	RJ 06 XS 5567	1534103	1234562
3	semi-sleeper	force-traveller	1	38	40	GJ 05 JH 1531	1534105	1234721
4	sleeper	bharatbenz-lynx	1	50	50	GJ 10 BB 1234	1534106	1234562

3. Find the names of all customers or passengers along with their gender.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\pi_{(\rho(full_name, fname || lname), gender)}(Customer \bowtie User_login)$$

Here, natural join is used.

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT fname || ' ' || lname AS full_name,gender FROM Customer  
NATURAL JOIN User_login
```

```
ORDER BY fname,lname;
```

Output:

	full_name text	gender character (1)
1	Jane Foster	F
2	Jimmy Smith	M
3	Michaela Arthur	F
4	Oliver Jones	M
5	Praksha Prathur	F

4. Display the BusId, Model and Bus number of bus which are available for a particular route.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\pi_{(busid,model,bus_number,routeid)}(\sigma_{(routeid=1234562)}(Bus))$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT busid, model, bus_number,routeid
```

```
FROM Bus
```

```
WHERE routeid = 1234562;
```

Output:

	busid [PK] numeric (7)	model character varying (20)	bus_number character varying (20)	routeid numeric (7)
1	1534103	tata-hybrid	RJ 06 XS 5567	1234562
2	1534106	bharatbenz-lynx	GJ 10 BB 1234	1234562

5. Display the name and info of all the Drivers.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{Person_Role=1}(Employee \bowtie User_login)$$

Here, natural join is used.

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN User_login
```

```
WHERE Person_Role = 1;
```

Output:

userid numeric (7)	employeeid numeric (7)	busid numeric (7)	person_role smallint	gender character (1)	dob date	username character varying (15)	password_user character varying (15)	category smallint	mobileno character varying (15)	email character varying
1242121	3167191	1534104		1 M	1995-10...	sam1231	zysq42	1	9812312311	sam123@gmail.co
1242122	3167192	1534105		1 M	1985-09...	devil1231	abodef	1	6812312321	dev123@gmail.co

id integer (255)	doornum character varying (30)	landmark character varying (255)	district character varying (30)	state_name character varying (30)	pincode character (6)	fname character varying (30)	lname character varying (30)	aadhamo character (12)
com	7-3-4/1	Near highcourt	Mumbai	Maharashtra	513321	Sam	Johnson	231217615612
om	8-5-4/1	Near shrinath circle	Mumbai	Maharashtra	513321	Dev	Kapoor	831217615612

6. Count the number of bookings done on each day.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$(date_of_booking) \mathcal{F}_{COUNT(*)}(Booking)$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT date_of_booking, COUNT(*) AS number_of_bookings FROM  
Booking
```

```
GROUP BY date_of_booking
```

```
ORDER BY date_of_booking
```

Output:

	date_of_booking date	number_of_bookings bigint
1	2021-10-10	1
2	2021-10-13	1
3	2021-10-14	3
4	2021-10-15	1
5	2021-10-16	2
6	2021-10-17	1
7	2021-10-18	1

7. Find the details of route which covers the minimum distance between 2 stations(more than 1 route should be present).

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$\sigma_{COUNT(*) > 1}(source_name, destination_name) \mathcal{F}_{MIN(Distance)} Route)$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT source_name, destination_name, MIN(distance) FROM route  
GROUP BY source_name, destination_name  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 1;
```

Output:

	source_name character varying (30)	destination_name character varying (30)	min numeric
1	Ajmer	Gandhinagar	75.600
2	Mumbai	Pune	105.000
3	Surat	Pune	51.000

8. List the details of parcels which are to be travelled with a given Bus. (BusID is given).

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$\sigma_{(busid=1534103)}(Parcels)$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * from Parcels  
WHERE busid = 1534103;
```

Output:

	parcelid [PK] numeric (7)	product_type smallint	weight integer	busid numeric (7)
1	1433212	1	13	1534103
2	1433213	2	51	1534103

9. Find the details of all bookings whose payment is done offline.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{\text{payment_mode}=2}(\text{Booking} \bowtie \text{Payment})$$

Here, natural join is used.

