

Exercise 2

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WEEK 4

1. Find the passengers whose date of journey is one month from today.

select * from ticket where DOJ=to_date((select add_months(sysdate,1) from dual));

```
SQL> select * from ticket where DOJ=to_date((select add_months(sysdate,1) from dual));
```

PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STAION	DOJ	CL	DOB
30008	1742	5610 Chennai 11121	Mumbai	13-OCT-17	3A	12-MAY-17

2. Print the train names in upper case.

Select upper(name) from trains;

```
SQL> select upper(name) from trains;
```

UPPER(NAME)
SANGHAMITRA
DURONTO_EXP
JHARATH_EXP
TURBO
RAJDHANI
CHENNAI_EXP
CHENNAI_SUPER_EXP
SUNDAY_EXP
NEW EXPRESS

9 rows selected.

```
SQL>
```

3. Print the passenger names with left padding character.

Select lpad(name,20,'_') from trains;

```
SQL> select lpad(name,20,'_') from trains;
LPAD<NAME,20,'_>
-----
Sanghamitra
Duroto_Exp
Jiarath_Exp
Turbo
Rajdhani
Chennai_Exp
Chennai_Super_Exp
SUNDAY_Exp
New Express
9 rows selected.
SQL>
```

4. Print station code replacing 'K' with 'M'.

Select station_code,name, translate(station_code,'K','M') from train_route;

Left column shows the original value of the column and the rightmost column shows the value after using the translate.

```
SQL> select station_code,name,translate(station_code,'K','M') from train_route;
STA NAME          TRA
---
NGP Nagpur        NGP
ODS Ongole        ODS
ARA ARA           ARA
Mak Mokama        Mak
KAO Kaola         MAO
KAT Katpadi       MAT
KAL Kalka         MAL
7 rows selected.
SQL>
```

5. Translate all the SL in class column (Train_fare) to CC and display.

select class, translate(class,'SL','CC') from train_ticket_fare;

```
SQL> select class, translate(class,'SL','CC') from train_ticket_fare;
CL TR
---
1A 1A
2A 2A
3A 3A
1A 1A
SL CC
SL CC
SL CC
7 rows selected.
SQL>
```

6. Display the fare details of all trains, if any value is ZERO, print as NULL value.

```
select pnrno,transactionid,dof, decode(total_ticket_fare,'0','NULL',total_t  
icket_fare) as Total_time from ticket;
```

```
SQL> select pnrno,transactionid,dof, decode(total_ticket_fare,'0','NULL',total_t  
icket_fare) as Total_time from ticket;
```

PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	DOF	TOTAL_TIME
30008	5610	13-OCT-17	1742
30001	7001	05-AUG-17	4805
30002	7002	13-DEC-17	NULL
30003	7003	13-DEC-17	2600
30004	7004	15-AUG-17	NULL
30005	7005	16-AUG-17	NULL
30006	8521	12-SEP-17	1564
30007	8701	12-SEP-17	1564

8 rows selected.

```
SQL>
```

7. Display the pnrno and transaction id, if transaction id is null, print 'not generated'

```
select pnrno, decode(transactionid,NULL,'Not generated',transactionid) as transactionid from  
ticket;
```

```
SQL> select pnrno, decode(transactionid,NULL,'Not generated',transactionid) as t  
ransactionid from ticket;
```

PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID
30008	Not generated
30001	7001
30002	7002
30003	7003
30004	7004
30005	Not generated
30006	8521
30007	8701

8 rows selected.

8. Print the date_of_journey in the format '27th November 2010'.

```
select (to_char(doj,'DDTH MONTH YYYY')) as date_of_journey from ticket;
```

```
SQL> select (to_char(doj,'DDTH MONTH YYYY')) as date_of_journey from ticket;

DATE_OF_JOURNEY
-----
13TH OCTOBER    2017
05TH AUGUST     2017
13TH DECEMBER   2017
13TH DECEMBER   2017
15TH AUGUST     2017
16TH AUGUST     2017
12TH SEPTEMBER  2017
12TH SEPTEMBER  2017

8 rows selected.
```

9. Find the maximum fare (total fare).

```
select max(total_ticket_fare) from ticket;
```

```
SQL> select max(total_ticket_fare) from ticket;

MAX(TOTAL_TICKET_FARE)
-----
4805
```

10. Find the average age of passengers in one ticket.

```
select avg(age) from passenger_details where pnrno=30004;
```

```
SQL> select avg(age) from passenger_details where pnrno=30004;

AVG(AGE)
-----
20.25
```

11. Find the maximum length of station name available in the database.

```
SQL> select name from train_route where length(name)=(select max(length(name)) from train_route);
```

```
SQL> select name from train_route where length(name)=(select max(length(name)) f
rom train_route);

NAME
-----
Nagpur
Ongole
Mokama
```

12. Print the fare amount of the passengers as rounded value.

```
SQL> select pnrno,round(total_ticket_fare) from ticket;
```

```
SQL> select pnrno,round<total_ticket_fare> from ticket;
```

PNRNO	ROUND<TOTAL_TICKET_FARE>
300008	1742
300001	4805
300002	3248
300003	2600
300004	1701
300005	2200
300006	1564
300007	1564

8 rows selected.

