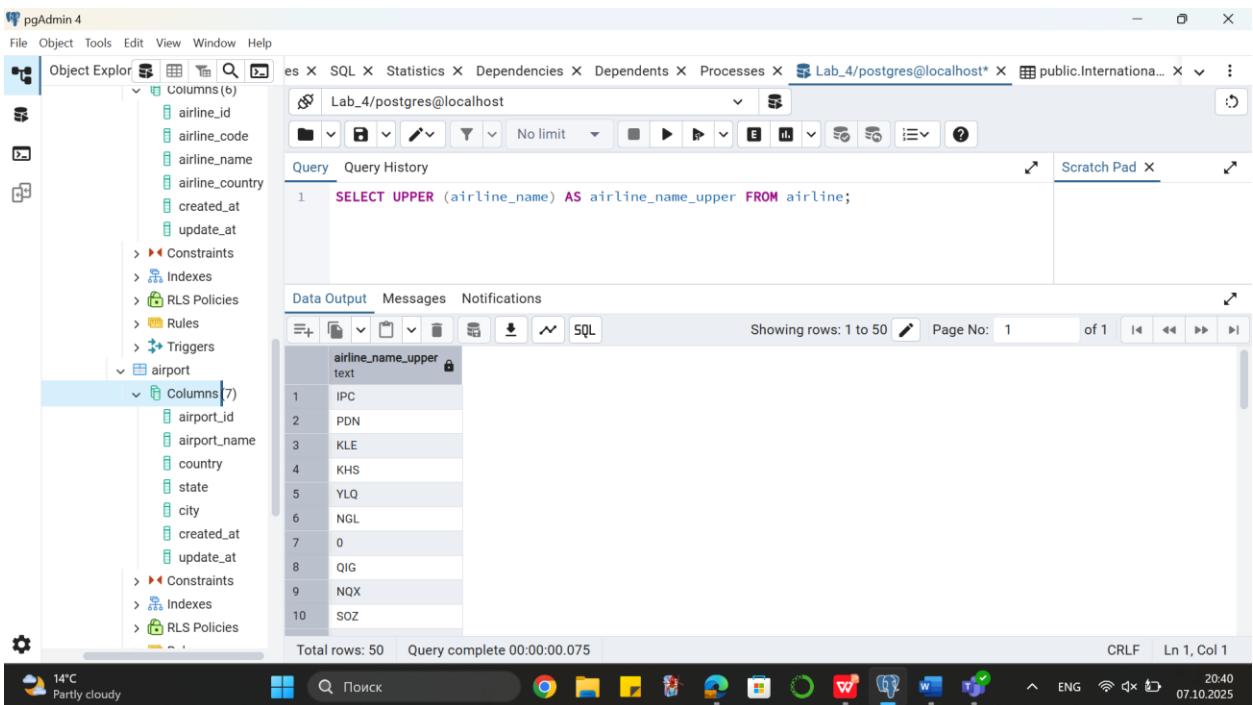


Laboratory work 4

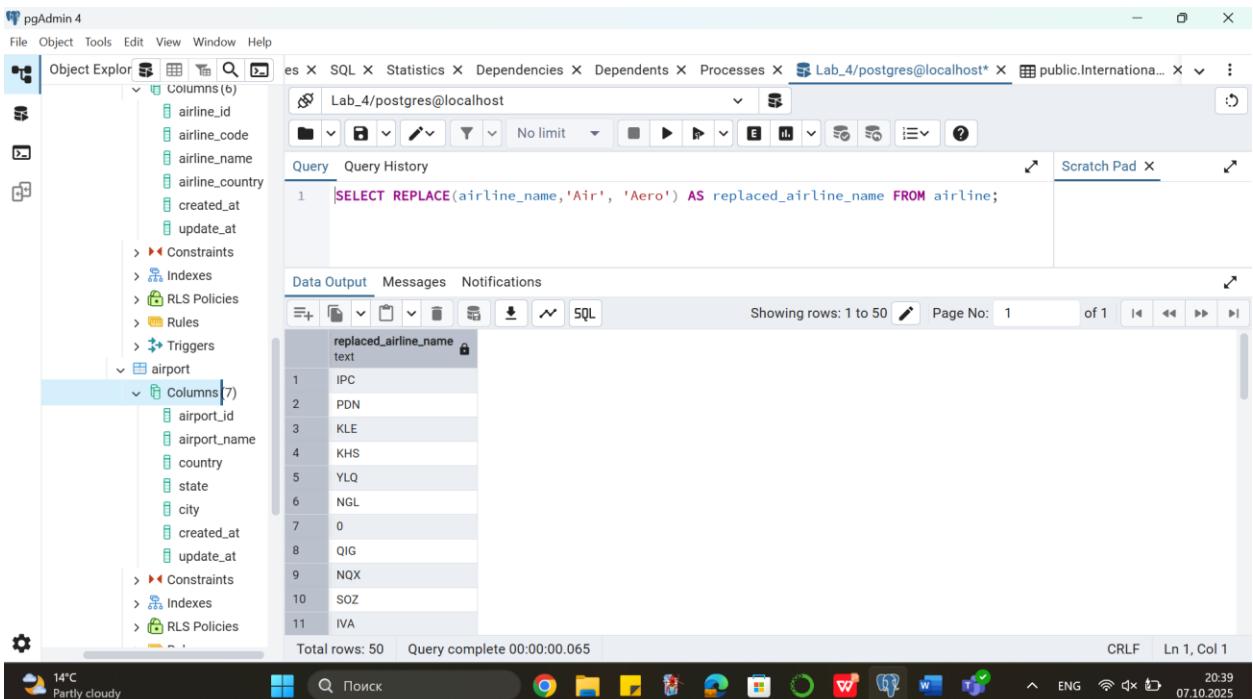
1. Retrieve all airline names in uppercase.



```
SELECT UPPER (airline_name) AS airline_name_upper FROM airline;
```

