

DATA 604 FINAL PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

NYC 2013 Flights Analysis

TEAM 1

Harshini Akkapally-RK84133

Soumya Kasireddy-GH35538

Showri Niharika Yeruva-VI29257

INDEX

S.No	Content	Page
1	Abstract	3
2	Introduction to Database System	3
3	Objectives	4
4	ER-Diagram	4
5	Process and tools used	5
6	AWS	5
7	SQL Queries	10
8	Data Visualization Using Tableau	19
9	Conclusion	29

ABSTRACT

New York is the busiest city in North America, with passengers flying to numerous destinations practically all year. Though the city has three major airports, Kennedy International Airport (JFK), Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR) and LaGuardia Airport (LGA), it is hard to manage the flights from this city because of the huge crowd. LGA is much closer to the city and handles smaller aircraft on shorter routes. JFK and EWR can handle larger aircraft and are better set up for large numbers of passengers, international arrivals, and transfers. But still, millions of travelers are affected by flight delays most often in New York city causing them to miss important meetings or miss connections and spend additional time away from home. Flight data analysis can help passengers to plan their travel and save time by avoiding delays. The analysis can also help to determine the average number of flights travelling to a city or to find the carrier with the best and worst on time records.

INTRODUCTION TO DATABASE SYSTEM

In this project, we would like to propose a database system that will create an easier and faster analysis method of NYC Flights. This database system consists of four different tables focusing on the different types of flights that fly from NYC from different airports. From tables that reviews the flights characteristics of the NYC the system will allow us to quickly come up with analytics of the delays and on-time records of the flights. Our project is focused on flights data; thus, we performed visualization and examined it using tableau.

DATASET:

SOURCE:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/mguner/teaching/main/datasets/nyc_flights/nyc_flights.csv

- The dataset has nyc_flights.csv file containing the NYC flights data in 2013.
- It has an approximate of 336,776 flights in total.
- It has the detailed information of flights origin, destination, carriers.

Key Columns in the Flights Data Set:

- year, month, day : Date of departure.
- dep_time , arr_time : Actual departure and arrival times (format HHMM or HMM)
- sched_dep_time , sched_arr_time : Scheduled departure and arrival times (format HHMM or HMM)
- dep_delay , arr_delay : Departure and arrival delays, in minutes. Negative times represent early departures/arrivals.
- carrier : Two letter carrier abbreviation.
- Flight : Flight number
- Tailnum : Identification number of an aircraft painted on its tail
- Origin , dest : Origin and destination.
- air_time : Amount of time spent in the air, in minutes.

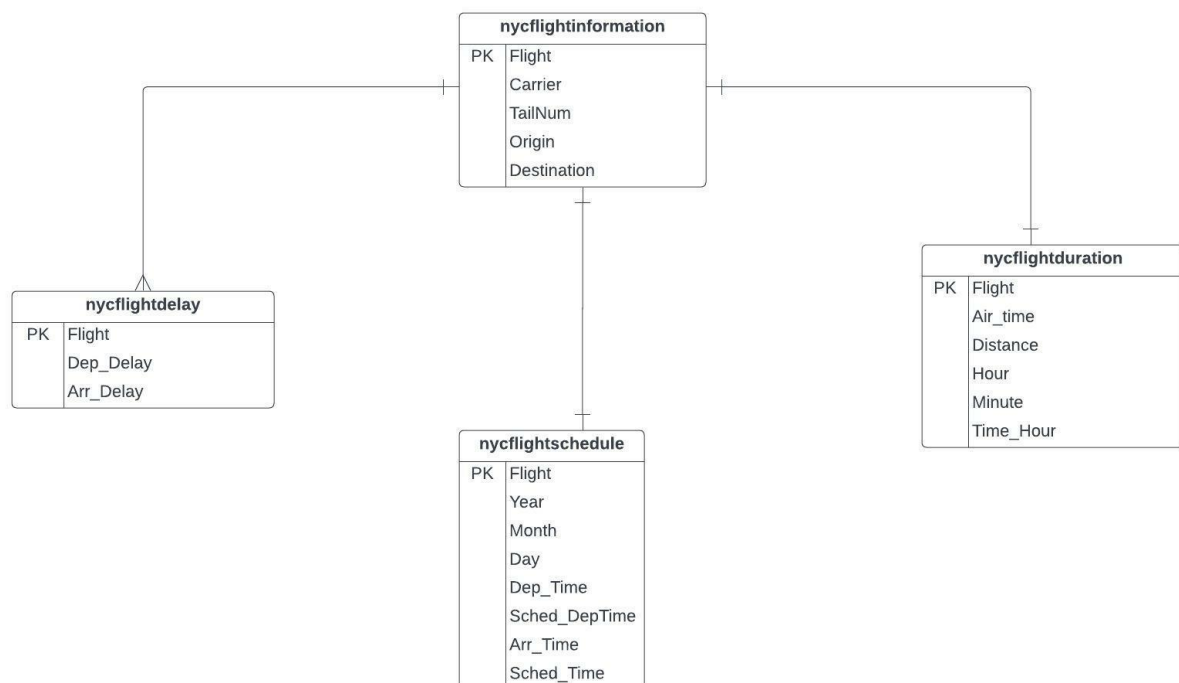
- Distance : Distance between airports, in miles.
- hour, minute : Time of scheduled departure broken into hour and minutes.
- time_hour : Scheduled date and hour of the flight as a POSIXct date

OBJECTIVES:

Our project involves the below objectives below:

- Flights that travel from certain origin / destination
- Flights that are operated by specific carriers
- Arrival or Departure delays of flights from different origin and destination
- Flights with shortest and longest duration
- Flights having arrival delay or departure delay more than certain time (2 hours)
- Which flights have worst on-time records from lowest to highest
- Flights availability in specific month to specific Destination

ER DIAGRAM:



PROCESS AND TOOLS USED:

AWS S3 Bucket: To load the flights_data.csv file loaded in the cloud storage and to store all the output files in the cloud

