1. Print the *company_name* field. Find the number of taxi rides for each taxi company for November 15-16, 2017, name the resulting field *trips_amount*, and print it, too. Sort the results by the *trips_amount* field in descending order.

```
SELECT
cabs.company_name AS company_name,
COUNT(trips.cab_id) AS trips_amount
FROM cabs
INNER JOIN trips ON trips.cab_id = cabs.cab_id
WHERE
trips.start_ts::date BETWEEN '2017-11-15' AND '2017-11-16'

GROUP BY
company_name
ORDER BY
trips_amount DESC;
```

 Find the number of rides for every taxi company whose name contains the words "Yellow" or "Blue" for November 1-7, 2017. Name the resulting variable *trips_amount*. Group the results by the *company_name* field.

```
SELECT
  cabs.company name AS company name,
  COUNT(trips.cab id) AS trips amount
FROM cabs
INNER JOIN trips ON trips.cab id = cabs.cab id
WHERE
  trips.start ts::date BETWEEN '2017-11-01' AND '2017-11-07'
  AND
  cabs.company name LIKE '%Yellow%'
GROUP BY
  company_name
  UNION
SELECT
  cabs.company name AS company name,
  COUNT(trips.cab id) AS trips amount
FROM cabs
INNER JOIN trips ON trips.cab id = cabs.cab id
WHERE
  trips.start ts::date BETWEEN '2017-11-01' AND '2017-11-07'
  cabs.company name LIKE '%Blue%'
```

GROUP BY company_name

3. For November 1-7, 2017, the most popular taxi companies were Flash Cab and Taxi Affiliation Services. Find the number of rides for these two companies and name the resulting variable trips_amount. Join the rides for all other companies in the group "Other." Group the data by taxi company names. Name the field with taxi company names company. Sort the result in descending order by trips amount.

```
SELECT
CASE
  WHEN cabs.company name = 'Flash Cab' THEN 'Flash Cab'
  WHEN cabs.company name = 'Taxi Affiliation Services' THEN 'Taxi Affiliation
Services'
  ELSE 'Other'
END AS company,
COUNT(trips.start ts) AS trips amount
FROM cabs
INNER JOIN trips ON trips.cab id = cabs.cab id
WHERE
  trips.start ts::date BETWEEN '2017-11-01' AND '2017-11-07'
GROUP BY
  company
ORDER BY
  trips amount DESC;
```

4. Retrieve the identifiers of the O'Hare and Loop neighborhoods from the neighborhoods table.

```
SELECT *
FROM
```

neighborhoods

WHERE

name LIKE '%Hare' OR name LIKE 'Loop';

5. For each hour, retrieve the weather condition records from the weather_records table. Using the CASE operator, break all hours into two groups: Bad if the description field contains the words rain or storm, and Good for others. Name the resulting field weather_conditions. The final table must include two fields: date and hour (ts) and weather_conditions.

```
SELECT
ts,
CASE
WHEN weather_records.description LIKE '%rain%'
OR weather_records.description LIKE '%storm%' THEN 'Bad'
ELSE 'Good'
END AS weather_conditions
FROM
weather records;
```

6. Retrieve from the trips table all the rides that started in the Loop (pickup_location_id: 50) on a Saturday and ended at O'Hare (dropoff_location_id: 63). Get the weather conditions for each ride. Use the method you applied in the previous task. Also, retrieve the duration of each ride. Ignore rides for which data on weather conditions is not available.

```
The table columns should be in the following order:
start_ts
weather_conditions
duration_seconds
Sort by trip_id.

SELECT
start_ts::timestamp AS start_t,
CASE
WHEN weather_records.description LIKE '%rain%' OR
weather_records.description LIKE '%storm%' THEN 'Bad'
ELSE 'Good'
END AS weather_conditions,
duration_seconds
```

FROM trips

```
INNER JOIN weather_records ON weather_records.ts::timestamp = trips.start_ts::timestamp
```

```
INNER JOIN neighborhoods ON neighborhoods.neighborhood_id = trips.pickup_location_id
```

WHERE

```
(trips.pickup_location_id = 50 AND trips.dropoff_location_id = 63 ) AND EXTRACT (isodow from trips.start_ts::timestamp) = 6
```

GROUP BY

```
start_ts,
weather_conditions,
duration_seconds,
trip_id
ORDER BY
trip_id;
```