

1)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'console' tab. The console contains the following SQL code:

```
-- 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).

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE cancel_booking(pbooking_id INT)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS
$$
BEGIN
    PERFORM 1 FROM booking WHERE booking_id = pbooking_id;

    DELETE FROM booking_flight WHERE booking_flight.booking_id = pbooking_id;
    DELETE FROM baggage_check WHERE booking_id = pbooking_id;
    DELETE FROM boarding_pass WHERE booking_id = pbooking_id;
    DELETE FROM baggage_check WHERE booking_id = pbooking_id;
    DELETE FROM booking WHERE booking_id = pbooking_id;

EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Transaction failed.';
        RAISE;
END;
$$;
SELECT * FROM booking;
CALL cancel_booking(pbooking_id 123);
```

The 'Output' tab shows the results of the 'SELECT \* FROM booking;' query, displaying a table with columns: booking\_id, passenger\_id, booking\_platform, created\_at, update\_at, status, and price. The table contains 10 rows of data.

2)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'console' tab. The console contains the following SQL code:

```
-- 2. Rescheduling a Flights.
-- 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).

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE reschedule_flight(pflight_id INT, pnew_departure DATE, pnew_arrival DATE)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS
$$
BEGIN
    PERFORM 1 FROM flights WHERE flight_id = pflight_id;

    IF NOT FOUND THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Flight id % not found', pflight_id;
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    UPDATE flights
    SET scheduled_departure = pnew_departure,
        scheduled_arrival = pnew_arrival
    WHERE flight_id = pflight_id;

    RAISE EXCEPTION 'force rollback';
END;
$$;
SELECT * FROM flights;
CALL reschedule_flight(pflight_id 900, pnew_departure DATE '2023-10-01', pnew_arrival DATE '2023-04-02');
```

The 'Output' tab shows the results of the 'SELECT \* FROM flights;' query, displaying a table with columns: flight\_id, flight\_no, scheduled\_departure, scheduled\_arrival, departure\_airport\_id, and arrival\_airport\_id. The table contains 3 rows of data.