AWS RDS: To host the SQL Server

AWS Glue: To access the data and create table definitions

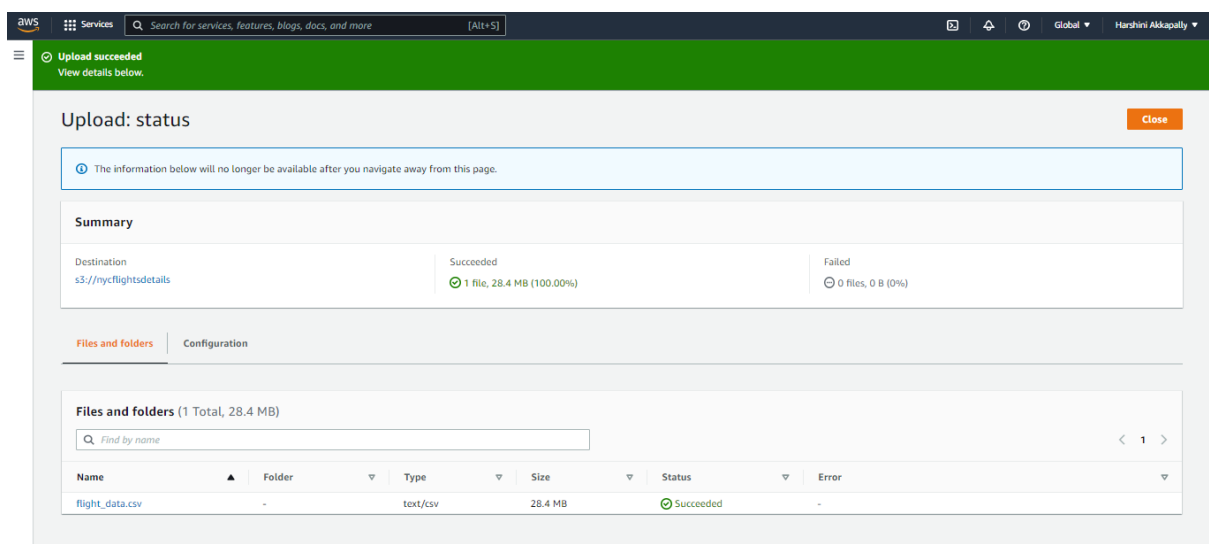
AWS Athena: To analyze data in Amazon S3 using standard SQL

Tableau: For Visualization and Analysis

AWS:

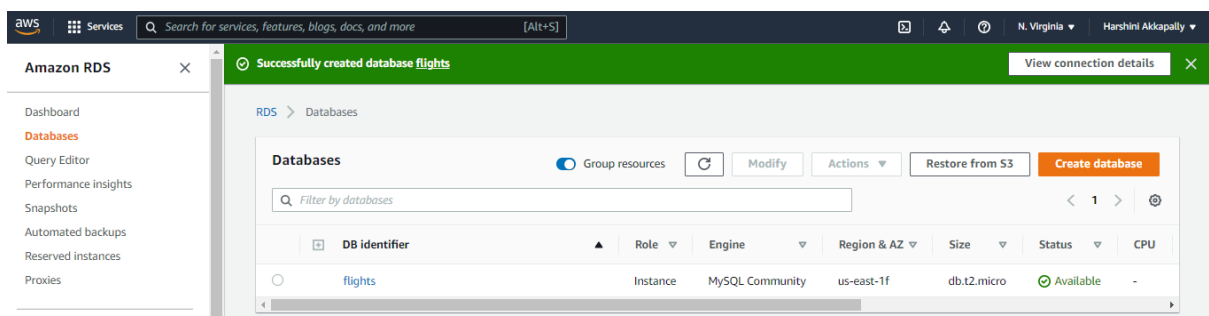
AWS S3 (Simple Storage Structure):

Created a S3 Bucket for uploading the flights_data.csv



AWS RDS:

Created a database in AWS RDS



AWS Glue:

Created a Database in AWS Glue

AWS Glue

Data catalog

Databases

Tables

Connections

Crawlers

Classifiers

Schema registries

Schemas

Databases A database is a set of associated table definitions, organized into a logical group.

[Add database](#) [View tables](#) [Action](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflights	

Created a role 'glue-s3' in IAM (Identity and Access Management)

Provided Access to S3, RDS and AWS Glue

Identity and Access Management (IAM)

[Search IAM](#)

Dashboard

Access management

User groups

Users

Roles

Policies

Identity providers

Account settings

Access reports

Access analyzer

Archive rules

Analizers

Settings

Credential report

Organization activity

Service control policies (SCPs)

glue-s3

Allows Glue to call AWS services on your behalf.

[Delete](#) [Edit](#)

Summary

Creation date
April 30, 2022, 08:06 (UTC-04:00)

Last activity
1 hour ago

ARN
arn:aws:iam::755653131181:role/glue-s3

Maximum session duration
1 hour

Permissions **Trust relationships** **Tags** **Access Advisor** **Revoke sessions**

Permissions policies (3)

You can attach up to 10 managed policies.

[Filter policies by property or policy name and press enter](#)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy name	Type	Description
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonRDSFullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to Amazon RDS via the AWS Manage...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AmazonS3FullAccess	AWS managed	Provides full access to all buckets via the AWS Manage...
<input type="checkbox"/>	AWSGlueServiceRole	AWS managed	Policy for AWS Glue service role which allows access to relate...

Created Crawlers

AWS Glue

Data catalog

Databases

Tables

Connections

Crawlers

Classifiers

Schema registries

Schemas

Settings

ETL

AWS Glue Studio

Jobs

Jobs (legacy)

ML Transforms

Blueprints

Workflows

Triggers

Dev endpoints

Notebooks

Interactive Session

Security

Security configurations

Crawlers A crawler connects to a data store, progresses through a prioritized list of classifiers to determine the schema for your data, and then creates metadata tables in your data catalog.