13. Add the column halt time to train route.

```
SQL> alter table train_route add (halt_time number(4,2));
```

```
SQL> alter table train_route  
2 add <halt_time number<4,2>>;
```

Table altered.

14. Update values to it from arrival time and depart time.

```
SQL> update train_route set halt_time= to_number(depart_time)-to_number(arrival_time);
```

```
SQL> select depart_time, arrival_time , halt_time from train_route;
```

DEPART_TIME	ARRIVAL_TIME	HALT_TIME
20.4	20.25	.15
18.25	18.2	.05
12.18	12.15	.03
13.2	13.12	.08

15. Update values to arrival time and depart time using conversion functions.

```
SQL> Update train_route set Arrival_time = '10-AUG-17,06:00:00 PM',Depart_time =  
'10-AUG-17,06:05:00 PM' where train_number=10001;
```

1 row updated.

16. Display the arrival time, depart time in the format HH:MI (24 hours and minutes).

```
Select to_char(arrival_time, 'HH:MM') from train_route;
```

```
SQL> Select TO_CHAR<arrival_time,'HH:MM'> from train_route;
```

TO_CH
05:08
10:08

WEEK 5

1. Find the train numbers for which reservation have not yet been made.

SQL> select train_number from trains

2. minus

3. select train_number from ticket;

```
SQL> select train_number from trains
2 minus
3 select train_number from ticket;

TRAIN_NUMBER
-----
11114
11115
11123
11124
```

2. Find the train names that do not have a first AC class coach.

```
SQL> select name from trains where train_number in (select train_number from tra
in_ticket_fare where class not like('%A%'));

NAME
-----
Sanghamitra
Duronto_Exp
Jiarath Exp
Turbo
Rajdhani
Chennai Exp
Chennai_Super Exp
SUNDAY Exp
New Express
9 rows selected.
```

3. Print all the PNR nos available in the database.

SQL> select distinct(pnrno) from passenger_details

2. union all

3. select distinct(pnrno) from ticket;

```
SQL> select distinct(pnrno) from passenger_details
2 union all
3 select distinct(pnrno) from ticket;
```

```
PNRNO
-----
10010
30001
30002
30003
30004
30001
30002
30003
30004
30005
30006

PNRNO
-----
30007
30008
```

13 rows selected.

4. Find passenger names who have booked to 'Pune'.

```
SQL> select name from passenger_details, ticket where
(passenger_details.pnrno=ticket.pnrno and ticket.to_station='Pune');
```

```
SQL> select name from passenger_details, ticket where (passenger_details.pnrno=t
ticket.pnrno and ticket.to_station='Pune');

NAME
-----
Raj
```

USE NESTED QUERY

1. Find the train names that stop in 'Katpadi'.

```
SQL> select trains.name from trains, train_route where
train_route.name='Katpadi' and train_route.train_no=trains.train_number;
```

```
SQL> select trains.name from trains, train_route where train_route.name='Katpadi
' and train_route.train_no=trains.train_number;

NAME
-----
Sanghamitra

SQL>
```

2. Find the train names that are superfast and the service tax is zero.

SQL> select name from trains

2 where train_number=(select train_no from train_ticket_fare where service_tax=0);

```
SQL> select name from trains
2 where train_number=(select train_no from train_ticket_fare where service_tax=0);
NAME
-----
Sanghamitra
SQL>
```

3. Find the Passenger name who have booked for the train that starts from 'chennai'.

SQL> select name from passenger_details where pnrno in (select pnrno from ticket where from_station ='Chennai');

```
SQL> select name from passenger_details where pnrno in (select pnrno from ticket
where from_station ='Chennai');
NAME
-----
Raj
```

4. Find the trains names that have all the AC coaches and the base fare is less than 3000 for each case.

```
SQL> select name from trains where train_number in (select train_number from train_ticket_fare where class like '%A' and base_fare<3000);
NAME
-----
Sanghamitra
Duronto_Exp
Jiarath_Exp
Turbo
Rajdhani
Chennai_Exp
Chennai_Super_Exp
SUNDAY_Exp
New Express
```


USE JOIN QUERY

1. Find the train names that stop in 'Chennai'.

Select name from trains join ticket on
trains.train_number=ticket.train_number where ticket.to_station='Chennai';

```
SQL> select name from trains join ticket on trains.train_number=ticket.train_number where ticket.to_station='Chennai';
NAME
-----
Rajdhani
```