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * from Booking NATURAL JOIN Payment
```

```
WHERE payment_mode = 2;
```

Output:

	bookingid numeric (7)	status boolean	source_name character varying (30)	destination character varying (30)	number_of_tickets integer	parcelid numeric (7)	date_of_booking date	total_amount numeric (8,4)	paymentid numeric (7)	payment_mode smallint	date, time
1	2341342	true	Ajmer	Gandhinagar	0	1433211	2021-10-14	350.0000	6153112	2	2021
2	2341345	true	Surat	Pune	0	1433213	2021-10-10	550.0000	6153115		2 2021
3	2341347	true	Bhilwara	Gandhinagar	1	[null]	2021-10-14	500.0000	6153117		2 2021
4	2341349	true	Mumbai	Surat	1	[null]	2021-10-16	450.0000	6153119		2 2021

date_of_payment	amount_paid	payment_gateway
timestamp without time zone	numeric (8,4)	character varying (30)
2021-10-14 12:45:10	350.0000	Offline
2021-11-17 16:35:10	550.0000	Offline
2021-10-16 16:35:10	500.0000	Offline
2021-10-16 10:25:14	450.0000	Offline

10. Find the details of Drivers and Conductors who are not assigned any Bus.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$\sigma_{(busid=NULL \text{ AND } (person_role=1 \text{ OR } person_role=2))}(Employee \bowtie User_login)$

Here, natural join is used.

SQL Statements:

`SELECT * FROM Employee NATURAL JOIN User_login`

`WHERE busid IS null AND (person_role = 1 OR person_role = 2);`

Output:

	userid numeric (7)	employeeid numeric (7)	busid numeric (7)	person_role smallint	gender character (1)	dob date	username character varying (15)	password_user character varying (15)	category smallint	mobilen character varying (15)	email character varying
1	1242125	3167195	[null]		2 M	1992-08...	suku4125	dj163g		1 8713232245	suku131@gmail.x

ng (255)	doornum character varying (30)	landmark character varying (255)	district character varying (30)	state_name character varying (30)	pincode character (6)	fname character varying (30)	lname character varying (30)	aadhar character (12)
il.com	6-1-1/4	[null]	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	423212	Ankur	Rathore	713246235981

11. Find the details of all routes whose starting point is “Mumbai”.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{(source_name='Mumbai')}(Route)$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM Route
```

```
WHERE source_name = 'Mumbai'
```

Output:

	routeid [PK] numeric (7)	source_name character varying (30)	departure_time time without time zone	arrival_time time without time zone	destination_name character varying (30)	distance numeric (6,3)	scheduled_date date
1	1234552	Mumbai	13:20:35	17:25:20	Pune	105.000	2020-10-15
2	1234543	Mumbai	12:10:35	16:15:10	Surat	205.000	2020-10-18
3	1234640	Mumbai	14:30:20	08:20:00	Pune	210.000	2021-10-15

12. Count the number of bookings done for each bus.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$(busid)\mathcal{F}_{COUNT(*)}(\sigma_{(bookingid \neq NULL)}(Booking))$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT busid, COUNT(*) FROM Seat
```

WHERE bookingid is not null

GROUP BY busid

Output:

	busid numeric (7)	count bigint
1	1534105	2
2	1534104	1
3	1534103	1
4	1534102	1

13. Find the details of customers who paid more money than the average money paid by all the customers.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$(Customer) \text{ SEMI-JOIN}_{customer.bookingID=b.bookingID}(\sigma_{b.total_amount > \mathcal{F}_{AVG(total_amount)}(Booking)} \rho(b, Booking))$

SQL Statements:

SELECT * FROM Customer WHERE bookingID IN (

SELECT bookingid FROM Booking AS b

WHERE b.total_amount > (SELECT AVG(total_amount) FROM Booking)

);

Output:

	customerid [PK] numeric (7)	userid numeric (7)	gender character (1)	dob date	paymentid numeric (7)	bookingid numeric (7)
1	1347161	1342121	F	1980-01...	6153111	2341341
2	1347164	1342124	M	1990-10...	6153117	2341347
3	1347165	1342125	F	1992-04...	6153119	2341349

14. Find the details of buses for which either a driver and conductor are not assigned.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$Bus - (Bus \text{ SEMI } JOIN_{(Bus.busid=Employee.busid)}(\pi_{busid}(\sigma_{(busid \neq NULL)}Employee)))$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM bus
```

```
WHERE busid
```

```
NOT IN (SELECT busid FROM employee WHERE busid IS NOT null);
```

Output:

	type_of_bus character varying (20)	model character varying (20)	ac_or_not smallint	available_number_of_seats integer	total_number_of_seats integer	bus_number character varying (20)	busid [PK] numeric (7)	routeid numeric (7)
1	sleeper	tata-marcopolo	1	50	50	MH 24 AB 4567	1534101	[null]
2	sleeper	tata-hybrid	1	29	30	RJ 06 XS 5567	1534103	1234562
3	sleeper	bharatbenz-lynx	1	50	50	GJ 10 BB 1234	1534106	1234562