[Add crawler](#) [Run crawler](#) [Action](#)

[Filter by tags and attributes](#)

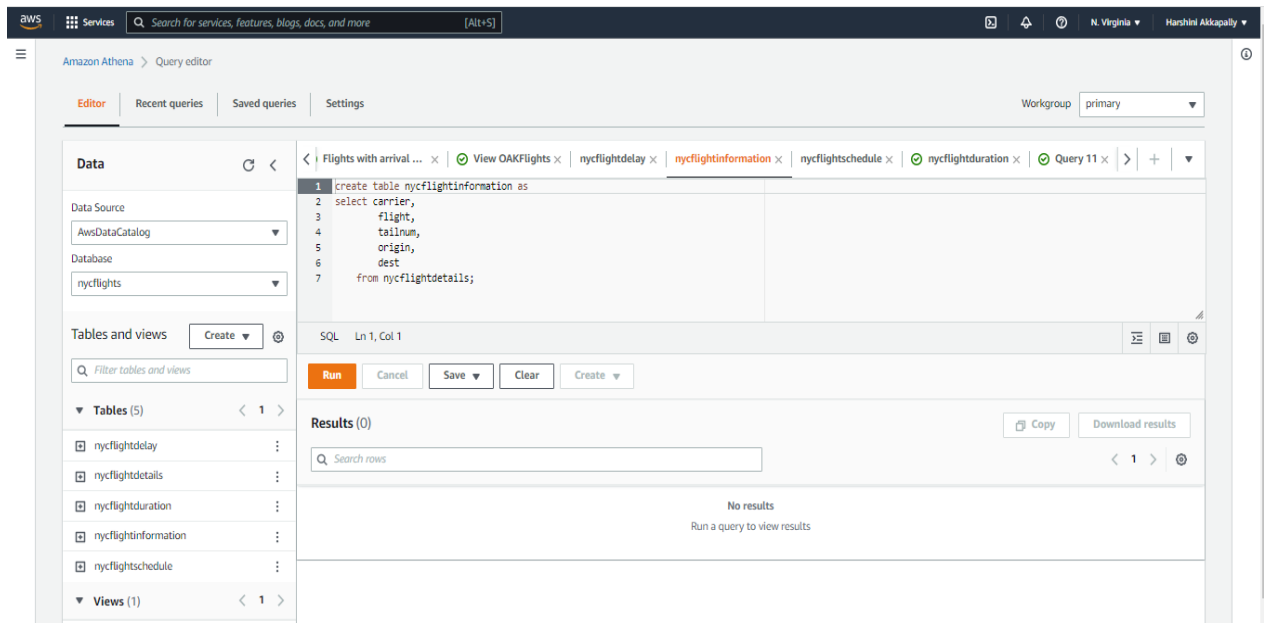
Showing: 1 - 5

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Schedule	Status	Logs	Last runtime	Median runtime	Tables updated	Tables added
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflightdelay-crawler		Ready	Logs	56 secs	56 secs	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflightdetails-crawler		Ready	Logs	50 secs	50 secs	0	1
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflightduration-crawler		Ready	Logs	1 min	1 min	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflightinformation-crawler		Ready	Logs	48 secs	48 secs	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/>	nycflightschedule-crawler		Ready	Logs	45 secs	45 secs	1	0

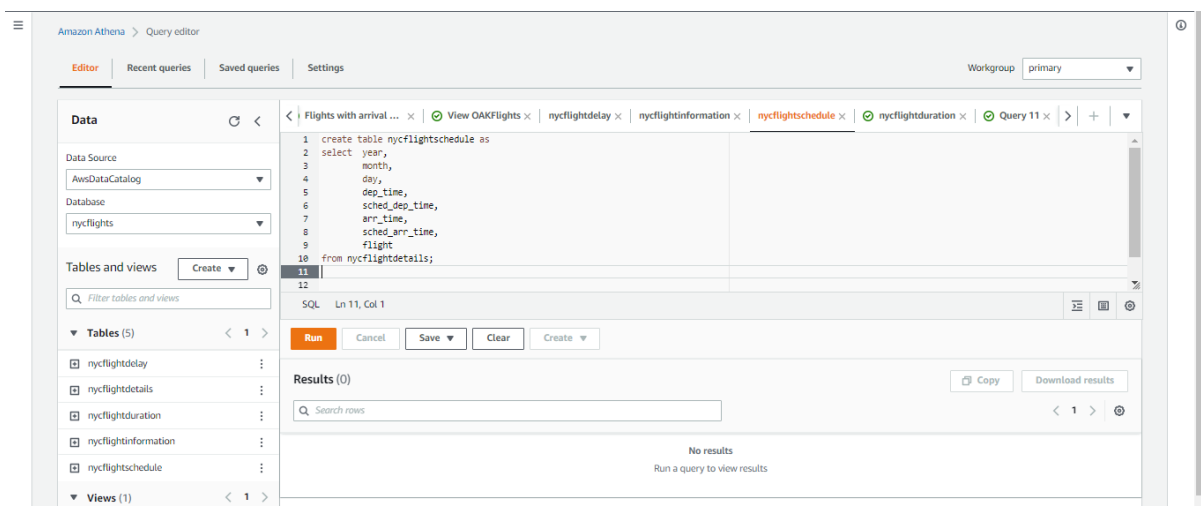
AWS Athena:

Created Tables through Athena

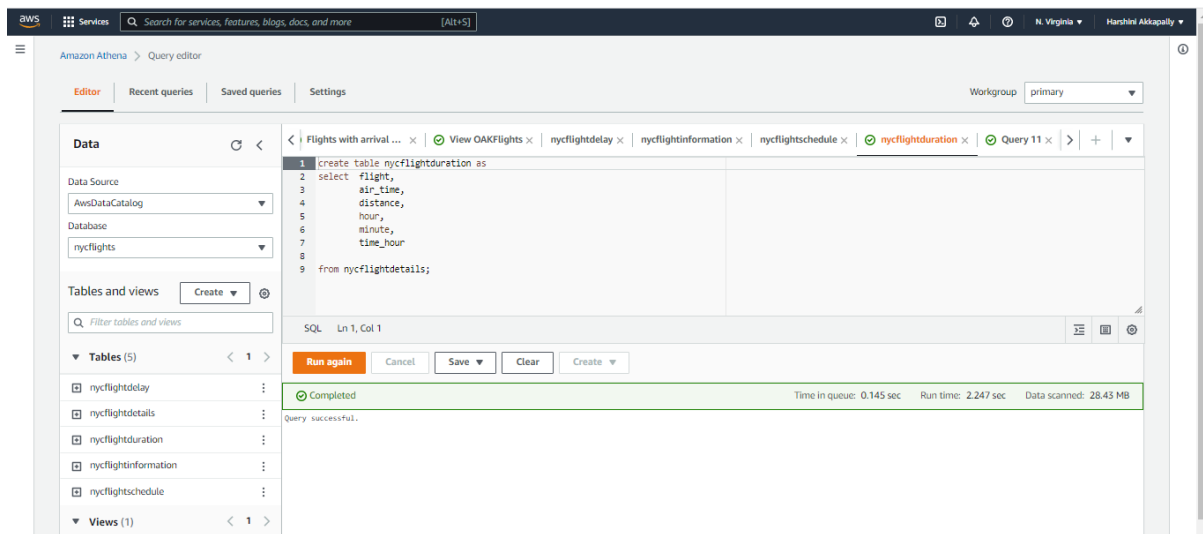
create table nycflightinformation as select carrier, flight, tailnum, origin, dest from nycflightdetails;



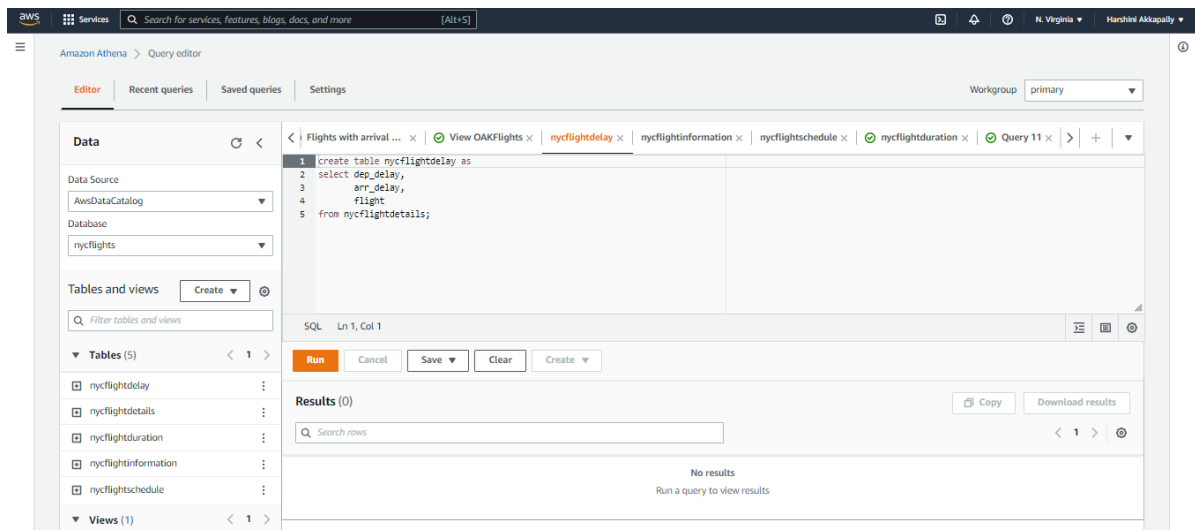
Create table nycflightschedule as select year, month, day, dep_time, sched_dep_time, arr_time, sched_arr_time, flight from nycflightdetails;



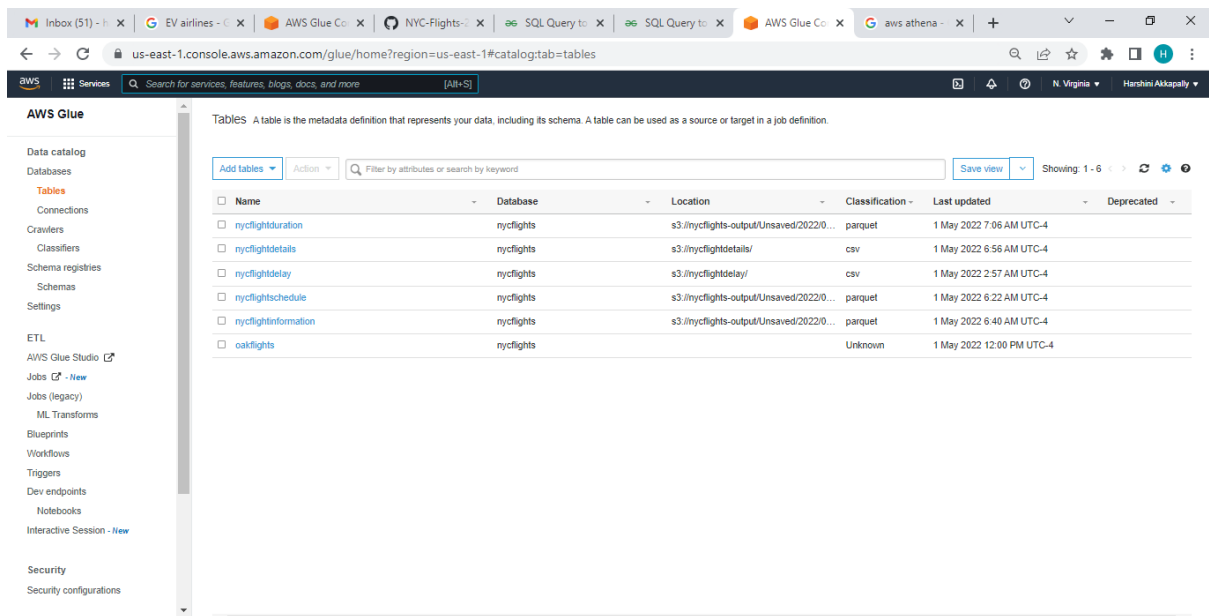
create table nycflightduration as select flight, air_time, distance, hour, minute, time_hour from nycflightdetails;



create table nycflightdelay as select dep_delay, arr_delay, flight from nycflightdetails;