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'console' tab. The console contains the following SQL code:

```
-- 2. Rescheduling a Flights.
-- 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).

CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE reschedule_flight(pflight_id INT, pnew_departure DATE, pnew_arrival DATE)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS
$$
BEGIN
    PERFORM 1 FROM flights WHERE flight_id = pflight_id;

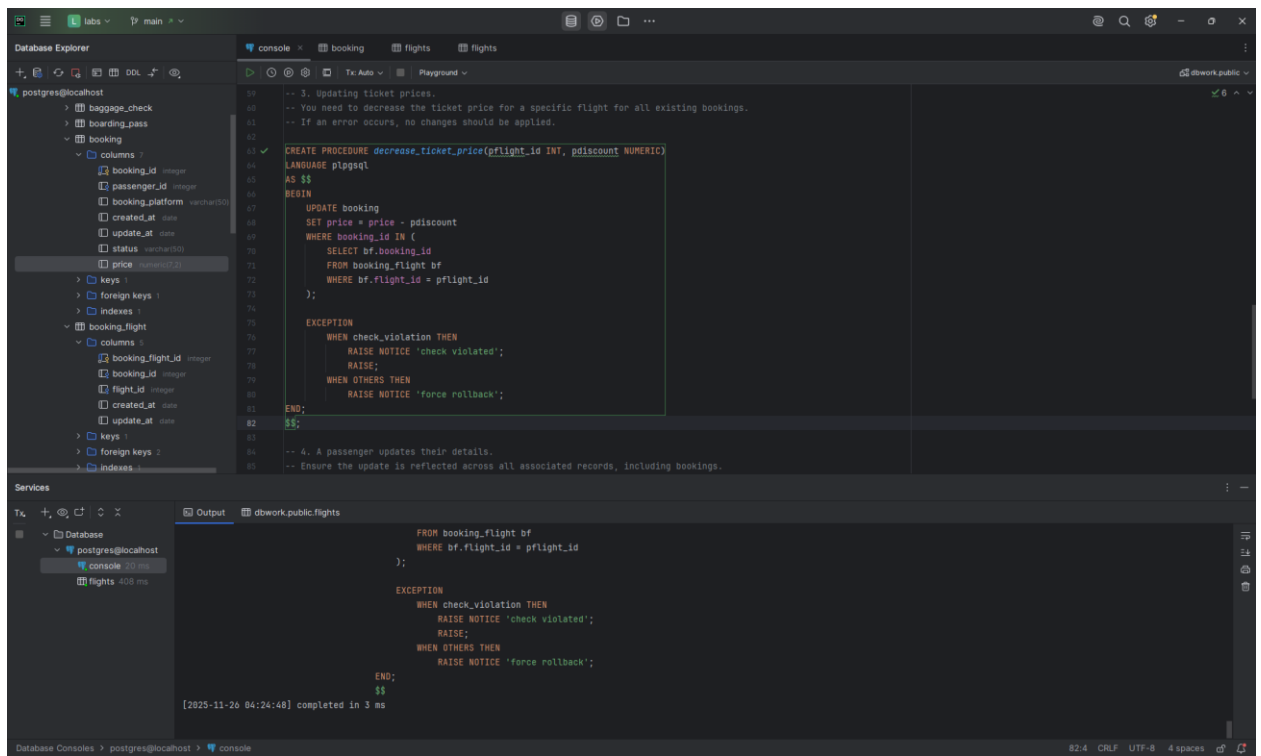
    IF NOT FOUND THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Flight id % not found', pflight_id;
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    UPDATE flights
    SET scheduled_departure = pnew_departure,
        scheduled_arrival = pnew_arrival
    WHERE flight_id = pflight_id;

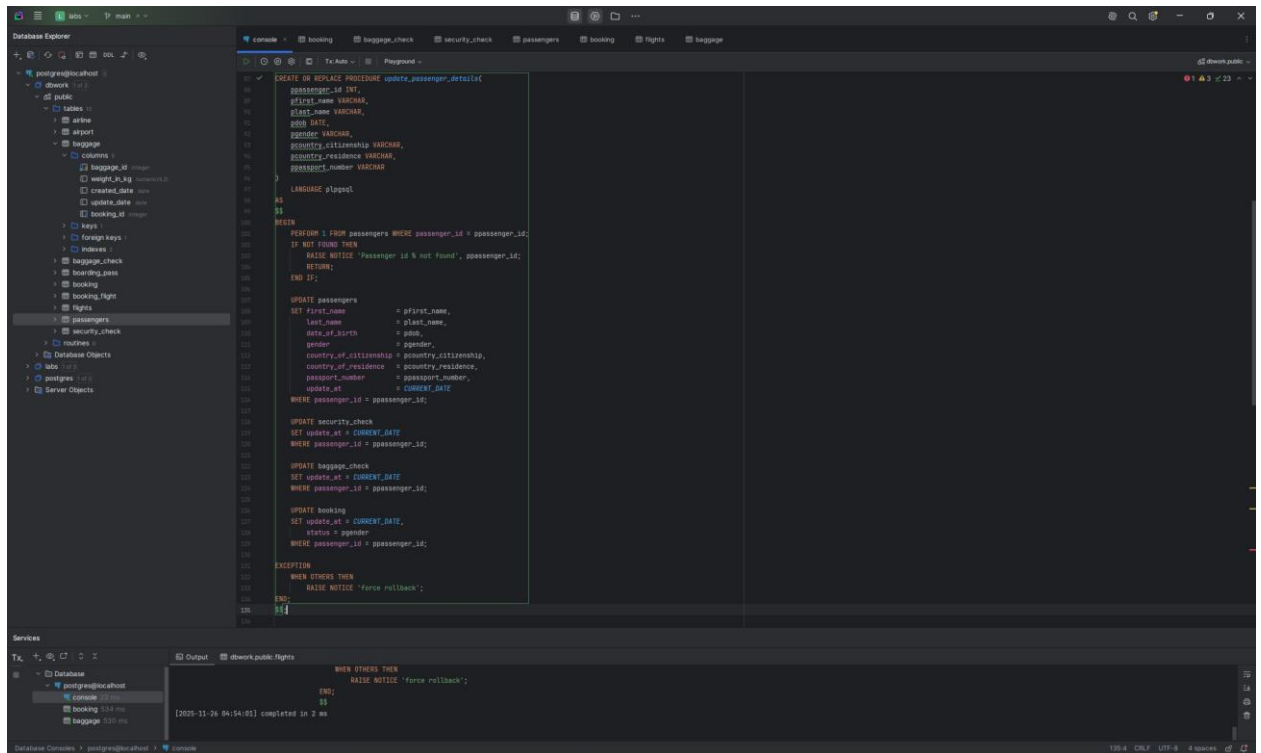
    RAISE EXCEPTION 'force rollback';
END;
$$;
SELECT * FROM flights;
CALL reschedule_flight(pflight_id 900, pnew_departure DATE '2023-10-01', pnew_arrival DATE '2023-04-02');
```

