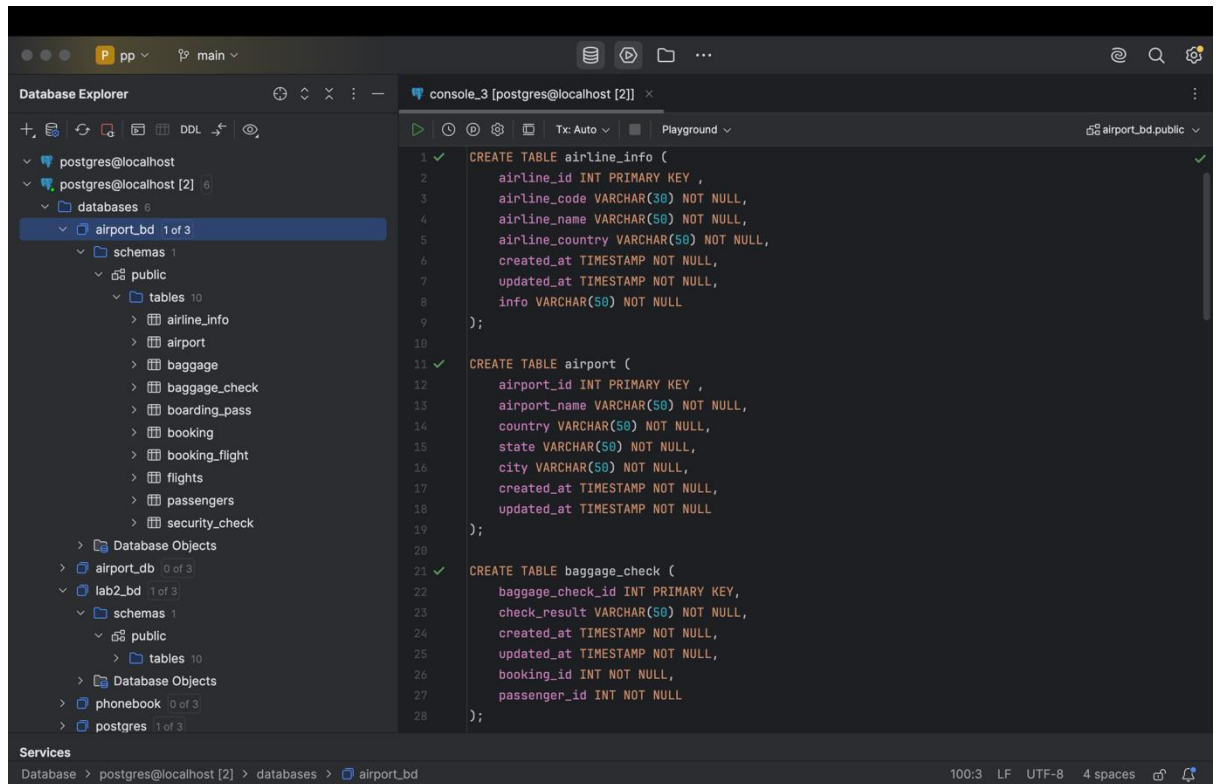


LAB 2

DDL

1. Create following tables with corresponding attributes:
2. Define Primary Keys for each tables;
3. Define for all attributes not null constraint;



The screenshot shows a database IDE with a 'Database Explorer' on the left and a 'console_3' window on the right. The 'Database Explorer' shows a tree structure with 'postgres@localhost' at the top, followed by 'databases', 'airport_bd 1 of 3', 'schemas', 'public', and 'tables'. The 'console_3' window contains three SQL queries for creating tables: 'airline_info', 'airport', and 'baggage_check'. Each query is preceded by a green checkmark icon. The 'airline_info' query has 9 lines, 'airport' has 19 lines, and 'baggage_check' has 28 lines. The status bar at the bottom shows 'Database > postgres@localhost [2] > databases > airport_bd' and '100:3 LF UTF-8 4 spaces'.

```
1 ✓ CREATE TABLE airline_info (  
2     airline_id INT PRIMARY KEY ,  
3     airline_code VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
4     airline_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
5     airline_country VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
6     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
7     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
8     info VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL  
9 );  
10  
11 ✓ CREATE TABLE airport (  
12     airport_id INT PRIMARY KEY ,  
13     airport_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
14     country VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
15     state VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
16     city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
17     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
18     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL  
19 );  
20  
21 ✓ CREATE TABLE baggage_check (  
22     baggage_check_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
23     check_result VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
24     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
25     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
26     booking_id INT NOT NULL,  
27     passenger_id INT NOT NULL  
28 );
```

Database Explorer

- postgres@localhost
- postgres@localhost [2]
- databases 6
 - airport_bd 1 of 3
 - schemas 1
 - public
 - tables 10
 - airline_info
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - passengers
 - security_check
 - airport_db 0 of 3
 - lab2_bd 1 of 3
 - schemas 1
 - public
 - tables 10
 - Database Objects
 - phonebook 0 of 3
 - postgres 1 of 3

console_3 [postgres@localhost [2]]

```
30 ✓ CREATE TABLE baggage (  
31     baggage_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
32     weight_in_kg DECIMAL(4,2) NOT NULL,  
33     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
34     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
35     booking_id INT NOT NULL  
36 );  
37  
38 ✓ CREATE TABLE boarding_pass (  
39     boarding_pass_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
40     booking_id INT NOT NULL,  
41     seat VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
42     boarding_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
43     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
44     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL  
45 );  
46  
47 ✓ CREATE TABLE booking_flight (  
48     booking_flight_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
49     booking_id INT NOT NULL,  
50     flight_id INT NOT NULL,  
51     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
52     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL  
53 );  
54  
55 ✓ CREATE TABLE booking (  
56     booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
57     flight_id INT NOT NULL,
```