2. Find the train names that are superfast and the service tax is zero.

Select name from trains join train_ticket_fare on trains.train_number =
train_ticket_fare.train_no where train_ticket_fare.service_tax=0 and
trains.type="Superfast";

```
SQL> select name from trains join train_ticket_fare on trains.train_number=train_ticket_fare.train_no where train_ticket_fare.service_tax=0 and trains.type='Superfast';
NAME
-----
Durgam_Exp
```

3. Find the Passenger name (and train name) who have booked the train that starts from Chennai.

Select name from passenger_details join ticket on passenger_details.pnrno=ticket.pnrno;

```
SQL> Select name from passenger_details join ticket on passenger_details.pnrno=
ticket.pnrno;
NAME
-----
Rohan
Rohini
Anupriyam
Asha
Hrithik
Ghosh
Ishan
Niket
Uarun
Krishna
Teja
11 rows selected.
```

4. Display the trains names , each type of class and the total fare for each type of class.

Select tr.name ,tr.class, fare.base_fare from trains tr, train_ticket_fare fare where
tr.train_number= fare.train_number;

```
SQL> Select tr.name ,tr.class, fare.base_fare from trains tr, train_ticket_fare
fare where tr.train_number= fare.train_no;
```

NAME	CLASS	BASE_FARE
Sanghamitra	1A,2A,3A	1950
Sanghamitra	1A,2A,3A	2850
Sanghamitra	1A,2A,3A	4050
Duronto_Exp	1A,2A,3A,S	1650

5. Display all the train details and the ticket details(if booked any).

Select * from trains t, ticket ti where t.train_number = ti.Train_number;

```
SQL> Select * from trains t, ticket ti where t.train_number = ti.Train_number;
```

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ
CL	DOB	TOTAL TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER	
10.3	11111	Sanghamitra	Bengaluru	Patna
18.3	36	2456	1A,2A,3A	Superfast
7001	Bengaluru	Patna	05-AUG-17	1A
4805	11111		27-JUL-17	

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ
CL	DOB	TOTAL TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER	
8.15	11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna
14.3	6.15	564	1A,2A,3A,S	Superfast
7005	Kolkata	Patna	16-AUG-17	3A
2200	11112		08-AUG-17	

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ
CL	DOB	TOTAL TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER	
8.15	11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna
14.3	6.15	564	1A,2A,3A,S	Superfast
7004	Kolkata	Patna	15-AUG-17	2A
1700.5	11112		12-MAY-17	

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
PNRNO	TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ
CL	DOB	TOTAL TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER	
12.3	11116	Rajdhani	Delhi	Mumbai
20.3	8	657	1A,2A,3A	Superfast
7003	Delhi	Mumbai	13-DEC-17	3A
2600	11116		26-APR-17	

6. Create a sequence to provide values for the PNR no.

Select t.pnrno, p.pnrno from trains t, passenger_details p where t.pnrno=p.pnrno;

```
SQL> SELECT T.PNRNo,P.PNRNo FROM PASSENGER_DETAILS P,TICKET T WHERE T.PNRNo=P.PNRNo;
```

PNRNO	PNRNO
1203456789	1203456789
2346457520	2346457520
2567032471	2567032471
4647577549	4647577549
6783452234	6783452234
8389034127	8389034127

6 rows selected.

7. Write a query for all full outer join using any of the tables above

Select * from trains t, ticket ti where t.train_number= ti.train_number;

```
SQL> Select to_station, count(*) as num from ticket GROUP BY to_station having count(*)=(select max(num) from (select to_station ,count(*) as num from ticket group by to_station));
```

TO_STATION	NUM
Mumbai	5

```
SQL> Select * from trains t, ticket ti where t.train_number= ti.train_number;
```

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11111	Sanghamitra	Bengaluru	Patna	10.3
18.3	36	2456	1A,2A,3A	Superfast
7001	Bengaluru	Patna	05-AUG-17	1A 27-JUL-17
4805	11111			
11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna	8.15
14.3	6.15	564	1A,2A,3A,S	Superfast
7005	Kolkata	Patna	16-AUG-17	3A 08-AUG-17
2200	11112			

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna	8.15
14.3	6.15	564	1A,2A,3A,S	Superfast
7004	Kolkata	Patna	15-AUG-17	2A 12-MAY-17
1700.5	11112			
TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11116	Rajdhani	Delhi	Mumbai	12.3
20.3	8	657	1A,2A,3A	Superfast
7003	Delhi	Mumbai	13-DEC-17	3A 26-APR-17
2600	11116			
TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11116	Rajdhani	Delhi	Mumbai	12.3
20.3	8	657	1A,2A,3A	Superfast
7002	Delhi	Mumbai	13-DEC-17	2A 12-JUL-17
3248.2	11116			
TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11120	Chennai Exp	Mumbai		12.3
20.3	8	800	2A,3A	Express
8521	Chennai	Mumbai	12-SEP-17	3A 10-SEP-17
1564	11120			
TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11121	Chennai_Super Exp	Chennai	Mumbai	12.3
20.3	8	800	2A,3A	Express
8701	Chennai	Mumbai	12-SEP-17	3A 10-SEP-17
1564	11121			
TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	SOURCE	DESTINATION	START_TIME
REACH_TIME	TRAVEL_TIME	DISTANCE	CLASS	TYPE
TRANSACTIONID	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION	DOJ	CL DOB
TOTAL_TICKET_FARE	TRAIN_NUMBER			
11121	Chennai_Super Exp	Chennai	Mumbai	12.3
20.3	8	800	2A,3A	Express
5610	Chennai	Mumbai	13-OCT-17	3A 12-MAY-17
1742	11121			

8 rows selected.

