Consider the following relational database schema consisting of the four relation schemas:

**passenger**( pid, pname, pgender, pcity)

**agency**( aid, aname, acity)

**flight**(fid, fdate, time, src, dest)

**booking**(pid, aid, fid, fdate)

**a) Get the complete details of all flights to New Delhi.**

σ *destination = “New Delhi”*(flight)

**b) Get the details about all flights from Chennai to New Delhi.**

σ *src = “Chennai” ^ dest = “New Delhi”* (flight)

**c) Find only the flight numbers for passenger with pid 123 for flights to Chennai before 06/11/2020.**

Π*fid*(σ*pid = 123*(booking) ⨝ σ*dest = “Chennai” ^ fdate < 06/11/2020*(flight))

**d) Find the passenger names for passengers who have bookings on at least one flight.**

Π*pname*(passenger ⨝ booking)

**e) Find the passenger names for those who do not have any bookings in any flights.**

Π*pname*((Π*pid*(passenger) - Π*pid*(booking)) ⨝ passenger)

**f) Find the agency names for agencies that located in the same city as passenger with passenger id 123.**

Π*aname*(agency ⨝*acity = pcity*(σ*pid = 123*(passenger)))

**g) Get the details of flights that are scheduled on both dates 01/12/2020 and 02/12/2020 at 16:00 hours.**

(σ*fdate = 01/12/2020 ^ time = 16:00*(flight)) ∩ (σ*fdate = 02/12/2020 ^ time = 16:00*(flight))

**h) Get the details of flights that are scheduled on either of the dates 01/12/2020 or 02/12/2020 or both at 16:00 hours.**

(σ*fdate = 01/12/2020 ^ time = 16:00*(flight)) ∪ (σ*fdate = 02/12/2020 ^ time = 16:00*(flight))

**i) Find the agency names for agencies who do not have any bookings for passenger with id 123.**

Π*aname*(agency ⨝ (Πaid(agency) – Πaid(σ*pid = 123*(booking)))

**j) Find the details of all male passengers who are associated with Jet agency.**

Π*passengers.pid, pname, pcity*(σ*pgender = “Male” ^ aname = ‘Jet’*(passengers ⨝ booking ⨝ agency))