airline_name_upper
IPC
PDN
KLE
KHS
YLQ
NGL
O
QIG
NQX
SOZ

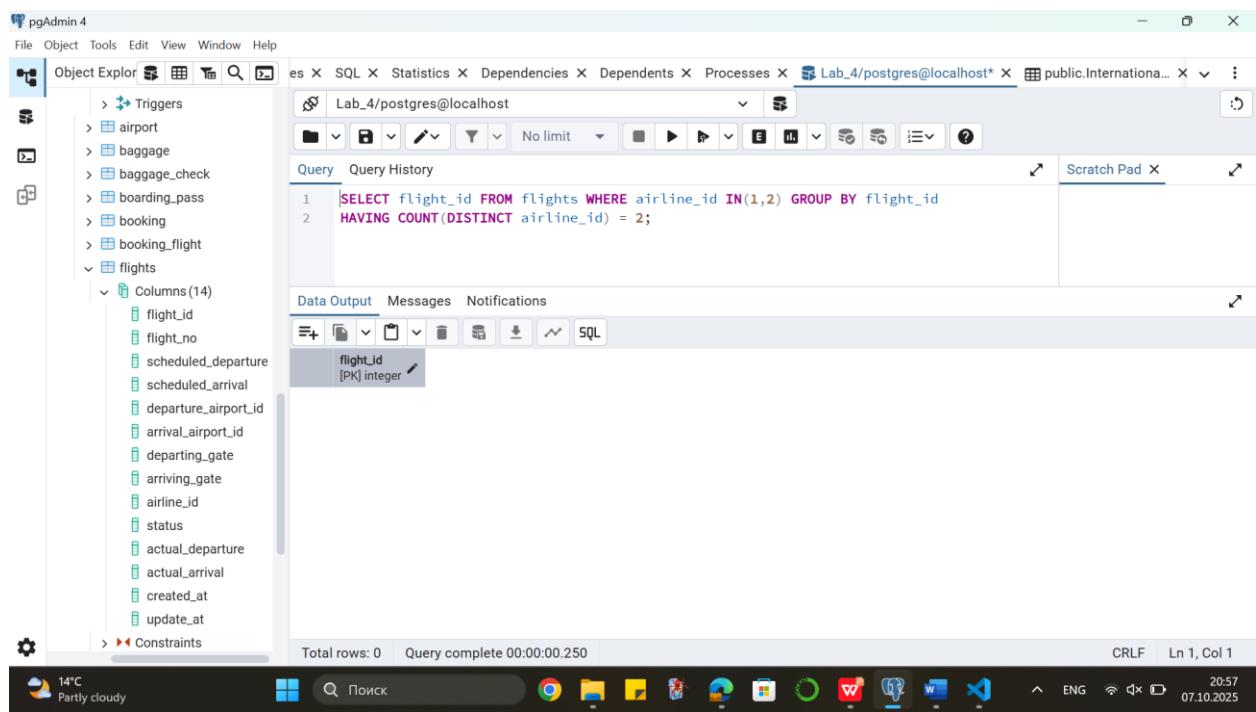
2. Replace any occurrence of the word "Air" in airline names with "Aero".



```
SELECT REPLACE(airline_name,'Air', 'Aero') AS replaced_airline_name FROM airline;
```