The 'Output' tab shows the results of the 'SELECT \* FROM flights;' query, displaying a table with columns: flight\_id, flight\_no, scheduled\_departure, scheduled\_arrival, departure\_airport\_id, and arrival\_airport\_id. The table contains 3 rows of data.

3)



4)



5)

Database Explorer

- postgres@localhost
  - public
    - tables 10
      - airline
      - airport
      - baggage
        - columns 5
          - baggage\_id integer
          - weight\_in\_kg numeric(2)
          - created\_date date
          - update\_date date
          - booking\_id integer
        - keys 1
        - foreign keys 1
        - indexes 2
      - baggage\_check
      - boarding\_pass
      - booking
        - columns 5
        - keys 1
        - foreign keys 2
        - indexes 1
      - booking\_flight
      - flights
      - passengers
      - security\_check
      - routes 0
    - Database Objects
    - labs 1 of 3
    - postgres
    - Server Objects

```

140 CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE register_passenger_and_booking(
141     pfirst_name VARCHAR,
142     pdate DATE,
143     pgender VARCHAR,
144     pcountry_citizenship VARCHAR,
145     pcountry_residence VARCHAR,
146     ppassport_number VARCHAR,
147     pbooking_platform VARCHAR,
148     pprice NUMERIC
149 )
150 LANGUAGE plpgsql
151 AS $$
152 DECLARE
153     new_passenger_id INT;
154     new_booking_id INT;
155 BEGIN
156     SELECT max(passenger_id) + 1 INTO new_passenger_id FROM passengers;
157     SELECT max(booking_id) + 1 INTO new_booking_id FROM booking;
158     INSERT INTO passengers(passenger_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, gender, country_of_citizenship, country_of_residence, passport_number, created_at, update_at)
159     VALUES (passenger_id new_passenger_id, first_name pfirst_name, last_name pfirst_name, date_of_birth pdate, gender pgender, country_of_citizenship pcountry_citizenship,
160             country_of_residence pcountry_residence, passport_number ppassport_number, created_at CURRENT_DATE, update_at CURRENT_DATE)
161     RETURNING passenger_id INTO new_passenger_id;
162     INSERT INTO booking(booking_id, passenger_id, booking_platform, created_at, update_at, status, price)
163     VALUES (booking_id new_booking_id, passenger_id new_passenger_id, booking_platform pbooking_platform, created_at CURRENT_DATE, update_at CURRENT_DATE, status 'confirmed', price pprice)
164     RETURNING booking_id INTO new_booking_id;
165 EXCEPTION
166 WHEN OTHERS THEN
167     RAISE NOTICE 'transaction failed.';
168     RAISE;
169 END;
170 $$;
171 CALL register_passenger_and_booking(pfirst_name 'Vasya', pfirst_name 'Ivanov', pdate DATE '1990-01-01', pgender 'Male', pcountry_citizenship 'Russia',
172                                     pcountry_residence 'Russia', ppassport_number '24234245', pbooking_platform 'booking.com', pprice 200);
173 SELECT * FROM booking
174 JOIN passengers p ON booking.passenger_id = passengers.passenger_id
175 WHERE passengers.passenger_id = 201;
  