WEEK 6

Use co-related Query

1. Find the train names for which ten ticket have been reserved.

Select name from trains where train_number in (select train_number from trains intersect select train_number from train where train_number in (select pnrno from ticket group by pnrno having count(*) >10));

```
SQL> SELECT Name FROM TRAIN WHERE Train_Number IN<SELECT Train_Number FROM TRAIN
INTERSECT SELECT Train_Number FROM TRAIN WHERE Train_Number IN<SELECT PNRNo FROM
TICKET GROUP BY PNRNo HAVING count(*)>10>>;

no rows selected
```

2. Find the trains that have more than ten substations.

Select name from train t where train_number in (select train_number from ticket ti where t.train_number=ti.train_number and ti.sub_station>10);

```
SQL> SELECT Name FROM TRAIN T WHERE Train_Number IN<SELECT Train_Number FROM TIC
KET Q WHERE T.Train_Number=Q.Train_Number AND Q.sub_station>10>;

NAME
-----
Lalbagh
Double Decker
Brindavan
BGKT MQ
```

3. Find the passengers who do not pass through 'Mettupalam'.

Select name from passenger_details p where pnrno in(select pnrno from ticket t where exists (select 1 from train_route r where t.train_number=r.train_number and q.route_no in ('1','4')));

```
SQL> SELECT Name FROM PASSENGER_DETAILS P WHERE PNRNo IN<SELECT PNRNo FROM TICKE
T T WHERE EXISTS<SELECT 1 FROM TRAIN_ROUTE Q WHERE T.Train_Number=Q.Train_Number
AND Q.RouteNo IN<'1','4'>>>>;

NAME
-----
Shivan
Armaan
```

4. Find passenger who have booked for super fast trains.

Select name from passenger_details where pnrno in (select pnrno from passenger_details intersect select pnrno from ticket where train_number in (select train_number from ticket intersect select train_number from train_ticket_fare where superfast_charge is NOT NULL));

```
SQL> SELECT Name FROM PASSENGER_DETAILS WHERE PNRNo IN<SELECT PNRNo FROM PASSENG
ER_DETAILS INTERSECT SELECT PNRNo FROM TICKET WHERE Train_Number IN<SELECT Train
_Number FROM TICKET INTERSECT SELECT Train_Number FROM TRAIN_TICKET_FARE WHERE S
uperfast_Charge IS NOT NULL>>>;

NAME
-----
Ayan
Nidhi
Armaan
Rohan
Shivan
```

Complex queries

1. Take the start station code and end station code and display the train details.

Select t.train_number, t.name, q.from_station, q.in_station from train t left outer join ticket q on t.train_number=q.train_number;


```
SQL> Select t.train_number, t.name, q.from_station, q.to_station from trains t left
outer join ticket q on t.train_number=q.train_number;
```

TRAIN_NUMBER	NAME	FROM_STATION	TO_STATION
11121	Chennai Super Exp	Chennai	Mumbai
11111	Sanghamitra	Bengaluru	Patna
11116	Rajdhani	Delhi	Mumbai
11116	Rajdhani	Delhi	Mumbai
11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna
11112	Duronto_Exp	Kolkata	Patna
11120	Chennai Exp	Chennai	Mumbai
11121	Chennai Super Exp	Chennai	Mumbai
11124	New Express		
11115	Turbo		
11114	Jiarath Exp		

2. List the train names and the number of sub stations it has..

Select t.name , q.sub_station from trains t left outer join train_route q on
t.train_number=q.train_no;

```
SQL> Select t.name , q.station_code from trains t left outer join train_route q
on t.train_number=q.train_no;
```

NAME	STA
Sanghamitra	NGP
Sanghamitra	ODS
Duronto_Exp	ARA
Duronto_Exp	Mak

3. List the stations where all types of trains stop.

Select distinct (q.to_station) from train t right outer join ticket q on
t.train_number=q.train_number;

```
SQL> Select distinct (q.to_station) from trains t right outer join ticket q on t
.train_number=q.train_number;
```

TO_STATION
Patna
Mumbai

4. List the train names hat has atleast four bookings.

Select t.name from trains t where t.train_number in (select train_number from ticket q
where q.pnrno in(select pnrno from passenger_details p where
p.reservation_status='CNF'));

```
SQL> Select t.name from trains t where t.train_number
2 in (select train_number from ticket q where
3 q.pnrno in(select pnrno from passenger_details p
4 where p.reservation_status='CNF'));
```

