## Module End Lab Exam  Database Technologies

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| **Course Name:** | PG – DAC | **Batch :** | Aug 25 |
| **Module Name:** | Database Technologies | **Date:** | 13/09/2025 |
| **Max. Marks:** | 40 | **Duration** | 2:00 Hours |

### Instructions :

1. Create new File by the name DBT_12_digit_PRN in your home directory.
2. After evaluation first compress/zip your folder (named DBT_<12 digit PRN>) and upload it on EMIS.

**Question**

**Solve the Queries using above tables.**

1. List all passengers along with the train name they booked.(use join)
2. Display passenger names and train names for all bookings done on '2023-09-01'.(use join)
3. List the names of passengers who booked tickets on trains going to Mumbai.
   (Hint: Use a subquery to find TrainIDs where Destination = 'Mumbai'.)
4. Show the first 3 letters of each train name.
5. Display the names of passengers who are under 30 years old or those who have booked a ticket on TrainID = 103.
6. List passengers whose name starts with 'A' or 'P'.
7. Count total bookings for each train.

   eg.
   ```
   +------------+--------------------+
   | TrainID  | TotalBookings |
   +------------+--------------------+
   |   101    |     2       |
   ```

8. Show the latest booking (most recent date) and the passenger(s) who made it.(use Subquery+join)

**PL/SQL**

**Q1.** Write a SQL query to call the stored procedure **GetOldestPassenger** to retrieve the oldest passenger in the system. The results should be stored in the table **OldestPassengerReport**, which contains the following columns:

( Id, PassengerID,Name ,Age)

**Q2.** Write a SQL query to call the stored procedure **GenerateAgeCategoryReport** to classify all passengers   in the system into age categories:

   **"Child" (<18) | "Adult" (18–59) | "Senior" (60+)**

The results should be stored in the table **AgeCategoryReport**, which contains the following columns:

(Id,PassengerID ,Name,Age ,Category)

| Sr. No. | Points to cover | Max Marks |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SQL Queries(1 to 8) | 16 |
| 2 | PL/SQL -1 | 12 |
| 3 | PL/SQL -2 | 12 |
| | Total :- | 40 |