Services

Database > postgres@localhost [2] > databases > airport_bd 100:3 LF UTF-8 4 spaces

Database Explorer

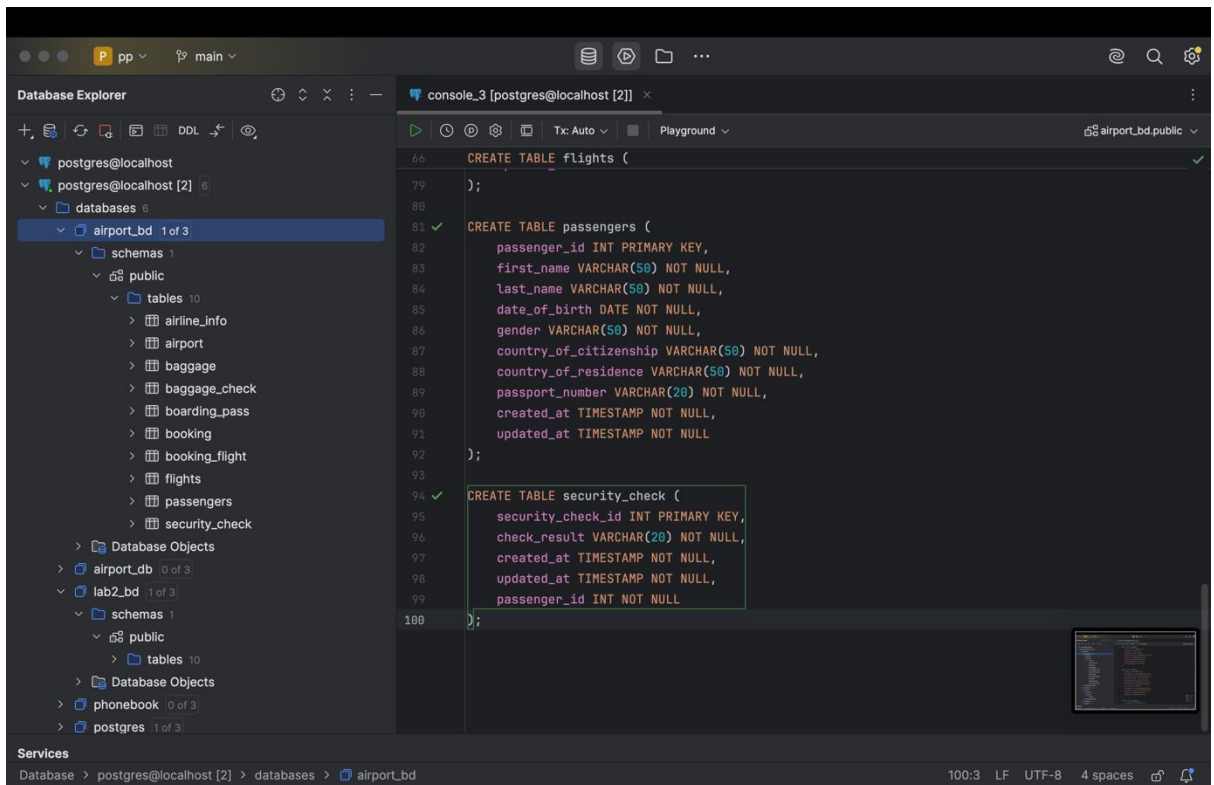
- postgres@localhost
- postgres@localhost [2]
- databases 6
 - airport_bd 1 of 3
 - schemas 1
 - public
 - tables 10
 - airline_info
 - airport
 - baggage
 - baggage_check
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - passengers
 - security_check
 - airport_db 0 of 3
 - lab2_bd 1 of 3
 - schemas 1
 - public
 - tables 10
 - Database Objects
 - phonebook 0 of 3
 - postgres 1 of 3

console_3 [postgres@localhost [2]]