replaced_airline_name
IPC
PDN
KLE
KHS
YLQ
NGL
O
QIG
NQX
SOZ
IVA

3. Find all flight numbers that coordinates with both airline 1 and airline 2.

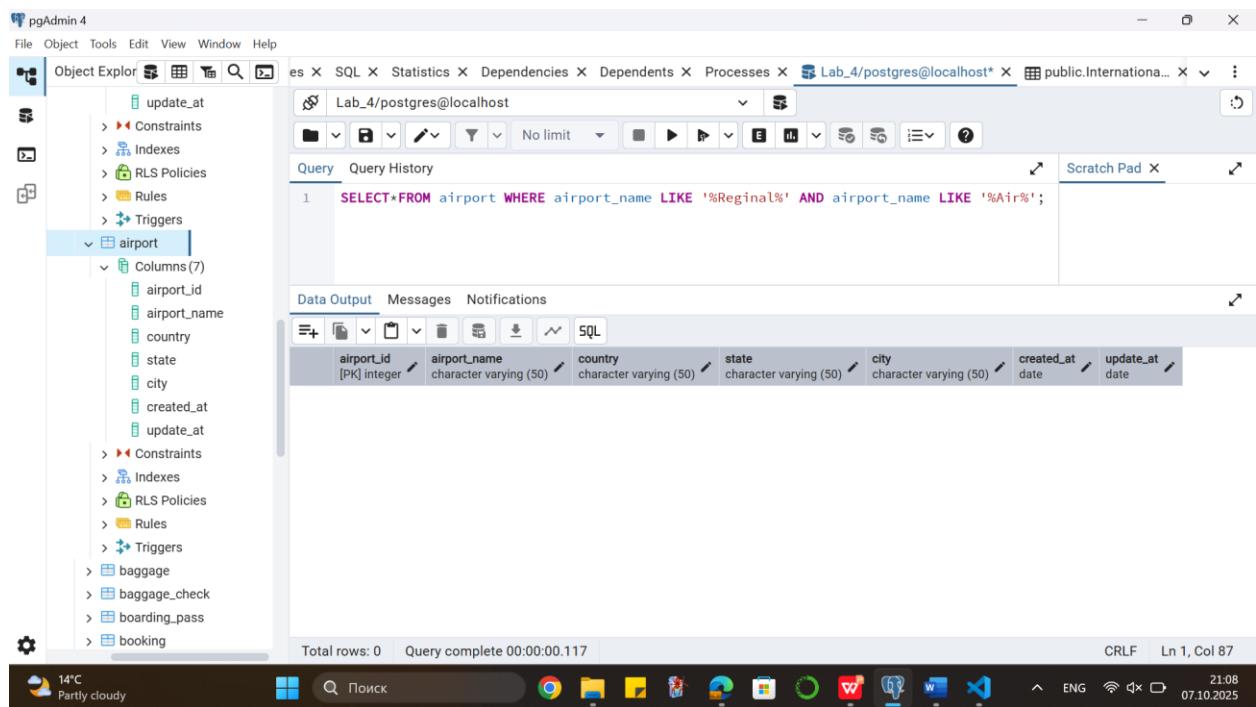


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the Object Explorer with the 'flights' table selected. The 'Columns' section lists 14 columns: flight_id, flight_no, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival, departure_airport_id, arrival_airport_id, departing_gate, arriving_gate, airline_id, status, actual_departure, actual_arrival, created_at, and update_at. The main query editor window contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT flight_id FROM flights WHERE airline_id IN(1,2) GROUP BY flight_id
2 HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT airline_id) = 2;
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query complete 00:00:00.250".