```

Services

Output

Result 37

booking_created_at	booking_update_at	status	price	passengers.passenger_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender	country_of_citizenship
2025-11-26	2025-11-26	confirmed	200.00	201	Vasya	Ivanov	1990-01-01	Male	Russia

Database Consoles > postgres@localhost > console

6)

Database Explorer

- postgres@localhost
  - public
    - tables 10
      - airline
      - airport
      - baggage
        - columns 5
          - baggage\_id integer
          - weight\_in\_kg numeric
          - created\_date date
          - update\_date date
          - booking\_id integer
        - keys 1
        - foreign keys 1
        - indexes 2
      - baggage\_check
      - boarding\_pass
      - booking
      - booking\_flight
      - flights
      - passengers
      - security\_check
      - routes 0
    - Database Objects
    - labs 1 of 3
    - postgres
    - Server Objects

```

180 -- 6. Increase the ticket price for all bookings on a specific flight by a fixed amount.
181
182 CREATE PROCEDURE increase_ticket_price(pflight_id INT, pincrease NUMERIC)
183 LANGUAGE plpgsql
184 AS $$
185 BEGIN
186     UPDATE booking
187     SET price = price + pincrease
188     WHERE booking_id IN (
189         SELECT bf.booking_id
190         FROM booking_flight bf
191         WHERE bf.flight_id = pflight_id
192     );
193 EXCEPTION
194 WHEN OTHERS THEN
195     RAISE NOTICE 'force rollback';
196 END;
197 $$;
198 CALL increase_ticket_price(pflight_id 101, pincrease 10);
199
200
201
  
```

Services

Output

Result 37

```

EXCEPTION
WHEN OTHERS THEN
    RAISE NOTICE 'force rollback';
END;
$$
[2025-11-26 05:16:19] completed in 2 ms
[2025-11-26 05:17:01] dwork.public> CALL increase_ticket_price(101, 10)
[2025-11-26 05:17:01] completed in 3 ms
  
```

Database Consoles > postgres@localhost > console

7)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'Database Explorer' on the left and a 'console' window on the right. The console displays the following SQL code:

```
-- Ensure that the change is correctly reflected in the database.
CREATE PROCEDURE update_baggage_weight(pbaggage_id INT, pnew_weight NUMERIC)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$
BEGIN
    PERFORM 1 FROM baggage WHERE baggage_id = pbaggage_id;

    IF NOT FOUND THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Baggage id % not found', pbaggage_id;
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    UPDATE baggage
    SET weight_in_kg = pnew_weight,
        update_date = CURRENT_DATE
    WHERE baggage_id = pbaggage_id;

EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'force rollback';
END;
$$;
CALL update_baggage_weight(pbaggage_id 47, pnew_weight 8.42);
SELECT * FROM baggage WHERE baggage_id = 47;
```

The output window shows the result of the SELECT statement:

baggage_id	weight_in_kg	created_date	update_date	booking_id
47	8.42	2024-01-29	2025-11-26	296

8)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'Database Explorer' on the left and a 'console' window on the right. The console displays the following SQL code:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE apply_discount(ppassenger_id INT, pdiscount NUMERIC)
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS $$
BEGIN
    PERFORM 1 FROM booking WHERE booking_id = ppassenger_id;

    IF NOT FOUND THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'Booking id % not found', ppassenger_id;
        RETURN;
    END IF;

    UPDATE booking
    SET price = price - CASE
        WHEN price < pdiscount THEN price
        ELSE pdiscount END,
        update_at = CURRENT_DATE
    WHERE passenger_id = ppassenger_id;