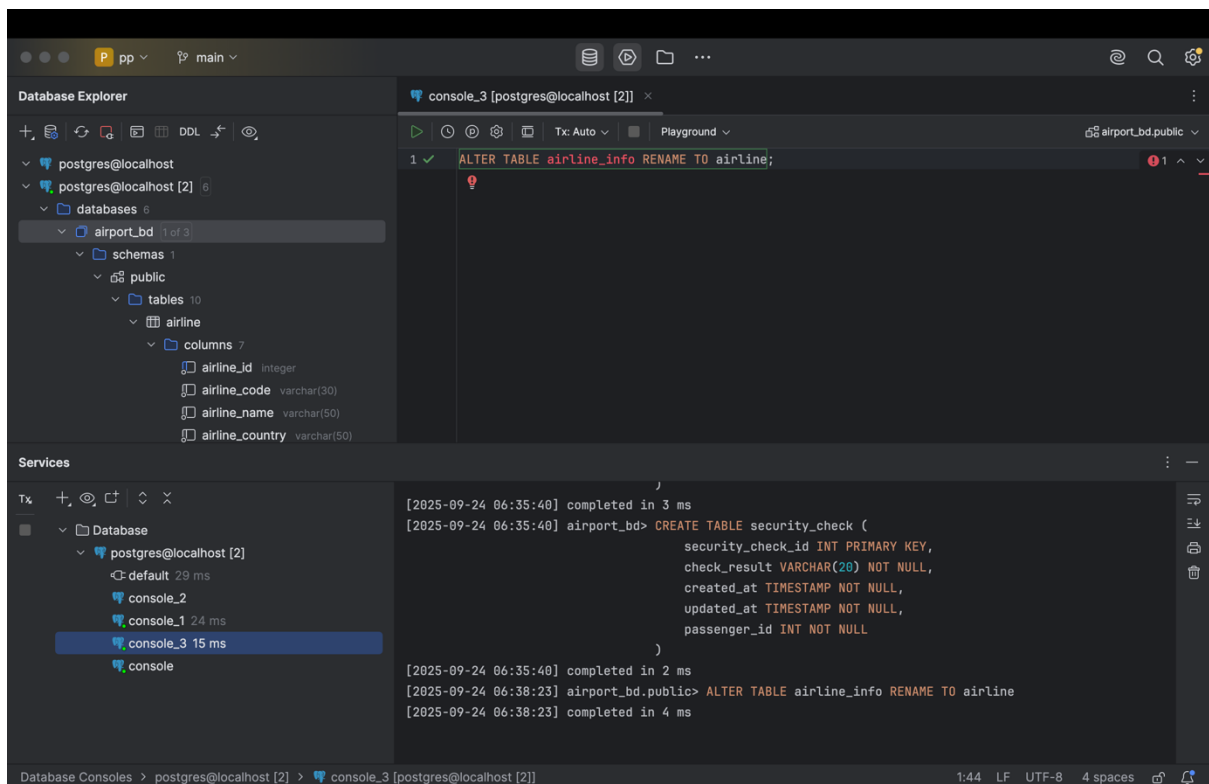
```
55 ✓ CREATE TABLE booking (  
56     booking_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
57     flight_id INT NOT NULL,  
58     passenger_id INT NOT NULL,  
59     booking_platform VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
60     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
61     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
62     status VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
63     price DECIMAL(7,2) NOT NULL  
64 );  
65  
66 ✓ CREATE TABLE flights (  
67     flight_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
68     sch_departure_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
69     sch_arrival_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
70     departing_airport_id INT NOT NULL,  
71     arriving_airport_id INT NOT NULL,  
72     departing_gate VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
73     arriving_gate VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
74     airline_id INT NOT NULL,  
75     act_departure_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
76     act_arrival_time TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
77     created_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,  
78     updated_at TIMESTAMP NOT NULL  
79 );  
80  
81 ✓ CREATE TABLE passengers (  
82     passenger_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
```

Services

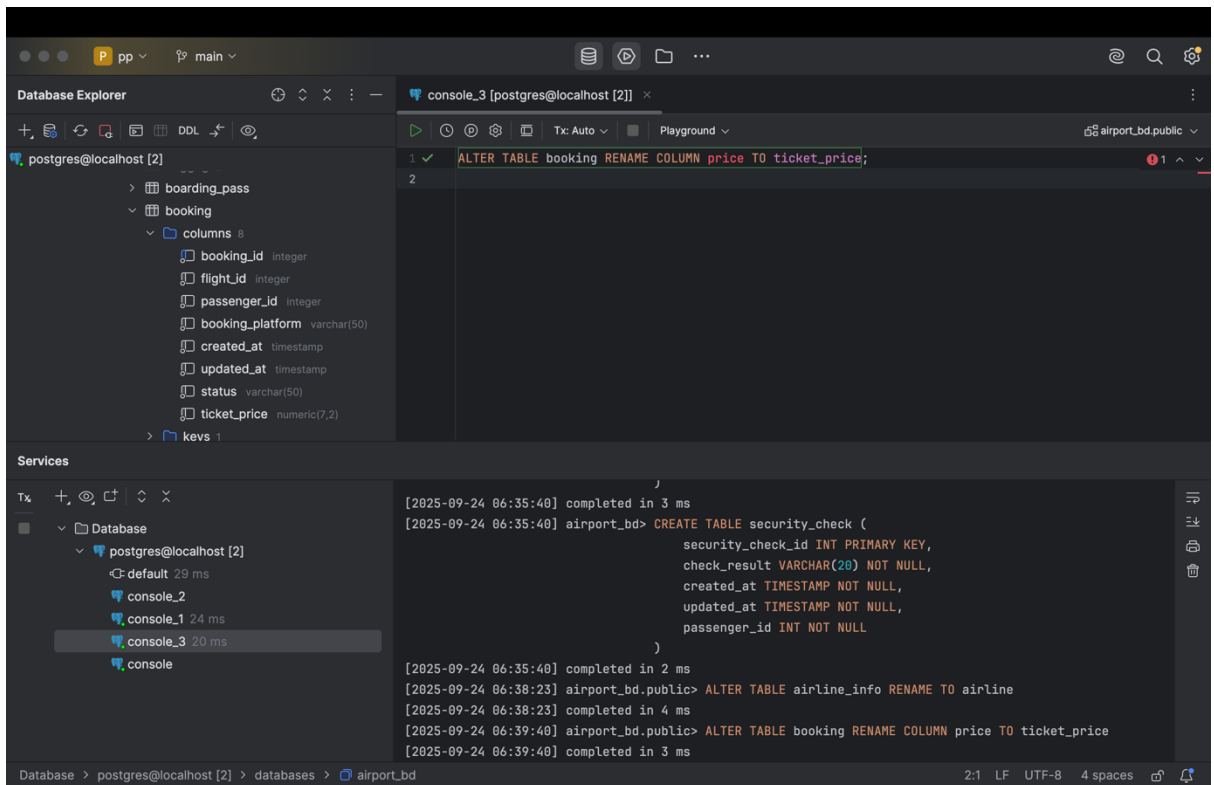
Database > postgres@localhost [2] > databases > airport_bd 100:3 LF UTF-8 4 spaces