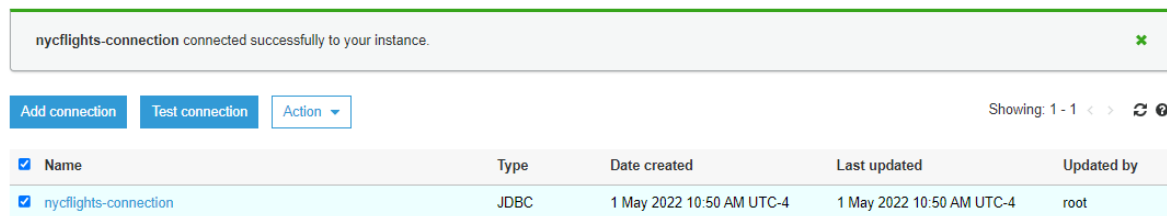
Tables which were Created after running Crawlers:



The screenshot shows the AWS Glue console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Data catalog, Databases, Tables, Connections, Crawlers, Classifiers, Schema registries, Schemas, Settings, ETL, AWS Glue Studio, Jobs, Jobs (legacy), ML Transforms, Blueprints, Workflows, Triggers, Dev endpoints, Notebooks, Interactive Session, Security, and Security configurations. The main content area is titled 'Tables' and includes a description: 'A table is the metadata definition that represents your data, including its schema. A table can be used as a source or target in a job definition.' Below this is a table listing the tables created by crawlers.

Name	Database	Location	Classification	Last updated	Deprecated
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightduration	nycflights	s3://nycflights-output/Unsaved/2022/0...	parquet	1 May 2022 7:06 AM UTC-4	
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightdetails	nycflights	s3://nycflightdetails/	csv	1 May 2022 6:56 AM UTC-4	
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightdelay	nycflights	s3://nycflightdelay/	csv	1 May 2022 2:57 AM UTC-4	
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightschedule	nycflights	s3://nycflights-output/Unsaved/2022/0...	parquet	1 May 2022 6:22 AM UTC-4	
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightinformation	nycflights	s3://nycflights-output/Unsaved/2022/0...	parquet	1 May 2022 6:40 AM UTC-4	
<input type="checkbox"/> oakflights	nycflights		Unknown	1 May 2022 12:00 PM UTC-4	

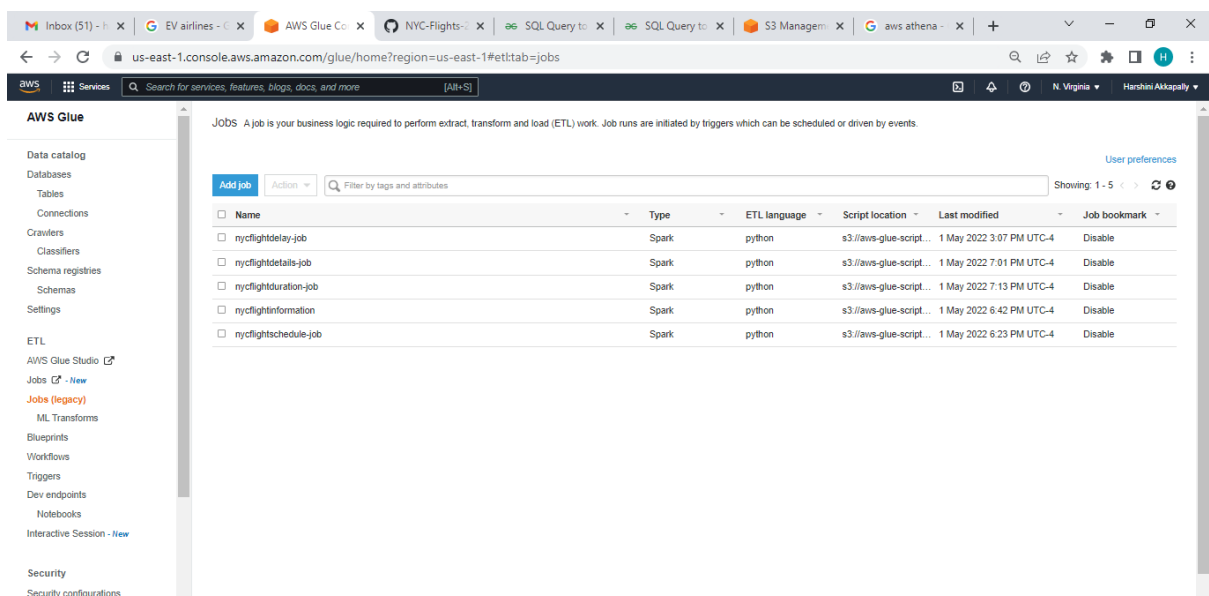
Created a Connection:



The screenshot shows a success message: 'nycflights-connection connected successfully to your instance.' Below this is a table listing the connections.

Name	Type	Date created	Last updated	Updated by
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nycflights-connection	JDBC	1 May 2022 10:50 AM UTC-4	1 May 2022 10:50 AM UTC-4	root

Created Jobs in ETL:



The screenshot shows the AWS Glue console interface with the 'Jobs' tab selected. The main content area is titled 'JOBS' and includes a description: 'A job is your business logic required to perform extract, transform and load (ETL) work. Job runs are initiated by triggers which can be scheduled or driven by events.' Below this is a table listing the ETL jobs.