NAME
Sanghamitra
Rajdhani

5. Create a table cancellation history(inset values from ticket and passenger table).

Create table cancellation_history(
DOC date,pnrno number(5));


```
SQL> Create table cancellation_history(
2 DOC date, pnrno number(5));
Table created.
```

6. Create a table for all the train numbers and class available in train_ticket_fare total seats.

```
SQL> SELECT Name FROM PASSENGER_DETAILS WHERE PNRNo IN(SELECT PNRNo FROM PASSENGER_DETAILS INTERSECT SELECT PNRNo FROM TICKET WHERE Train_Number IN(SELECT Train_Number FROM TICKET INTERSECT SELECT Train_Number FROM TRAIN_TICKET_FARE WHERE Superfast_Charge IS NOT NULL));
```

NAME
Ayan
Nidhi
Armaan
Rohan
Shivan

7. Find the station name that has the largest number of trains stopping at.

Select to_station, count(*) as num from ticket GROUP BY to_station having count(*)=(select max(num) from (select to_station ,count(*) as num from ticket group by to_station));

Railway Reservation System - (Redesigning IRCTC database)

Train (train Number, name, source, destination, start_time, reach_time, traveltime, distance, class, days, type)

Ticket (PNRNo, Transactionid, from_station, To_station, date_of_journey, class, date_of_booking, total_ticket_fare, train number)

Passenger (PNR No, Serial no, Name, Age, Reservation_status)

Train_Route (Train_No, route_no, station_code, name, arrival_time, depart_time, distance, day)

Train_Ticket_fare (Train_No, class, base_fare, reservation_charge, superfast_charge, other_charge,

tatkal_charge, service_tax)

WEEK-6

Write Queries to.

Use Correlated (and nested) Query

1. Find the train names for which ten tickets have been reserved.
2. Find the trains that have more than ten substations.

```
SQL> select train.name from train inner join ticket on ticket.train_number1=train.train_number group by train.name having count(ticket.train_number1)>1;
NAME
-----
GT
MyssExp
SQL>

SQL> select train.name,train.train_number from train inner join train_route ON train.train_number=train_route.train_number2 group by train.name,train.train_number having count(train_route.train_number2)>1;
NAME          TRAIN_NUMBER
-----
Awadh          12203
GT             12201
SQL>
```

3. Find the passengers who do not pass through 'Mettupalam'.

```
SQL> select passenger.name name,passenger.age age from train_route,ticket,passenger where passenger.pnrno1=ticket.pnr_no and ticket.train_number1=train_route.train_number1 and train_route.name!='Mettupalam';
NAME          AGE
-----
ashish         20
ashish         20
ashish         20
adarsh         30
adarsh         30
bhawin         61
akash          25
shashwat       65
8 rows selected.
SQL>
```

4. Find passengers who have booked for super fast trains.

```
SQL> select passenger.name,passenger.age,train.type from train inner join ticket on ticket.train_number=train.train_number inner join passenger on passenger.pnrno=ticket.pnrno
where(type='Superfast');

NAME                AGE TYPE
-----
adarsh              30 SuperFast
bhawin              61 SuperFast

SQL>
```

Complex queries (use groupby/groupby having/join/nested)

1. Take the start station code and end station code and display the train details.

```
SQL> select * from train,ticket where train.train_number=ticket.train_number1 and ticket.from_station='Chennai' and to_station='Lucknow';

no rows selected

SQL> select * from train,ticket where train.train_number=ticket.train_number1 and ticket.from_station='Kolkata' and to_station='Pune';

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME                PNR_NO                TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION                CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
D_O_J                D_O_BOOKI
-----
12203 Awadh                Kolkata                Pune
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME                PNR_NO                TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION                CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
D_O_J                D_O_BOOKI
-----
2200 Superfast
```

```
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME                PNR_NO    TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION                CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J    D_O_BOOKI
-----
10-OCT-17 09.10.00.000000 AM
```

```
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME                PNR_NO    TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION                CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J    D_O_BOOKI
-----
11-OCT-17 09.10.00.000000 AM
```

```
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME                PNR_NO    TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION                CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J    D_O_BOOKI
-----
```

```
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
24hrs              711092      115209 Kolkata
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
  DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO   TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION           CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
Pune              3A                      2500      12203
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
  DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO   TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION           CLASS                TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
10-OCT-17 10-JUL-17
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME                SOURCE                DESTINATION
-----
  DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO   TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
```

```

-----
TO_STATION          CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO    TRANS_ID  FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION          CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
          12202 MyssExp          Mumbai          Mysore
-----
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO    TRANS_ID  FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION          CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
          1500 Expr
-----
TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----