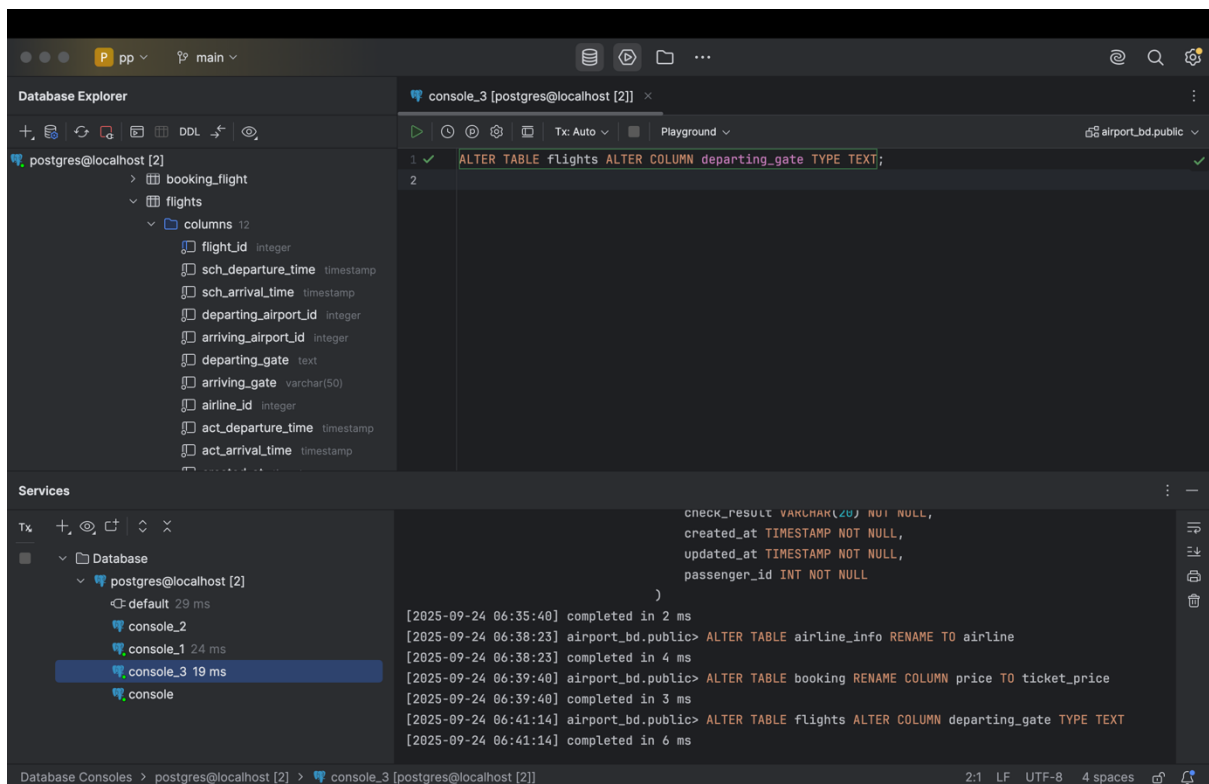
5. Rename airline_info table to airline;



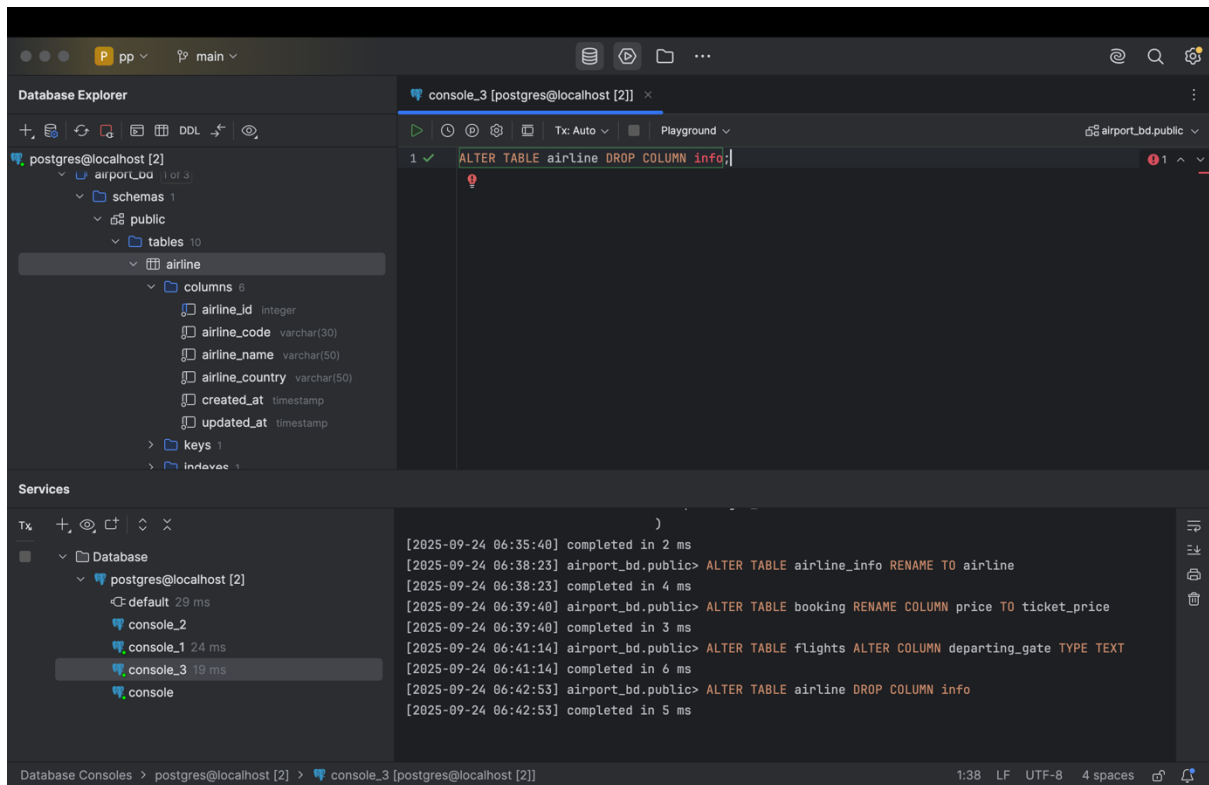
6. Rename column price to ticket_price in booking table;