EXCEPTION
    WHEN OTHERS THEN
        RAISE NOTICE 'force rollback';
END;
$$;
CALL apply_discount(ppassenger_id 201, pdiscount 100);
```

The output window shows the execution results:

```
[2025-11-26 06:07:46] completed in 2 ms
[2025-11-26 06:07:52] dbwork.public> CALL apply_discount(201, 100)
[2025-11-26 06:07:52] completed in 3 ms
```

9)

The screenshot displays a database IDE interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane shows a PostgreSQL database schema. The 'flights' table is expanded, showing columns: flight\_id (integer), flight\_no (varchar(50)), scheduled\_departure (date), scheduled\_arrival (date), departure\_airport\_id (integer), arrival\_airport\_id (integer), departing\_gate (varchar(50)), arriving\_gate (varchar(50)), and airline\_id (integer). The 'booking\_flight' table is also visible, with columns: booking\_flight\_id (integer), booking\_id (integer), flight\_id (integer), created\_at (date), and update\_at (date). The main editor pane shows a PL/pgSQL procedure named 'reschedule\_flight'. The procedure takes parameters: from\_flight\_id (integer), pscheduled\_departure (date), pscheduled\_arrival (date), pdeparture\_airport\_id (integer), parrival\_airport\_id (integer), pdeparting\_gate (varchar), parriving\_gate (varchar), pactual\_departure (date), and pactual\_arrival (date). It declares local variables for new\_flight\_id, pflight\_no, and pairline\_id. The procedure logic includes: 1. Selecting the next flight\_id from the flights table. 2. Inserting a new flight record with the selected flight\_id and the provided details, marking it as 'Delayed'. 3. Updating the booking\_flight table to reflect the new flight\_id. 4. An exception handler that raises a notice 'force rollback' if an error occurs. The procedure is called at the bottom with the following arguments: CALL reschedule\_flight(101, pnew\_departure '2025-12-01', pnew\_arrival '2025-12-01', 1, 2, '42', '3288', NULL, NULL). The bottom status bar shows the current file is '2001.CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces'.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE reschedule_flight(  
    from_flight_id INT,  
    pscheduled_departure DATE,  
    pscheduled_arrival DATE,  
    pdeparture_airport_id INT,  
    parrival_airport_id INT,  
    pdeparting_gate VARCHAR,  
    parriving_gate VARCHAR,  
    pactual_departure DATE,  
    pactual_arrival DATE  
)  
LANGUAGE plpgsql  
AS  
$$  
DECLARE  
    new_flight_id INT;  
    pflight_no VARCHAR;  
    pairline_id INT;  
BEGIN  
    SELECT max(flights.flight_id) + 1 INTO new_flight_id FROM flights;  
    SELECT flight_no, airline_id  
    INTO pflight_no, pairline_id  
    FROM flights  
    WHERE flight_id = from_flight_id;  
  
    INSERT INTO flights  
    VALUES (flight_id new_flight_id, flight_no pflight_no, (scheduled_departure pscheduled_departure,  
        (scheduled_arrival pscheduled_arrival, departure_airport_id pdeparture_airport_id, arrival_airport_id parrival_airport_id,  
        departing_gate pdeparting_gate, arriving_gate parriving_gate, airline_id pairline_id, status 'Delayed',  
        actual_departure pactual_departure, actual_arrival pactual_arrival, (created_at CURRENT_DATE, (update_at CURRENT_DATE));  
  
    UPDATE booking_flight SET flight_id = new_flight_id WHERE flight_id = from_flight_id;  
  
EXCEPTION  
    WHEN OTHERS THEN  
        RAISE NOTICE 'force rollback';  
        RAISE;  
END;  
$$  
CALL reschedule_flight(101, pnew_departure '2025-12-01', pnew_arrival '2025-12-01', 1, 2, '42', '3288', NULL, NULL);
```