```

```

-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO  TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION           CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
12-AUG-17 08.05.00.000000 AM

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO  TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION           CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
48hrs          243625      789586 Kolkata

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO  TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION           CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE  TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
Pune          3A          2500          12202

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME

```

```

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO    TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION          CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
10-OCT-17  10-AUG-17

TRAIN_NUMBER NAME          SOURCE          DESTINATION
-----
DISTANCE TYPE
-----
START_TIME
-----
REACH_TIME
-----
TRAVEL_TIME          PNR_NO    TRANS_ID FROM_STATION
-----
TO_STATION          CLASS          TOTAL_TICKET_FARE TRAIN_NUMBER1
-----
D_O_J      D_O_BOOKI
-----
SQL>

```

2. List the train names and the number of sub stations it has.
3. List the stations where all types of trains stop.
4. List the train names that have at least four bookings.

```

SQL> select train.name,count(train_route.train_number2) from train inner join train_route on train_route.train_number2=train_number group by train.name,train.train_number having count(train_route.train_number2)>=1;

NAME          COUNT(TRAIN_ROUTE.TRAIN_NUMBER2)
-----
Ltt           1
Awadh         2
Rajdhani      1
MyssExp       1
GT            3

SQL>

SQL> select train_route.name from train_route inner join train on train.train_number=train_route.train_number2 group by train_route.name having count(type)>=2;

NAME
-----
Lucknow
Rajdhani

SQL>

SQL> select train.name from train inner join ticket on ticket.train_number1=train.train_number group by train.name having count(train.train_number)>=3;

NAME
-----
GT
MyssExp

SQL>

```

5. Create a table cancellation history (Insert values from ticket and passenger table).

6. Create a table for all the train numbers and class available in train_ticket_fare with total seats.

```
SQL> create table cancellation_history as select ticket.train_number1,name,ticket.pnr_no,trans_id,d_o_j from ticket,passenger where ticket.pnr_no=passenger.pnrno1;
Table created.
SQL> select * from cancellation_history;
```

TRAIN_NUMBER1	NAME	PNR_NO	TRANS_ID	D_O_J
12201	ashish	701001		13-SEP-17
12203	adansh	711002	115209	10-OCT-17
12204	bhawin	710011	112561	
12205	akash	729110	116521	05-DEC-17
12202	shashwat	711001	115225	10-AUG-17

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> create table seats as select train_number3,class1 from train_ticket_fare;
Table created.
```

```
SQL> select *from seats order by train_number3;
```

TRAIN_NUMBER3	CLASS1
12201	1A
12202	2A
12203	3A
12204	SL
12205	C

```
SQL>
```

7. Find the station name that has highest number of trains stopping at.

```
SQL> select name,count(name) from train_route group by name having count(name)=(select max(mycount) from (select name,count(name) mycount from train_route group by name));
```

NAME	COUNT(NAME)
Rajdhani	2
Lucknow	2

```
SQL>
```

WEEK-7

1. Write a simple PL/SQL block to. 1. Print the Fibonacci series.

```

SQL> DECLARE
  2 first number:=0;
  3 second number:=1;
  4 third number;
  5 n number:=&n;
  6 i number;
  7 begin
  8 dbms_output.put_line('Fibonacci series');
  9 dbms_output.put_line(first);
 10 dbms_output.put_line(second);
 11 for i in 2..n
 12 loop
 13 third:=first+second;
 14 first:=second;
 15 second:=third;
 16 dbms_output.put_line(third);
 17 end loop;
 18 end;
 19 /
Enter value for n: 4
old 5: n number:=&n;
new 5: n number:=4;
Fibonacci series
0
1
1
2
3

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
SQL>

```

2. Print the factorial of a given number.

```

SQL> set serveroutput on;
SQL> declare
  2 n number;
  3 fac number:=1;
  4 i number;
  5 begin
  6 n:=&n;
  7 for i in 1..n
  8 loop
  9 fac:=fac*i;
 10 end loop;
 11 dbms_output.put_line('factorial='||fac);
 12 end;
 13 /
Enter value for n: 6
old 6: n:=&n;
new 6: n:=6;
factorial=720

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

3. Print 'NOT confirmed' based on the reservation status, of a particular passenger.

```
D:\app\Administrator\product\11.1.0\client_1\bin\sqplus.exe
2  n number(6);
3  p passenger%rowtype;
4  begin
5  n:=&n;
6  select * into p from passenger where pnrno1=n;
7  if p.reservation_status='wait' then
8  dbms_output.put_line('CNF');
9  else
10 dbms_output.put_line('not CNF');
11 end if;
12 end;
13 /
Enter value for n: 729110
old   5: n:=&n;
new   5: n:=729110;
not CNF

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL>
```