7. Change data type of departing_gate from varchar(50) to text;

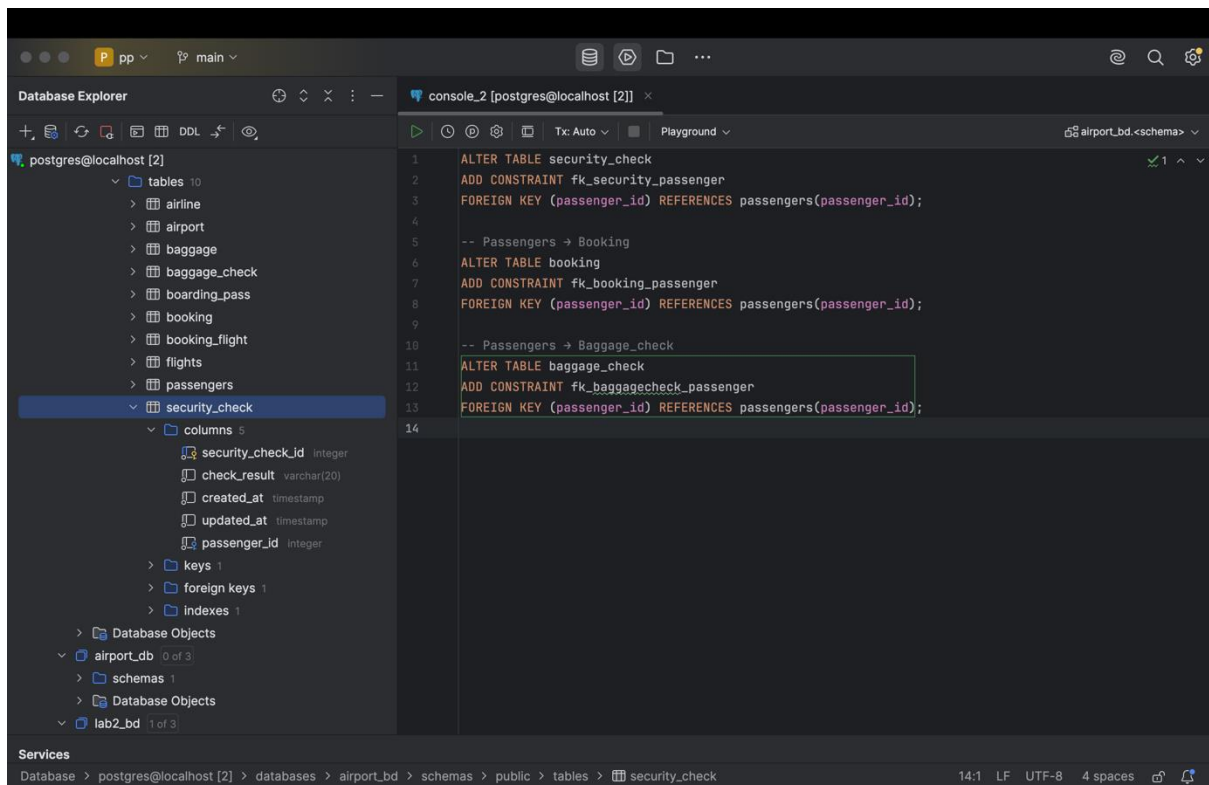


8. Drop the column info(varchar(50)) from the airline table.