4. Retrieve airports that contain the word "Reginal" and "Air" in their names.

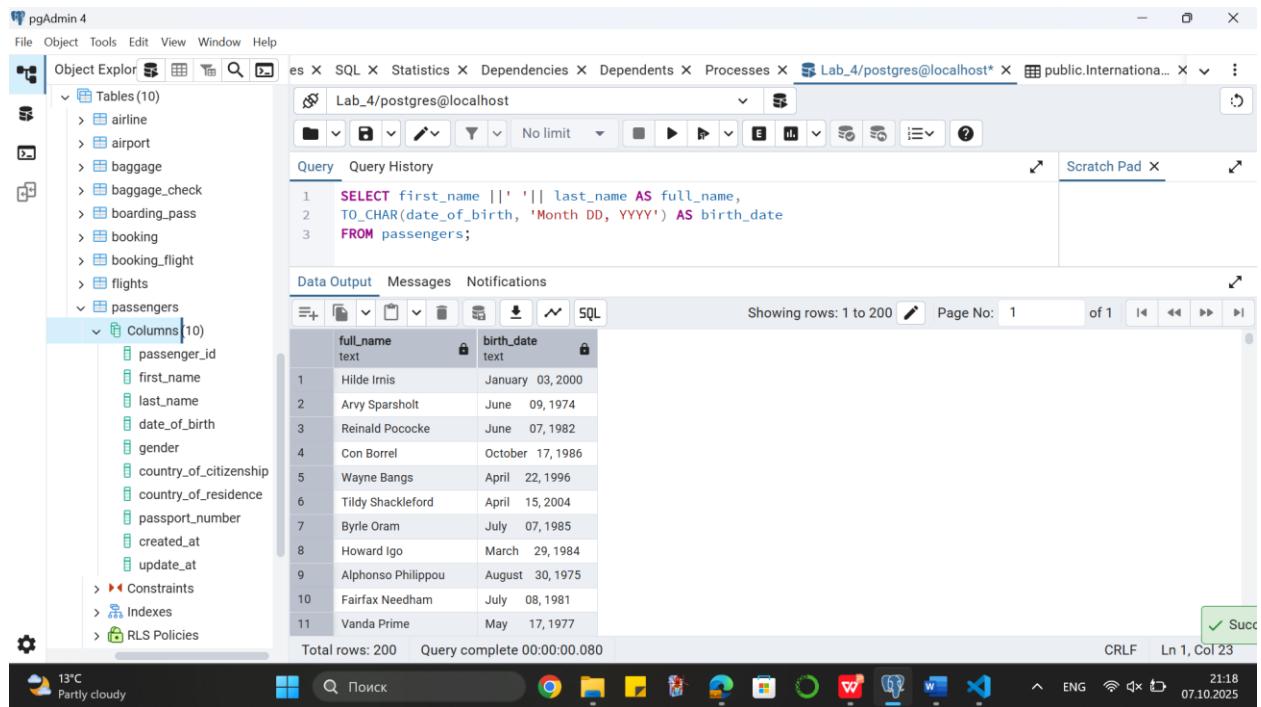


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. The left sidebar displays the Object Explorer with the 'airport' table selected. The 'Columns' section lists 7 columns: airport_id, airport_name, country, state, city, created_at, and update_at. The main query editor window contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT*FROM airport WHERE airport_name LIKE '%Reginal%' AND airport_name LIKE '%Air%';
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query complete 00:00:00.117".