Name	Type	ETL language	Script location	Last modified	Job bookmark
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightdelay-job	Spark	python	s3://aws-glue-script...	1 May 2022 3:07 PM UTC-4	Disable
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightdetails-job	Spark	python	s3://aws-glue-script...	1 May 2022 7:01 PM UTC-4	Disable
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightduration-job	Spark	python	s3://aws-glue-script...	1 May 2022 7:13 PM UTC-4	Disable
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightinformation	Spark	python	s3://aws-glue-script...	1 May 2022 6:42 PM UTC-4	Disable
<input type="checkbox"/> nycflightschedule-job	Spark	python	s3://aws-glue-script...	1 May 2022 6:23 PM UTC-4	Disable

SQL QUERIES:

select Distinct flight as flight_no from nycflightdetails;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' pane displays a tree view of the 'nycflights' database, including tables like 'nycflightdelay', 'nycflightdetails', 'nycflightduration', 'nycflightinformation', and 'nycflightschedule'. The 'Table: nycflightinformation' is selected, showing its columns: carrier (text), flight (int), tailnum (text), origin (text), and dest (text). The main editor window, titled 'Sql-flights', contains a list of SQL queries. The fourth query is highlighted: 'select Distinct flight as flight_no from nycflightdetails;'. Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of this query, displaying a list of flight numbers: 1545, 1714, 1141, 725, 461, 1696, 507, 5708, 79, 301, 49, and 71. The interface also includes a toolbar with various icons and a 'Read Only' status indicator.

select count(*) from nycflightdetails;

The screenshot shows the same SQL IDE interface. The fourth query in the editor is now 'select count(*) from nycflightdetails;'. The 'Result Grid' shows the output of this query, which is a single row with the value '336776'. The interface elements, including the schema pane and toolbar, are consistent with the previous screenshot.

-- Flight details from origin LGA to Destination MSY

select flight, tailnum, carrier, origin, dest from nycflightdetails where
origin = 'LGA' AND dest='MSY';

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

- Tables
 - nycflightdelay
 - nycflightdetails
 - nycflightduration
 - nycflightinformation
 - nycflightschedule
- Views
 - OAKFlights
 - Month
 - Total Flights
- Stored Procedures
- Functions

Administration Schemas

Information

Table: nycflightdetails

Columns:

year	bigint
month	bigint
day	bigint
dep_time	text
sched_dep_time	text
dep_delay	bigint
arr_time	text
sched_arr_time	text
arr_delay	bigint
carrier	text
flight	bigint

Sql-flights*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

43
44 • select count(*) from nycflightdetails;
45
46 -- Flight details from origin LGA to Destination MSY
47 • select flight, tailnum, carrier, origin, dest from nycflightdetails where
48   origin = 'LGA' AND dest='MSY';
49

```

Result Grid

flight	tailnum	carrier	origin	dest
1715	N342NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1445	N339NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1705	N323NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1715	N339NB	DL	LGA	MSY
2006	N339NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1705	N324NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1715	N358NB	DL	LGA	MSY
2006	N327NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1705	N339NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1715	N358NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1705	N318NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1715	N327NB	DL	LGA	MSY
2006	N324NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1705	N344NB	DL	LGA	MSY
1715	N329NB	DL	LGA	MSY

nycflightdetails57 x

Read Only

-- Were there more flights to Oakland in August 2013 or December 2013?

Select 'August' as "Month", Count(*) as "Total Flights" From nycflightdetails

where dest='OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 8 UNION Select 'December', COUNT(*)

FROM nycflightdetails WHERE dest = 'OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 12;

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

- Tables
 - nycflightdelay
 - nycflightdetails
 - nycflightduration
 - nycflightinformation
 - nycflightschedule
- Views
 - OAKFlights
 - Month
 - Total Flights
- Stored Procedures
- Functions

Administration Schemas

Information

Table: nycflightdetails

Columns:

year	bigint
month	bigint
day	bigint
dep_time	text

Sql-flights*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

49
50 -- Were there more flights to Oakland in August 2013 or December 2013?
51 • Select 'August' as "Month", Count(*) as "Total Flights" From nycflightdetails
52   where dest='OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 8 UNION Select 'December', COUNT(*)
53   FROM nycflightdetails WHERE dest = 'OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 12;

```

Result Grid

Month	Total Flights
August	31
December	25

Result 58 x

Read Only

-- Creating View

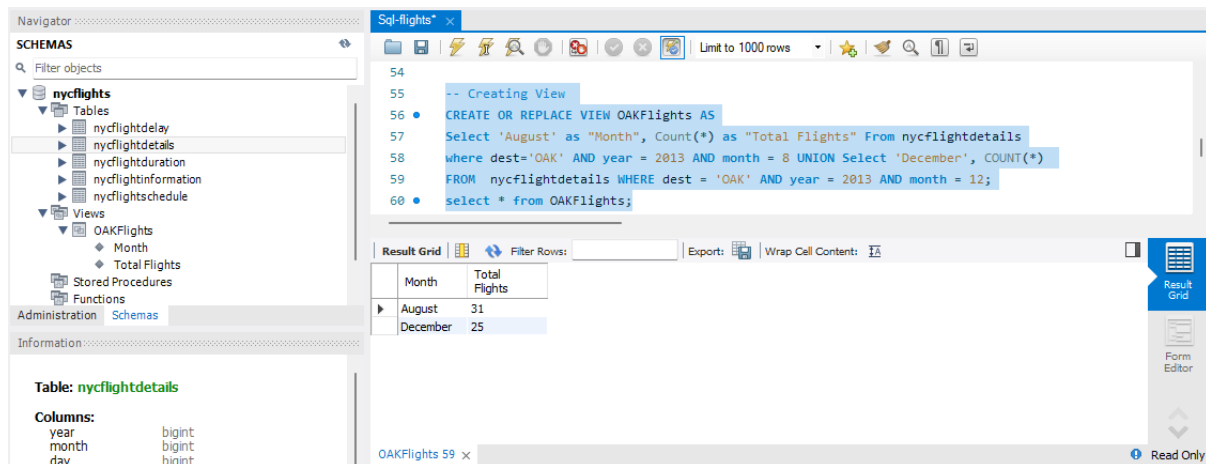
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW OAKFlights AS

Select 'August' as "Month", Count(*) as "Total Flights" From nycflightdetails

where dest='OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 8 UNION Select 'December', COUNT(*)

FROM nycflightdetails WHERE dest = 'OAK' AND year = 2013 AND month = 12;

select * from OAKFlights;



-- Flights with Arrival Delay less than 30 minutes

SELECT nycflightdetails.flight, nycflightdetails.origin, nycflightdetails.dest,

nycflightdetails.carrier, nycflightdelay.dep_delay, nycflightdelay.arr_delay

FROM nycflightdetails INNER JOIN nycflightdelay

ON nycflightdetails.flight=nycflightdelay.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay <30;