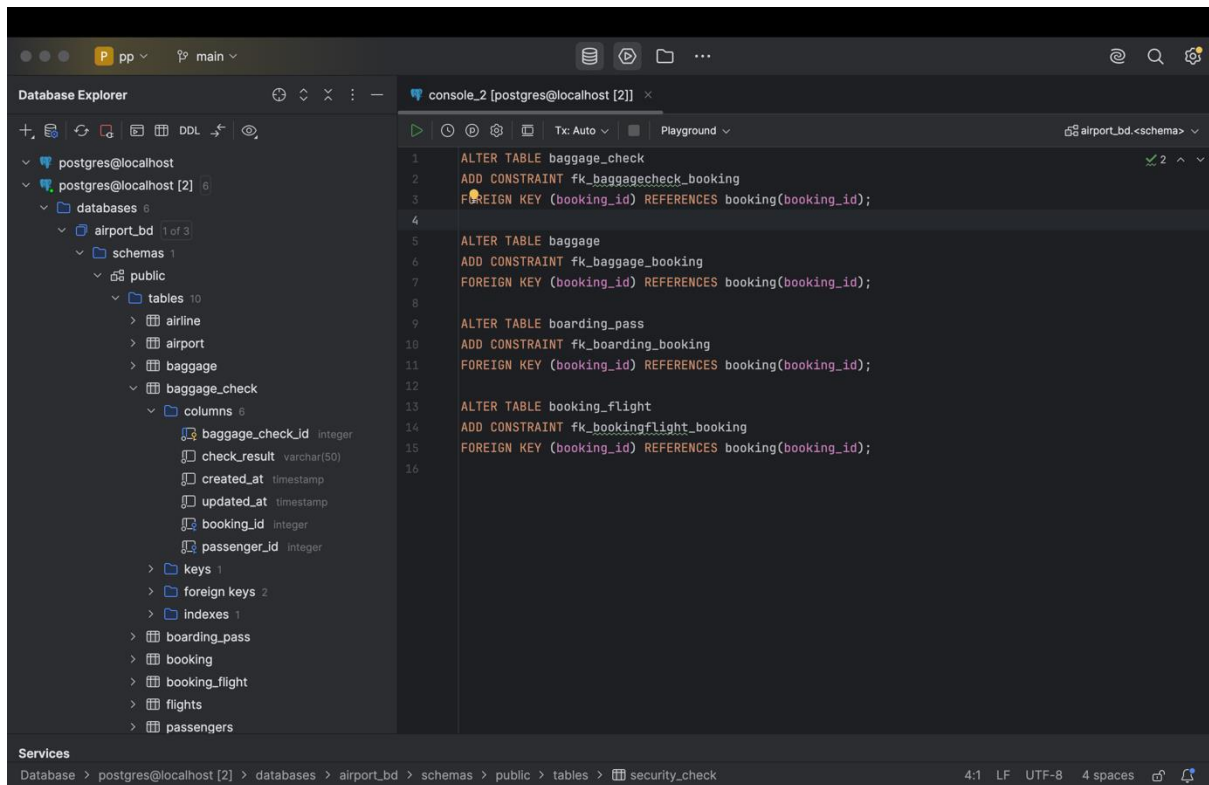


9. Make a relationship between following tables:

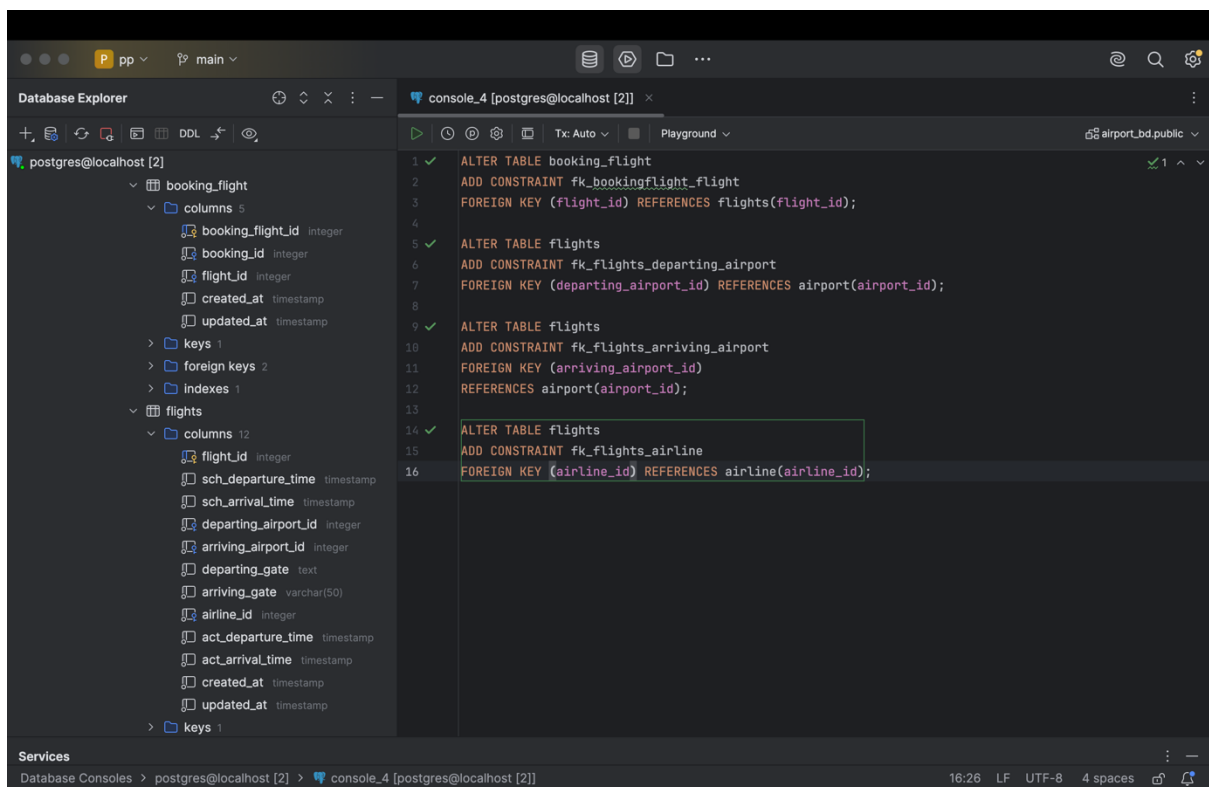
- Passengers with Secutiry_check, Booking, Baggage_check by passenger_id;