5. Retrieve passenger names and format their birth dates as 'Month DD, YYYY'.o

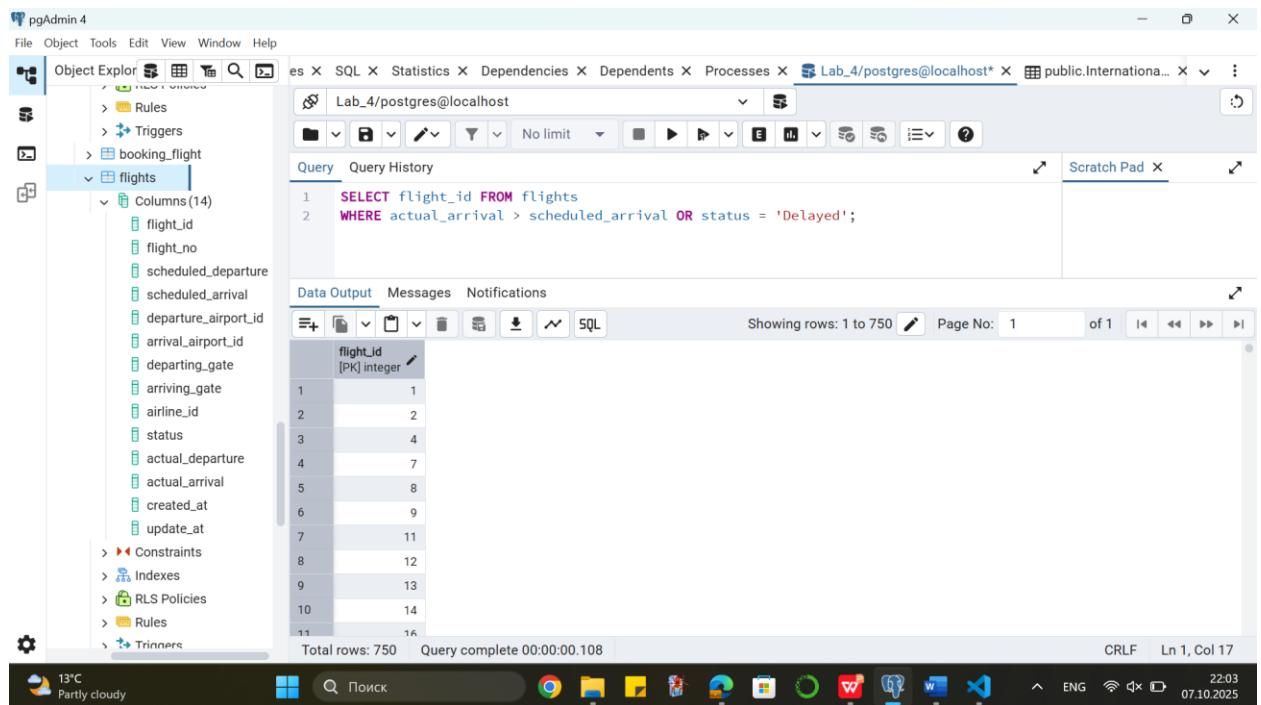


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a successful query execution. The query selects the full name (first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name) and formats the date of birth (TO_CHAR(date_of_birth, 'Month DD, YYYY') AS birth_date) from the passengers table. The results show 200 rows of passenger data.

```
1 SELECT first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name,
2        TO_CHAR(date_of_birth, 'Month DD, YYYY') AS birth_date
3   FROM passengers;
```

	full_name	birth_date
1	Hilde Irmis	January 03, 2000
2	Arvy Sparsholt	June 09, 1974
3	Reinald Poccok	June 07, 1982
4	Con Borrel	October 17, 1986
5	Wayne Bangs	April 22, 1996
6	Tildy Shackleford	April 15, 2004
7	Byrie Oram	July 07, 1985
8	Howard Igo	March 29, 1984
9	Alphonso Philippou	August 30, 1975
10	Fairfax Needham	July 08, 1981
11	Vanda Prime	May 17, 1977