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

Tables

- nycflightdelay
- nycflightdetails
- nycflightduration
- nycflightinformation
- nycflightschedule

Views

- OAKFlights
- Month
- Total Flights

Stored Procedures

Functions

Administration

Schemas

Information

Table: **nycflightinformation**

Columns:

- carrier: text
- flight: int
- tailnum: text
- origin: text
- dest: text

Sql-flights*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

53
54 -- Flights with Arrival Delay less than 30 minutes
55 • SELECT nycflightdetails.flight, nycflightdetails.origin, nycflightdetails.dest,
56 nycflightdetails.carrier, nycflightdelay.dep_delay, nycflightdelay.arr_delay
57 FROM nycflightdetails INNER JOIN nycflightdelay
58 ON nycflightdetails.flight=nycflightdelay.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay <30;
59

```

Result Grid

flight	origin	dest	carrier	dep_delay	arr_delay
1545	EWB	IAH	UA	-2	-15
1545	EWB	IAH	UA	-2	-19
1545	EWB	IAH	UA	-2	-22
1545	EWB	IAH	UA	2	11
1714	LGA	IAH	UA	4	20
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-2	-9
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	4	-5
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	4	18
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-6	-21
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	5	-20
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-3	-22
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-5	-29
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-10	-38
1141	JFK	MIA	AA	-9	-18

Result 36 x

Read Only

-- How many flights went to Seattle

SELECT COUNT(*) AS 'Total flights' FROM nycflightdetails WHERE dest = 'SEA';

MySQL Workbench

flights x unconnected x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

Tables

- nycflightdelay
- nycflightdetails

Columns

- year
- month
- day
- dep_time
- sched_dep_time
- dep_delay
- arr_time
- sched_arr_time

Administration

Schemas

Information

Table: **nycflightdetails**

Columns:

- year: bigint
- month: bigint
- day: bigint
- dep_time: text
- sched_dep_time: bigint
- dep_delay: text
- arr_time: text
- sched_arr_time: bigint
- arr_delay: text
- carrier: bigint
- flight: bigint
- tailnum: text

Sql-flights*

Limit to 1000 rows

```

56 nycflightdetails.carrier, nycflightdelay.dep_delay, nycflightdelay.arr_delay
57 FROM nycflightdetails INNER JOIN nycflightdelay
58 ON nycflightdetails.flight=nycflightdelay.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay <30;
59
60 -- How many flights went to Seattle
61 • SELECT COUNT(*) AS 'Total flights' FROM nycflightdetails WHERE dest = 'SEA';
62

```

Result Grid

Total flights
3923

Result 53 x

Read Only

-- Flights from JFK to ORD

select count(flight) as flights_JFKORD from nycflightinformation

where origin='JFK' and dest='ORD';

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a Navigator pane on the left and a main editor pane. The Navigator pane shows a tree structure for the 'nycflights' schema, including tables like 'nycflightdelay', 'nycflightdetails', 'nycflightduration', 'nycflightinformation', and 'nycflightschedule', as well as views like 'OAKFlights', 'Month', and 'Total Flights'. The main editor pane contains a SQL query:
-- Flights from JFK to ORD
select count(flight) as flights_JFKORD from nycflightinformation
where origin='JFK' and dest='ORD';
The query is executed, and the result is displayed in a table with two columns: 'flights_JFKORD' and a single row with the value '2326'. The interface also includes a toolbar with various icons and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown.

-- Flights by American Airlines in August 2013

select carrier, count(flight) as flights_in_Aug from

nycflightdetails where year=2013 and month=8 and carrier='AA' and dest='IAH';

The screenshot shows a database client interface with a Navigator pane on the left and a main editor pane. The Navigator pane shows a tree structure for the 'nycflights' schema, including tables like 'nycflightdelay', 'nycflightdetails', 'nycflightduration', 'nycflightinformation', and 'nycflightschedule', as well as views like 'OAKFlights', 'Month', and 'Total Flights'. The main editor pane contains a SQL query:
-- Flights by American Airlines in August 2013
select carrier, count(flight) as flights_in_Aug from
nycflightdetails where year=2013 and month=8 and carrier='AA' and dest='IAH';
The query is executed, and the result is displayed in a table with two columns: 'carrier' and 'flights_in_Aug'. The result shows one row with the carrier 'AA' and the count '31'. The interface also includes a toolbar with various icons and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. Below the main editor pane, there is an 'Output' pane showing 'Action Output' and a 'Read Only' status.

-- Total no.of flights from each carrier

select carrier,count(flight) from nycflightdetails group by carrier;

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' pane displays the 'nycflights' database structure, including tables like 'nycflightdelay', 'nycflightdetails', 'nycflightduration', 'nycflightinformation', and 'nycflightschedule'. The 'nycflightinformation' table is highlighted, showing its columns: carrier (text), flight (int), tailnum (text), origin (text), and dest (text). The main pane shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
66 nycflightdetails where year=2013 and month=8 and carrier='AA' and dest='IAH';
67
68 -- Total no.of flights from each carrier
69 • select carrier,count(flight) from nycflightdetails group by carrier;
70
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, listing the carrier and the count of flights:

carrier	count(flight)
UA	58665
AA	32729
B6	54635
DL	48110
EV	54173
MQ	26397
US	20536
WN	12275
VX	5162
FL	3260
AS	714
9E	18460
F9	685
HA	342

-- what was the longest Airtime?

Select flight,air_time,distance from nycflightduration where air_time > 0

order by air_time DESC LIMIT 1;

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. On the left, the 'SCHEMAS' pane displays the 'nycflights' database structure. The 'nycflightduration' table is highlighted, showing its columns: year (bigint), month (bigint), day (bigint), dep_time (text), sched_dep_time (bigint), dep_delay (text), arr_time (text), sched_arr_time (bigint), arr_delay (text), carrier (text), and flight (int). The main pane shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
81
82
83 -- what was the longest Airtime?
84 • Select flight,air_time,distance from nycflightduration where air_time > 0
85 order by air_time DESC LIMIT 1;
86
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, listing the flight, air_time, and distance:

flight	air_time	distance
3331	99	711

-- What was the shortest air time for EV?

Select nycflightduration.flight, nycflightduration.air_time, nycflightduration.distance,
nycflightdetails.carrier from nycflightduration INNER JOIN nycflightdetails
ON nycflightduration.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightduration.air_time > 0
AND nycflightdetails.carrier = 'EV' order by nycflightduration.air_time LIMIT 1;

The screenshot shows a database management interface with a left sidebar containing a schema tree for 'nycflights'. The main window displays two SQL queries. The first query, labeled 'what was the longest Airtime?', selects flight, air_time, and distance from nycflightduration where air_time > 0, ordered by air_time DESC LIMIT 1. The second query, labeled 'What was the shortest air time for EV?', selects flight, air_time, distance, and carrier from nycflightduration INNER JOIN nycflightdetails on nycflightduration.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightduration.air_time > 0 AND nycflightdetails.carrier = 'EV', ordered by nycflightduration.air_time LIMIT 1. Below the queries, a 'Result Grid' shows a single row of results: flight 3259, air_time 100, distance 605, and carrier EV. The bottom left shows the 'Table: nycflightdetails' with its columns and data types.

flight	air_time	distance	carrier
3259	100	605	EV

-- Arrival Delay and Depature Delay for flights from NC(EWR, LGA, JFK) to Seattle?

Select nycflightdelay.arr_delay, nycflightdelay.dep_delay, nycflightdetails.origin,
nycflightdetails.dest AS 'Average Delay' from nycflightdelay INNER JOIN nycflightdetails
ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay > 0
AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR
nycflightdetails.origin='JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

Tables

nycflightdelay

nycflightdetails

Columns

- year
- month
- day
- dep_time
- sched_dep_time
- dep_delay
- arr_time
- sched_arr_time

Administration

Schemas

Information

Table: nycflightschedule

Columns:

- year int
- month int
- day int
- dep_time int
- sched_dep_time int
- arr_time int
- sched_arr_time int
- flight int

Sql-flights