- Booking with Baggage_check, Baggage, Boarding_pass, Booking_flight by booking_id;



- Flights with Booking_flight by flight_id;
- Airport with Flights by departing_airport_id;
- Airport with Flights by arriving_airport_id;
- Airline with Flights by airline_id;



DML

1. Generate and insert 200 random rows in your airport database.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console with the following components:

- Database Explorer:** Shows the database structure. The 'airline' table is selected under the 'public' schema.
- console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]:** The active console window showing an INSERT statement for the 'airline' table. The statement is:

```
INSERT INTO airline (airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, created_at, updated_at) VALUES (1, 'AA12', 'American Airlines', 'USA', '2018-08-15 10:11:22', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (2, 'BA23', 'British Airways', 'UK', '2019-03-10 08:44:22', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (3, 'LH34', 'Lufthansa', 'Germany', '2020-06-18 17:33:11', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (4, 'AF45', 'Air France', 'France', '2021-07-26 12:22:11', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (5, 'EK56', 'Emirates', 'UAE', '2022-08-10 14:12:34', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (6, 'QR67', 'Qatar Airways', 'Qatar', '2018-02-03 03:12:34', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (7, 'SQ78', 'Singapore Airlines', 'Singapore', '2021-03-03 03:12:34', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (8, 'CX89', 'Cathay Pacific', 'Hong Kong', '2022-07-15 11:22:33', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (9, 'JL91', 'Japan Airlines', 'Japan', '2021-03-03 03:12:34', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (10, 'AC12', 'Air Canada', 'Canada', '2022-07-15 11:22:33', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (11, 'UA23', 'United Airlines', 'USA', '2018-09-10 08:44:22', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (12, 'DL34', 'Delta Airlines', 'USA', '2019-11-05 17:33:11', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (13, 'KLM45', 'KLM Royal Dutch Airlines', 'Netherlands', '2020-02-23 21:55:12', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (14, 'NZ56', 'Air New Zealand', 'New Zealand', '2021-06-23 21:55:12', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (15, 'MH67', 'Malaysia Airlines', 'Malaysia', '2022-01-10 05:12:44', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (16, 'THAI78', 'Thai Airways', 'Thailand', '2018-04-16 12:22:11', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (17, 'SA89', 'South African Airways', 'South Africa', '2019-07-08 15:58:33', '2022-07-15 11:22:33'), (18, 'AZ91', 'Alitalia', 'Italy', '2020-05-02 15:58:33', '2022-07-15 11:22:33');
```
- Database Sessions:** Shows the current session 'console_4' with a duration of 19 ms.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console with the following components:

- console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]:** The active console window showing a SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM airline;
```
- Output:** The result of the SELECT statement, showing a table with 18 rows. The columns are: airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, and created_at. The data is as follows:

airline_id	airline_code	airline_name	airline_country	created_at
1	AA12	American Airlines	USA	2018-08-15 10:11:22
2	BA23	British Airways	UK	2019-03-10 08:44:22
3	LH34	Lufthansa	Germany	2020-06-18 17:33:11
4	AF45	Air France	France	2021-07-26 12:22:11
5	EK56	Emirates	UAE	2022-08-10 14:12:34
6	QR67	Qatar Airways	Qatar	2018-02-03 03:12:34
7	SQ78	Singapore Airlines	Singapore	2021-03-03 03:12:34
8	CX89	Cathay Pacific	Hong Kong	2022-07-15 11:22:33
9	JL91	Japan Airlines	Japan	2021-03-03 03:12:34
10	AC12	Air Canada	Canada	2022-07-15 11:22:33
11	UA23	United Airlines	USA	2018-09-10 08:44:22
12	DL34	Delta Airlines	USA	2019-11-05 17:33:11
13	KLM45	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands	2020-02-23 21:55:12
14	NZ56	Air New Zealand	New Zealand	2021-06-23 21:55:12
15	MH67	Malaysia Airlines	Malaysia	2022-01-10 05:12:44
16	THAI78	Thai Airways	Thailand	2018-04-16 12:22:11
17	SA89	South African Airways	South Africa	2019-07-08 15:58:33
18	AZ91	Alitalia	Italy	2020-05-02 15:58:33
- Database Sessions:** Shows the current session 'console_4' with a duration of 493 ms.

2. Add a new airline named "KazAir" based in "Kazakhstan" to the airline table.

The screenshot shows a database console with the following SQL commands:

```
1 INSERT INTO airline (airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, created_at, updated_at)
2 VALUES (airline_id 201, airline_code 'KA', airline_name 'KazAir', airline_country 'Kazakhstan', created_at NOW())
3 SELECT * FROM airline;
```

The output shows a table with 201 rows. The columns are: airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, and created_at. The data includes various airlines like Air China, China Eastern, China Southern, Air India, Thai Airways, KLM, Swiss International Air Lines, Austrian Airlines, SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Alitalia, and KazAir.

airline_id	airline_code	airline_name	airline_country	created_at
191	CA23	Air China	China	2018-01-05 1
192	MU34	China Eastern	China	2019-03-18 1
193	CZ45	China Southern	China	2020-05-01 0
194	AI56	Air India	India	2021-06-14 0
195	TG67	Thai Airways	Thailand	2022-08-26 1
196	KL78	KLM	Netherlands	2023-10-09 1
197	LX89	Swiss International Air Lines	Switzerland	2024-01-21 0
198	OS91	Austrian Airlines	Austria	2024-03-05 0
199	SK12	SAS Scandinavian Airlines	Sweden	2024-04-18 1
200	AZ23	Alitalia	Italy	2024-06-01 1
201	KA	KazAir	Kazakhstan	2025-09-24 0

3. Update the airline country "KazAir" to "Turkey".

The screenshot shows a database console with the following SQL commands:

```
1 UPDATE airline SET airline_country = 'Turkey' WHERE airline_name = 'KazAir';
2 SELECT * FROM airline;
```

The output shows a table with 201 rows. The columns are: airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, and created_at. The data includes various airlines like Air China, China Eastern, China Southern, Air India, Thai Airways, KLM, Swiss International Air Lines, Austrian Airlines, SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Alitalia, and KazAir. The country for KazAir has been updated to Turkey.

airline_id	airline_code	airline_name	airline_country	created_at
191	CA23	Air China	China	2018-01-05 1
192	MU34	China Eastern	China	2019-03-18 1
193	CZ45	China Southern	China	2020-05-01 0
194	AI56	Air India	India	2021-06-14 0
195	TG67	Thai Airways	Thailand	2022-08-26 1
196	KL78	KLM	Netherlands	2023-10-09 1
197	LX89	Swiss International Air Lines	Switzerland	2024-01-21 0
198	OS91	Austrian Airlines	Austria	2024-03-05 0
199	SK12	SAS Scandinavian Airlines	Sweden	2024-04-18 1
200	AZ23	Alitalia	Italy	2024-06-01 1
201	KA	KazAir	Turkey	2025-09-24 0

4. Add three airlines at once: "AirEasy" in "France", "FlyHigh" in "Brazil" and "FlyFly" in "Poland".

The screenshot shows a database console with the following components:

- Database Explorer:** Shows a tree view of the database schema with tables like `airline`, `airport`, `baggage`, `baggage_check`, `boarding_pass`, and `booking`.
- Console:** Contains the following SQL commands:


```
1 INSERT INTO airline (airline_id, airline_code, airline_name, airline_country, created_at, updated_at)
2   VALUES (202, 'AE', 'AirEasy', 'France', NOW(), NOW());
3   (203, 'FH', 'FlyHigh', 'Brazil', NOW(), NOW());
4   (204, 'FF', 'FlyFly', 'Poland', NOW(), NOW());
5 SELECT * FROM airline;
```
- Output:** Displays the result of the `SELECT * FROM airline;` query as a table with 204 rows. The columns are `airline_id`, `airline_code`, `airline_name`, `airline_country`, and `created_at`. The data includes airlines like KLM, Swiss International Air Lines, Austrian Airlines, SAS Scandinavian Airlines, Alitalia, KazAir, AirEasy, FlyHigh, and FlyFly.

5. Delete all flights whose arrival in 2024 year.

The screenshot shows a database console with the following components:

- Database Explorer:** Shows a tree view of the database schema with tables like `airline`, `airport`, `baggage`, `baggage_check`, `boarding_pass`, and `booking`.
- Console:** Contains the following SQL commands:


```
1 DELETE FROM flights WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM sch_arrival_time) = 2024;
2 SELECT * FROM flights;
```
- Output:** Displays the result of the `SELECT * FROM flights;` query as a table with 200 rows. The columns are `flight_id`, `sch_departure_time`, `sch_arrival_time`, and `departing_airport_id`. The data shows flight schedules for various airports and times.

6. Increase the price of all tickets in booking table for flights by 15%.

Database Explorer

postgres@localhost [2]

- airport
- baggage
- baggage_check
- boarding_pass
- booking

console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]

```
SELECT * FROM booking;
```

Database Sessions

postgres@localhost [2]

- default 61 ms
- console_4 372 ms
- console_2 408 ms

Output

	created_at	updated_at	status	ticket_price
1	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	350.50
2	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	420.00
3	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	580.75
4	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Cancelled	150.00
5	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	620.00
6	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	470.25
7	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	530.00
8	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Cancelled	290.00
9	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	760.50
10	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	810.00
11	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	430.75
12	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	620.00
13	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	370.00

Database Explorer

postgres@localhost [2]

- airport
- baggage
- baggage_check
- boarding_pass
- booking

console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]

```
UPDATE booking SET ticket_price = ticket_price * 1.15;
```

```
SELECT * FROM booking;
```

Database Sessions

postgres@localhost [2]

- default 61 ms
- console_4 397 ms
- console_2 408 ms

Output

	created_at	updated_at	status	ticket_price
1	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	403.08
2	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	483.00
3	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	667.86
4	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Cancelled	172.50
5	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	713.00
6	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	540.79
7	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	609.50
8	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Cancelled	333.50
9	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	874.58
10	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	931.50
11	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	495.36
12	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Confirmed	713.00
13	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	2025-09-24 03:34:45.484692	Pending	425.50

7. Delete all tickets where price is less than 10000.

Database Explorer

postgres@localhost [2]

- airport
- baggage
- baggage_check
- boarding_pass
- booking

console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]

```
1 ✓ DELETE FROM booking WHERE ticket_price < 10000;
2
3 ✓ SELECT * FROM booking;
```

Database Sessions

postgres@localhost [2]

- default 61 ms
- console_4 336 ms
- console_2 408 ms

Output

airport_bd.public.booking

created_at	updated_at	status	ticket_price
------------	------------	--------	--------------

0 rows

Database Consoles > postgres@localhost [2] > console_4 [postgres@localhost [2]]

1:21 LF UTF-8 4 spaces