

BAN 610 Problem set 2 - SQL

Edit your submission in this word document, attaching the screenshots of the codes used for each question. Include narrative descriptions, outputs screenshot, or short answers when requested.

Task 1

Use the frequent flyer database.

List all flights (Flight_no) for those that leaves HOU or SFO

```
84  -- Task 1 Use the frequent flyer database.
85  -- List all flights (Flight_no) for those that leaves HOU or SFO
86  select
87      distinct Flight_no
88  from flight
89  where Flight_Origin = 'HOU' or 'SFO';
```



Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Flight_no			
▶	UA5466			
	UA6456			

Task 2

Use the frequent flyer database.

Generate a list of all information about the frequently flyer whose **first name** starts with “D”.

```
92  -- Task 2 Use the frequent flyer database.
93  -- Generate a list of all information about the frequently flyer whose first name starts with "D".
94
95  • select
96      distinct *
97  from flyer
98  where regexp_like(Flyer_Name, '.+', D.);
99
100
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 			
	Frequent_Flyer_ID	Flyer_Name	Address
▶	3200199	Wade, D.	Miami, FL
	3921239	Rose, D.	Chicago, IL
	4500891	Howard, D.	Orlando, FL

Task 3

Use the frequent flyer database.

Generate a list of all flight operators, along with the number of flights of each operator, and its average miles per flight. Order the output by the average miles per flight in descending order.

```
101      -- Task 3 Use the frequent flyer database.
102      -- Generate a list of all flight operators, along with the number of flight
103      -- Order the output by the average miles per flight in descending order.
104  •  select
105          distinct Flight_operator,
106          count(distinct Flight_no) as num_flights,
107          avg(Miles_per_flight) as avg_miles_per_flight
108  from flight
109  group by Flight_operator
110  order by avg_miles_per_flight desc;
```



Result Grid			
		Filter Rows:	
		Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Flight_operator	num_flights	avg_miles_per_flight
▶	US Airways	2	690.0000
	United	6	617.8333
	Continental	2	445.5000

Task 4

Use the frequent flyer database.

For each Flight_operator, calculate the number of trips commissioned by it with a fare greater than \$300.

```
113      -- Task 4 Use the frequent flyer database.
114      -- For each Flight_operator, calculate the number of trips commiss
115  • with trip_flight as (
116      select
117          f.Flight_operator,
118          f.Flight_no,
119          t.Flight_fare
120      from flight f
121      inner join trip t
122      on f.Flight_no = t.Flight_no
123  )
124  select
125      distinct Flight_operator,
126      count(Flight_no) as fare_greater_300
127  from trip_flight
128  where Flight_fare > 300
129  group by Flight_operator;
130
```

Result Grid		
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 		
	Flight_operator	fare_greater_300
▶	United	8
	Continental	2
	US Airways	2

Task 5

Use the frequent flyer database.

List the names of the flyers who ever went to Atlanta

```
146         f.Flight_Origin,  
147         f.Flight_Destination,  
148         f.Miles_per_flight  
149     from flyer p  
150     join trip t  
151     on p.Frequent_Flyer_ID = t.Frequent_Flyer_ID  
152     left join flight f  
153     on t.Flight_no = f.Flight_no  
154 )  
155  
156 select Flyer_Name  
157 from (  
158     select  
159         distinct Flyer_Name,  
160         count(Flight_Destination) as ATL_trips  
161     from full_table  
162     where Flight_Destination = 'ATL'  
163     group by Flyer_Name  
164     having ATL_trips >= 1) tbl;  
165  
166
```

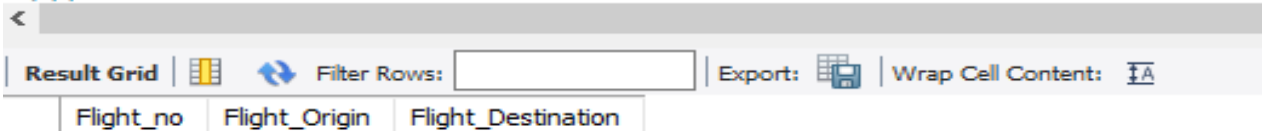
Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Contents:
	Flyer_Name			
►	Wade, D.			
	Yao, M.			

Task 6

Use the frequent flyer database.

Identify all the possible round trips from the flight table (e.g., there is an A to B trip and a B to A trip available). List the Flight_no, the origin, and the destination. Your result should look like the following:

```
166
167
168      -- Task 6 Use the frequent flyer database.
169      -- Identify all the possible round trips from the flight table (e
170      -- List the Flight_no, the origin, and the destination.
171 •    select distinct * from
172      (select
173          t1.Flight_no, t1.Flight_Origin, t1.Flight_Destination
174      from flight t1, flight t2
175      where t1.Flight_Origin = t2.Flight_Destination
176      and t1.Flight_Destination = t2.Flight_Origin) tbl;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top part displays a SQL query with line numbers 166 to 177. The query is a SQL query to find round trips. The bottom part shows the 'Result Grid' with columns 'Flight_no', 'Flight_Origin', and 'Flight_Destination'. The 'Filter Rows' field is empty. The 'Export' button is visible. The 'Wrap Cell Content' button is also visible.

Flight_no	Flight_Origin	Flight_Destination
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Task 7

Use the frequent flyer database.

What is the most visited flight destination?

In case of a tie, list all of them.

```
180 -- Task 7 Use the frequent flyer database.
181 -- What is the most visited flight destination?
182 -- In case of a tie, list all of them
183 • select Frequent_Dest
184 from
185 (select
186     Flight_Destination as Frequent_Dest,
187     dense_rank() over(order by count(Flight_Destination) desc) as rnk
188 from flight
189 group by Flight_Destination
190 ) tbl_rnk
191 where tbl_rnk.rnk = 1;
192
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Frequent_Dest			
▶	LAX			
	PDX			

Task 8

Use the book loan database.

Extract the most popular author in the university (borrowed the most often by students)

In case of a tie, list all of them.

```
91      -- Task 8 Use the book loan database.
92      -- Extract the most popular author in the university (borrowed the most often by students)
93      -- In case of a tie, list all of them.
94      with library_summary as (
95          select
96              b.Book_ISBN,
97              b.Book_Title,
98              b.Book_First_Author,
99              c.Book_Call_No
100         from book b inner join copy c
101         on b.Book_ISBN = c.Book_ISBN
102         inner join loan l
103         on c.Book_Call_No = l.Book_Call_No
104     )
105
106     select Most_Pop_Authors
107     from
108     (select
109         distinct Book_First_Author as Most_Pop_Authors,
110         dense_rank() over(order by count(Book_Call_no) desc) as rnk
111     from library_summary
112     group by Book_First_Author) auth_rank
113     where auth_rank.rnk = 1;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	Most_Pop_Authors			
▶	Nigel, T.			
	Sato, F.			



Result 7 ×

Task 9

Use the book loan database.

Use the loan table, for each student, calculate the total payment due for all books he/she borrowed. Assume that the university charges \$0.1 per book per day for book loans.

```
116 -- Task 9 Use the book loan database.
117 -- Use the loan table, for each student, calculate the total payment due for all books he/she borrowed
118 -- Assume that the university charges $0.1 per book per day for book loans.
119 with student_loan as (
120     select
121         s.Stu_ID,
122         s.Stu_Name,
123         s.Stu_Dep,
124         l.Borrow_Date,
125         l.Due_Date,
126         l.Return_Date
127     from student s inner join loan l
128     on s.Stu_ID = l.Stu_ID
129 )
130
131 select
132     distinct Stu_ID,
133     sum(datediff(Borrow_Date, Return_Date)) * .10 as payment_due
134 from student_loan
135 group by Stu_ID
136 having payment_due > 0
137 order by payment_due desc;
```

Result Grid		
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>		
Export:  Wrap Cell Content: 		
Stu_ID	payment_due	
9123	8191.70	
9251	8182.00	
9323	4108.80	
9118	4095.60	
9331	4092.50	