4. Print the total seats available for a particular train and for a particular class.

2. Write a cursor for the following.

1. Retrieve the passenger details for “x” train number and given journey date.

```

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL> DECLARE
  2  TRAIN NUMBER;
  3  JDT DATE;
  4  CURSOR PAS_CUR IS
  5  SELECT NAME,AGE FROM PASSENGER WHERE PNRNO IN(SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET WHERE
  6  TRAIN_NUMBER='&TRAIN' AND DATE_OF_JOURNAY='&JDT');
  7  BEGIN
  8
  9  OPEN PAS_CUR;
 10  LOOP
 11    FETCH PAS_CUR INTO PAS_REC;
 12    EXIT WHEN PAS_CUR%NOTFOUND;
 13    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(PAS_REC.NAME||' '||PAS_REC.AGE);
 14  END LOOP;
 15  END;
 16  /
Enter value for train: 12245
Enter value for jdt: 12-JUL-17
old 5: SELECT NAME,AGE FROM PASSENGER WHERE PNRNO IN(SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET
WHERE TRAIN_NUMBER='&TRAIN' AND DATE_OF_JOURNAY='&JDT');
new 5: SELECT NAME,AGE FROM PASSENGER WHERE PNRNO IN(SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET
WHERE TRAIN_NUMBER='12245' AND DATE_OF_JOURNAY='12-JUL-17');

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

2. Display the train name (once) and the substation names.

```

SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL> DECLARE
  2  SOURCE VARCHAR(10);
  3  DEST VARCHAR(10);
  4  CURSOR PAS_CUR IS
  5  SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET WHERE FROM_STATION='&SOURCE'AND TO_STATION='DES
  6  T';
  7  BEGIN
  8  OPEN PAS_CUR;
  9  LOOP
 10    FETCH PAS_CUR INTO PAS_REC;
 11    EXIT WHEN PAS_CUR%NOTFOUND;
 12    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(PAS_REC.PNRNO);
 13  END LOOP;
 14  CLOSE PAS_CUR;
 15  END;
 16  /
Enter value for source: MUGS
old 5: SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET WHERE FROM_STATION='&SOURCE'AND TO_STAT
ION='DEST';
new 5: SELECT PNRNO FROM TICKET WHERE FROM_STATION='MUGS'AND TO_STATION
='DEST';

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

3. Display the fare details of a particular train (use basic exceptions)

4. Write a cursor to update the reservation status of the passengers (generate seat number, if seats have reached maximum, put waiting list number(30% of total seats), if waiting list number reaches maximum, put PQWL (10%of total seats), RAC-20%)

```
SQL> SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
SQL> DECLARE
2  CURSOR SEAT IS
3  SELECT TRAIN_NUMBER,CLASS,SEAT FROM TRAIN_CLASS WHERE CLASS='AC1';
4  SEAT_REC SEAT%ROWTYPE;
5  BEGIN
6  OPEN SEAT;
7  LOOP
8      FETCH SEAT INTO SEAT_REC;
9      EXIT WHEN SEAT%NOTFOUND;
10     DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('TRAIN_NUMBER:'||SEAT_REC.TRAIN_NUMBER||' '||'CLASS:'||
11     SEAT_REC.CLASS||'TOTALSEAT:'||SEAT_REC.SEAT);
12  END LOOP;
13  END;
13  /
TRAIN_NUMBER:12245 CLASS:AC1      TOTALSEAT:B213
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

ALTERNATE QUERIES

WEEK 4

1. Find the passengers whose date of journey is one month from today.

```
select * from ticket where DOJ=to_date((select add_months(sysdate,1) from dual));
```

2. Print the train names in upper case.

```
select upper(name) from trains;
```

3. Print the passenger names with left padding character.

```
select lpad(name,20,'_') from train;
```

4. Print station code replacing 'K' with 'M'.

```
select station_code,name, translate(station_code,'K','M') from train_route;
```

5. Translate all the SL in class column (Train_fare) to CC and display.

```
select class, translate(class,'SL','CC') from train_ticket_fare;
```

6. Display the fare details of all trains, if any value is ZERO, print as NULL value.

```
select pnrno, transactionid, doj, decode(total_ticket_fare,'0','NULL',total_ticket_fare) as Total_time from ticket;
```

7. Display the pnrno and transaction id, if transaction id is null, print 'not generated'

```
select pnrno, decode(transactionid,NULL,'Not generated',transactionid) as transactionid from ticket;
```

8. Print the date_of_journey in the format '27th November 2010'.

```
select (to_char(doj,'DDTH MONTH YYYY')) as date_of_journey from ticket;
```

9. Find the maximum fare (total fare).

```
select max(total_ticket_fare) from ticket;
```

10. Find the average age of passengers in one ticket.

```
select avg(age) from passenger_details where pnrno=30004;
```

11. Find the maximum length of station name available in the database.

```
select name from train_route where length(name)=(select max(length(name)) from train_route);
```

12. Print the fare amount of the passengers as rounded value.

```
select pnrno,round(total_ticket_fare) from ticket;
```

13. Add the column halt time to train route.