15. Find the average age of employees of each employees of each category with age greater than 25.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$(person_role) \mathcal{F}_{\rho(num, COUNT(*)), \rho(average_age, age(dob))} (\sigma_{age(dob) > 25} (Employee))$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT person_role, COUNT(*) AS num, AVG(age(dob)) as  
average_age from employee
```

```
WHERE age(dob) > '25 years'
```

```
GROUP BY person_role
```

```
ORDER BY person_role
```

Output:

	person_role smallint		num bigint		average_age interval	
1		1		2	31 years 37 days	
2		2		1	29 years 2 mons 6 days	

16. Find the names of customers with the same gender as the driver of the bus

Ans:

SQL Statements:

```

SELECT fname || ' ' || lname AS
full_name ,customer_log.customerid FROM user_login JOIN

(SELECT customerid,userid

FROM Customer AS cus

WHERE cus.bookingid IN (

    SELECT bookingid FROM Seat AS s

    WHERE cus.bookingid = s.bookingid AND busid IN(

        SELECT busid FROM Employee AS e WHERE busid IS NOT null
AND cus.gender = e.gender AND person_role = 1)

    )) AS customer_log

ON(customer_log.userid = user_login.userid);

```

Output:

	full_name text	customerid [PK] numeric (7)
1	Oliver Jones	1347164

17. Find average number of parcels per each bus.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\mathcal{F}_{AVG(num)}(b, (busid) \mathcal{F}_{\rho(num, COUNT(*))}(Parcels))$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT AVG(num) FROM
```

```
(SELECT COUNT(*) AS num,busid FROM parcels GROUP BY busid) AS  
b
```

Output:

	avg	
	numeric	
1	1.2500000000000000	

18. Find the details of routes which are not assigned to any buses and distance is greater than 100.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{distance > 100 \text{ AND } routeid \neq (\pi_{routeid}(\sigma_{routeid \neq NULL}(Bus)))(Route)$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM route
```

```
WHERE distance > 100 AND routeid
```

```
NOT IN (SELECT routeid FROM Bus WHERE routeid IS NOT null);
```

Output:

	routeid [PK] numeric (7)	source_name character varying (30)	departure_time time without time zone	arrival_time time without time zone	destination_name character varying (30)	distance numeric (6,3)	scheduled_date date
1	1234552	Mumbai	13:20:35	17:25:20	Pune	105.000	2020-10-15
2	1234640	Mumbai	14:30:20	08:20:00	Pune	210.000	2021-10-15
3	1234576	Ajmer	18:50:55	12:30:19	Bhilwara	250.000	2021-10-16

19. Count number of damageable and non damageable parcels with weight greater than 15kg.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$(product_type)\mathcal{F}_{\rho(num_of_parcels,COUNT(*))}(\sigma_{weight>15}(Parcels))$

SQL Statements:

SELECT product_type, count(*) as num_of_parcels

FROM parcels

WHERE weight>15

GROUP BY product_type;

Output:

	product_type smallint	num_of_parcels bigint
1	2	2
2	1	1

20. List the username and category, phone number of users whose phone number starts with 98.

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\pi_{username,category,MobileNo}(\sigma_{(MobileNo \text{ LIKE } '98\%')}(User_login))$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT username,category,MobileNo
```

```
FROM User_Login
```

```
WHERE MobileNo LIKE '98%';
```

Output:

	username character varying (15)	category smallint	mobileno character varying (15)
1	sam1231	1	9812312311
2	mick323	2	9813451146

21. Find the details of buses which are models of 'tata' company

Ans:

Relation algebra Expression:

$$\sigma_{(Model \text{ LIKE } '%tata\%')}(Bus)$$

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT * FROM Bus
```

```
WHERE Model LIKE '%tata%';
```

Output:

	type_of_bus character varying (20)	model character varying (20)	ac_or_not smallint	available_number_of_seats integer	total_number_of_seats integer	bus_number character varying (20)	busid [PK] numeric (7)	routeid numeric (7)
1	sleepers	tata-marcopolo	1	50	50	MH 24 AB 4567	1534101	[null]
2	sleepers	tata-hybrid	1	29	30	RJ 06 XS 5567	1534103	1234562

22. Find the routes which pass through all the stations (Division Query)

SQL Statements:

```
SELECT distinct routeid FROM connects
```

```
WHERE routeid not in ( SELECT routeid FROM (
```

```
(SELECT routeid , stationid FROM (SELECT stationid FROM  
station ) AS P CROSS JOIN
```

```
(SELECT DISTINCT routeid FROM connects) AS sp)
```

```
EXCEPT
```

```
(SELECT routeid , stationid FROM connects) ) AS r );
```

Output:

Data Output		Explain	Messages	Notifications
	<div><div></div><div>routeid</div><div>numeric (7)</div></div>			
1	1234543			
2	1234721			