6. Find flight numbers that have been delayed based on the actual arrival time.

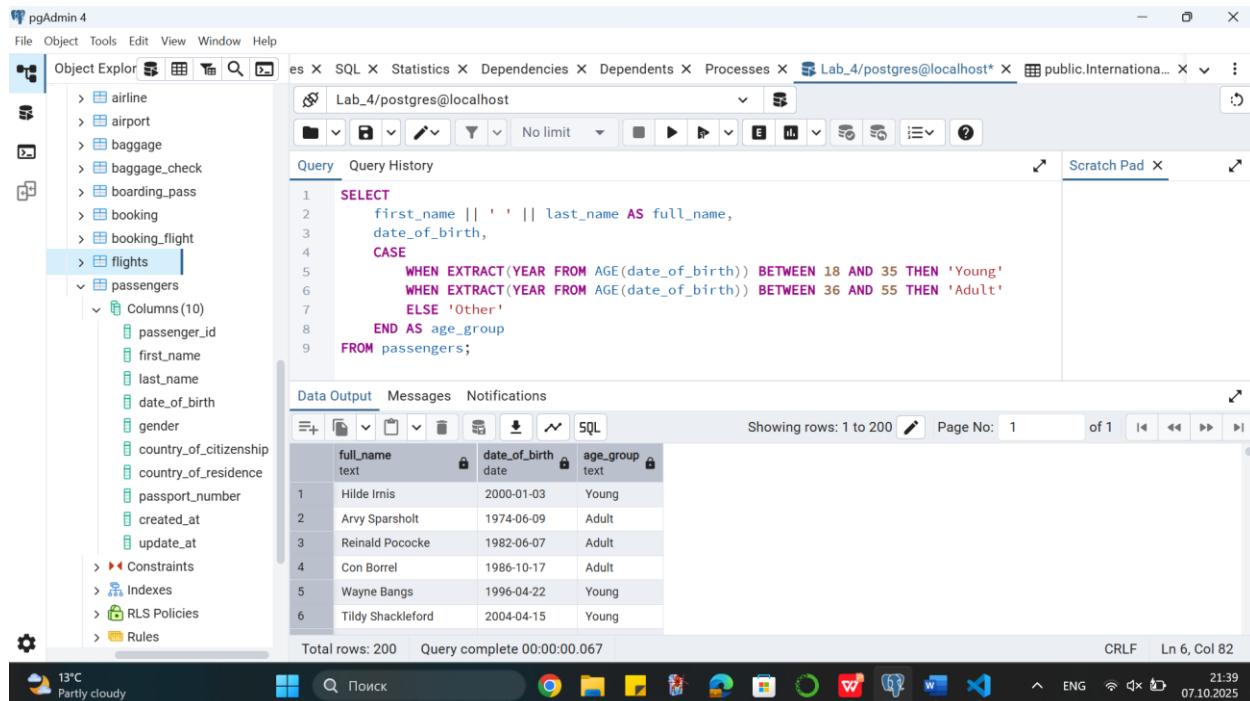


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with a successful query execution. The query selects flight_id from the flights table where the actual arrival time is greater than the scheduled arrival time or the status is 'Delayed'. The results show 750 rows of flight data.

```
1 SELECT flight_id FROM flights
2 WHERE actual_arrival > scheduled_arrival OR status = 'Delayed';
```

	flight_id
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	7
5	8
6	9
7	11
8	12
9	13
10	14
11	16

7. Create a query that divides passengers into age groups like 'Young' and 'Adult' based on their birth date. Young passengers age between 18 and 35, Adult passengers age between 36 and 55.



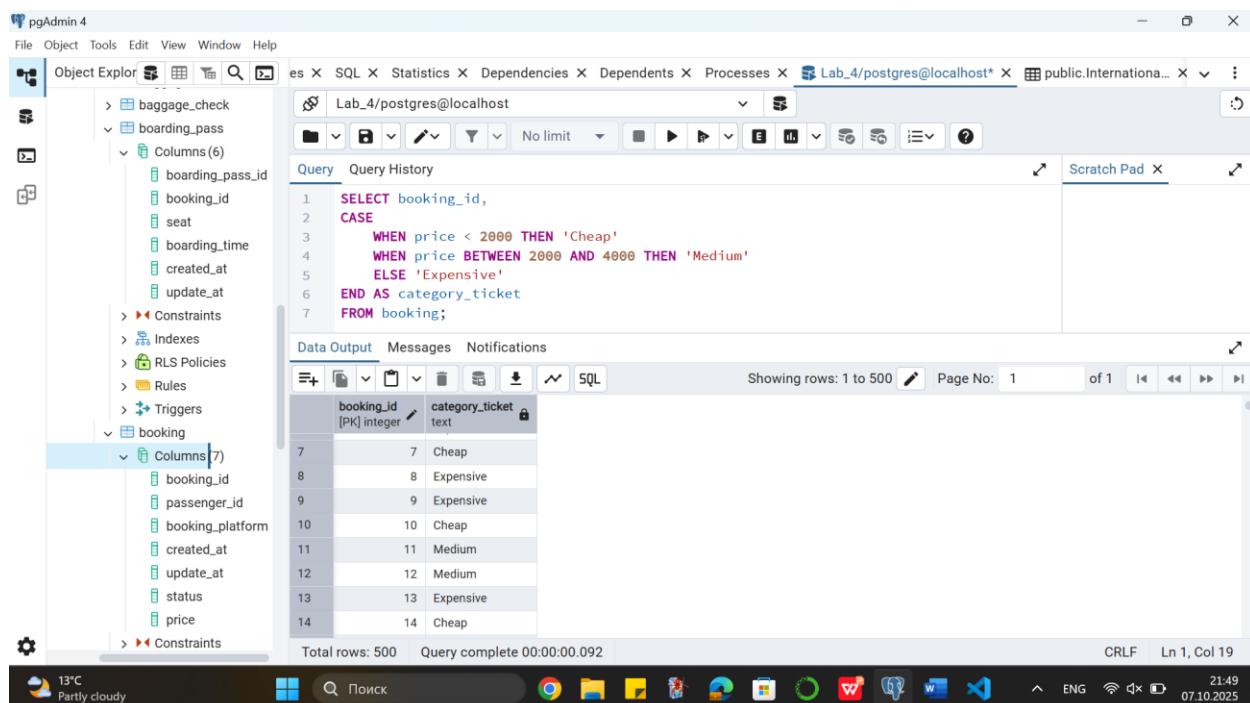
The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the following details:

- Object Explorer:** Shows a tree view of database objects under the schema "public.international...". The "flights" table is selected.
- Query Editor:** Contains the following SQL code:


```

1 SELECT
2     first_name || ' ' || last_name AS full_name,
3     date_of_birth,
4     CASE
5         WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'Young'
6         WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'Adult'
7         ELSE 'Other'
8     END AS age_group
9 FROM passengers;
      
```
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query, showing 200 rows of passenger data categorized by age group. The columns are "full_name", "date_of_birth", and "age_group".
- System Bar:** Shows the weather as "Partly cloudy" at 13°C, the date as "07.10.2025", and the time as "21:39".