```
alter table train_route add (halt_time number(4,2));
```

14. Update values to it from arrival time and depart time.

```
update train_route set halt_time= to_number(depart_time)-to_number(arrival_time);
```

15. Update values to arrival time and depart time using conversion functions.

```
update train_route set Arrival_time = '10-AUG-17, 06:00:00 PM', Depart_time = '10-AUG-17,06:05:00 PM' where train_number=10001;
```

16. Display the arrival time, depart time in the format HH:MI (24 hours and minutes).

```
select to_char(arrival_time, 'HH:MM') from train_route;
```

QUES 5

SET OPERATION

1. Find the train numbers for which reservation have not yet been made.

```
select train_number from trains
minus
select train_number from ticket;
```

2. Find the train names that do not have a first AC class coach.

```
select name from trains where train_number in <select train_number from train_ticket_fare where class not
like<'%A%'>>;
```

3. Print all the PNR nos available in the database.

```
select distinct(pnrno) from passenger_details
union all
select distinct(pnrno) from ticket;
```

4. Find passenger names who have booked to 'Pune'.

```
SQL> select name from passenger_details, ticket where (passenger_details.pnrno=ticket.pnrno and
ticket.to_station='Pune');
```

USE NESTED QUERY

1. Find the train names that stop in 'Katpadi'.

SQL> select trains.name from trains, train_route where train_route.name='Katpadi' and train_route.train_no=trains.train_number;

2. Find the train names that are superfast and the service tax is zero.

select name from trains where train_number=(select train_no from train_ticket_fare where service_tax=0);

3. Find the Passenger name who have booked for the train that starts from 'chennai'.

select name from passenger_details where pnrno in (select pnrno from ticket where from_station='Chennai');

4. Find the trains names that have all the AC coaches and the base fare is less than 3000 for each case.

select name from trains where train_number in <select train_number from train_ticket_fare where class like '%A' and base_fare<3000>;

USE JOIN QUERY

1. Find the train names that stop in 'Chennai'.

Select name from trains join ticket on trains.train_number=ticket.train_number where ticket.to_station='Chennai';

2. Find the train names that are superfast and the service tax is zero.

Select name from trains join train_ticket_fare on trains.train_number = train_ticket_fare.train_no where train_ticket_fare.service_tax=0 and trains.type="Superfast";

3. Find the Passenger name (and train name) who have booked the train that starts from Chennai.

Select name from passenger_details join ticket on passenger_details.pnrno=ticket.pnrno;

4. Display the train names , each type of class and the total fare for each type of class.

Select tr.name ,tr.class, fare.base_fare from trains tr, train_ticket_fare fare where tr.train_number=fare.train_number;

5. Display all the train details and the ticket details(if booked any).

6. Create a sequence to provide values for the PNR no.

Select t.pnrno, p.pnrno from trains t, passenger_details p where t.pnrno=p.pnrno;

7. Write a query for all full outer join using any of the tables above

Select * from trains t, ticket ti where t.train_number= ti.train_number;

QUES 6

Use co-related Query

1. Find the train names for which ten ticket have been reserved.

select name from trains where train_number in (select train_number from trains intersect select train_number from train where train_number in (select pnrno from ticket group by pnrno having count(*) >10));

2. Find the trains that have more then ten substations.

select name from train t where train_number in (select train_number from ticket ti where t.train_number= ti.train_number and ti.sub_station>10);

3. Find the passengers who do not pass through 'Mettupalam'.

select name from passenger_details p where pnrno in(select pnrno from ticket t where exists (select 1 from train_route r where t.train_number=r.train_number and q.route_no in ('1','4')));

4. Find passenger who have booked for super fast trains.

select name from passenger_details where pnrno in (select pnrno from passenger_details intersect select pnrno from ticket where train_number in(select train_number from ticket intersect select train_number from train_ticket_fare where superfast_charge is NOT NULL));

Complex queries

1. Take the start station code and end station code and display the train details.

select t.train_number, t.name, q.from_station, q.in_station from train t left outer join ticket q on t.train_number=q.train_number;

2. List the train names and the number of sub stations it has..

select t.name , q.sub_station from trains t left outer join train_route q on t.train_number=q.train_no;

3. List the stations where all types of trains stop.

select distinct (q.to_station) from train t right outer join ticket q on t.train_number=q.train_number;

4. List the train names that has atleast four bookings.

```
select t.name from trains t where t.train_number in (select train_number from ticket q where q.pnrno in(select pnrno from passenger_details p where p.reservation_status='CNF'));
```

5. Create a table cancellation history(inset values from ticket and passenger table).

```
Create table cancellation_history(  
DOC date,pnrno number(5));
```

6. Create a table for all the train numbers and class available in train_ticket_fare total seats.

7. Find the station name that has the largest number of trains stopping at.

```
Select to_station, count(*) as num from ticket GROUP BY to_station having count(*)=(select max(num) from (select to_station ,count(*) as num from ticket group by to_station));
```