8. Create a query that categorizes ticket prices based on their price as "Cheap," "Medium" or "Expensive."



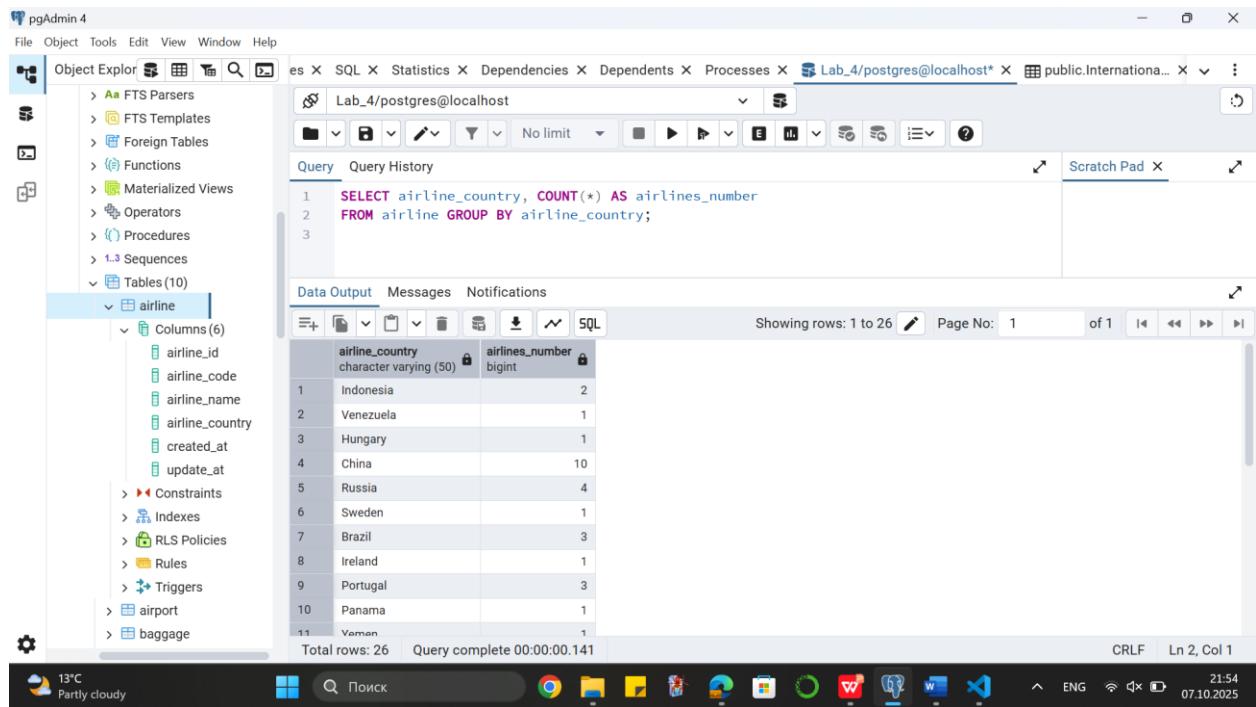
The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the following details:

- Object Explorer:** Shows a tree view of database objects under the schema "public.international...". The "booking" table is selected.
- Query Editor:** Contains the following SQL code:


```

1 SELECT booking_id,
2     CASE
3         WHEN price < 2000 THEN 'Cheap'
4         WHEN price BETWEEN 2000 AND 4000 THEN 'Medium'
5         ELSE 'Expensive'
6     END AS category_ticket
7 FROM booking;
      
```
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query, showing 500 rows of booking data categorized by price. The columns are "booking_id" and "category_ticket".
- System Bar:** Shows the weather as "Partly cloudy" at 13°C, the date as "07.10.2025", and the time as "21:49".

9. Find number of airline names in each airline country.

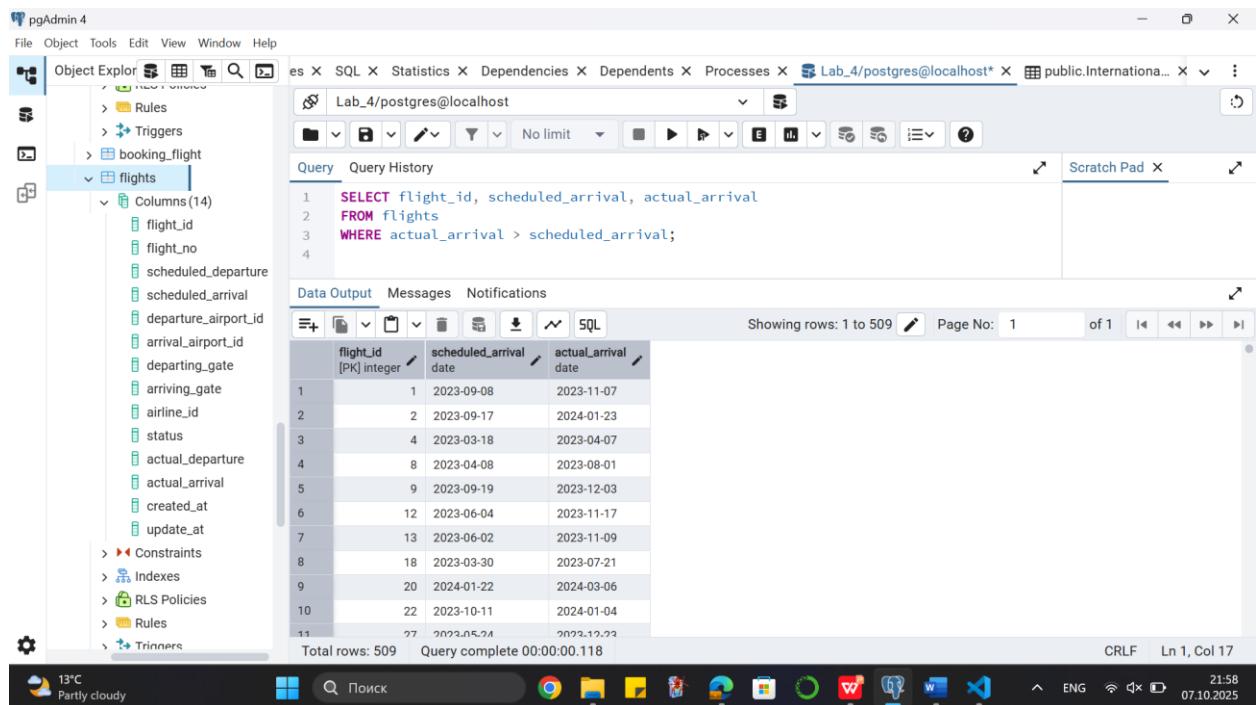


The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the following details:

- Object Explorer:** Shows the database schema with the `airline` table selected. The `airline` table has 6 columns: `airline_id`, `airline_code`, `airline_name`, `airline_country`, `created_at`, and `update_at`.
- Query Editor:** Contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT airline_country, COUNT(*) AS airlines_number
2 FROM airline GROUP BY airline_country;
```
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query in a table format. The results show 11 rows of data, with Indonesia having 2 airlines, Venezuela having 1, Hungary having 1, China having 10, Russia having 4, Sweden having 1, Brazil having 3, Ireland having 1, Portugal having 3, Panama having 1, and Yemen having 1.
- System Bar:** Shows the system tray with a weather icon (13°C, Partly cloudy), taskbar icons (Search, Chrome, File Explorer, etc.), and system status (21:54, 07.10.2025).

10. Find flights that arrived late according to their actual arrival time compared to the scheduled arrival time.



The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface with the following details:

- Object Explorer:** Shows the database schema with the `flights` table selected. The `flights` table has 14 columns: `flight_id`, `flight_no`, `scheduled_departure`, `scheduled_arrival`, `departure_airport_id`, `arrival_airport_id`, `departing_gate`, `arriving_gate`, `airline_id`, `status`, `actual_departure`, `actual_arrival`, `created_at`, and `update_at`.
- Query Editor:** Contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT flight_id, scheduled_arrival, actual_arrival
2 FROM flights
3 WHERE actual_arrival > scheduled_arrival;
```
- Data Output:** Displays the results of the query in a table format. The results show 509 rows of data, where the `actual_arrival` date is later than the `scheduled_arrival` date for each flight.
- System Bar:** Shows the system tray with a weather icon (13°C, Partly cloudy), taskbar icons (Search, Chrome, File Explorer, etc.), and system status (21:58, 07.10.2025).