```

89 nycflightdetails.carrier from nycflightduration INNER JOIN nycflightdetails
90 ON nycflightduration.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightduration.air_time > 0
91 AND nycflightdetails.carrier = 'EV' order by nycflightduration.air_time LIMIT 1;
92
93 -- Arrival Delay and Depature Delay for flights from NC(EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?
94 Select nycflightdelay.arr_delay, nycflightdelay.dep_delay, nycflightdetails.origin,
95 nycflightdetails.dest AS 'Average Delay' from nycflightdelay INNER JOIN nycflightdetails
96 ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay > 0
97 AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
  'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
  
```

Result Grid

arr_delay	dep_delay	origin	Average Delay
44	2	EWR	SEA
44	2	EWR	SEA
44	2	EWR	SEA
44	2	EWR	SEA
44	2	EWR	SEA
44	2	EWR	SEA
7	-3	EWR	SEA
7	-3	EWR	SEA
7	-3	EWR	SEA
7	-3	EWR	SEA

Result 82

Read Only

-- What is the average arrival delay for flights from NC (EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?

Select AVG(nycflightdelay.arr_delay) AS 'Average Arrival Delay' from nycflightdelay
INNER JOIN nycflightdetails

ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay > 0

AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR
nycflightdetails.origin='JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

nycflights

Tables

nycflightdelay

nycflightdetails

Columns

- year
- month
- day
- dep_time
- sched_dep_time
- dep_delay
- arr_time
- sched_arr_time

Administration

Schemas

Information

Table: nycflightschedule

Columns:

- year int
- month int
- day int
- dep_time int
- sched_dep_time int
- arr_time int
- sched_arr_time int
- flight int

Sql-flights

```

96 AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
97 'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
98
99 -- What is the average arrival delay for flights from NC (EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?
100 Select AVG(nycflightdelay.arr_delay) AS 'Average Arrival Delay' from nycflightdelay INNER JOIN
101 nycflightdetails
102 ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay > 0
103 AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
104 'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
105
106 -- What is the average depature delay for flights from NC (EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?
  
```

Result Grid

Average Arrival Delay
37.4617

Result 83

Read Only

-- What is the average departure delay for flights from NC (EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?

Select AVG(nycflightdelay.dep_delay) AS 'Average Departure Delay' from nycflightdelay
INNER JOIN nycflightdetails

ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.dep_delay > 0

AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR
nycflightdetails.origin='JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. On the left, a 'Schemas' pane shows the 'nycflights' database with tables 'nycflightdelay' and 'nycflightdetails'. The 'nycflightdetails' table is expanded, showing columns: year, month, day, dep_time, sched_dep_time, dep_delay, arr_time, and sched_arr_time. The main editor shows a SQL query with line numbers 100 to 106. The query calculates the average departure delay for flights from EWR, LGA, or JFK to SEA. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single row with the value 32.4826 for the 'Average Departure Delay'.

```
100 nycflightdetails
101 ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.arr_delay > 0
102 AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
103 'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
104
105 -- What is the average departure delay for flights from NC (EWR,LGA,JFK) to Seattle?
106 Select AVG(nycflightdelay.dep_delay) AS 'Average Departure Delay' from nycflightdelay INNER JOIN
nycflightdetails
ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.dep_delay > 0
AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
```

Average Departure Delay
32.4826

-- What was the worst day to fly out of NYC in 2013 if you dislike delayed flights?

select nycflightschedule.month, nycflightschedule.day, max(nycflightdelay.dep_delay) AS
'Max Departure Delay'from nycflightschedule INNER JOIN nycflightdelay ON
nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightschedule.flight;

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The 'Schemas' pane is the same as in the previous image. The main editor shows a SQL query with line numbers 104 to 110. The query finds the month and day with the maximum departure delay. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single row with the values 6, 29, and 1301 for the columns 'month', 'day', and 'Max Departure Delay' respectively.

```
104 Select AVG(nycflightdelay.dep_delay) AS 'Average Departure Delay' from nycflightdelay INNER JOIN
nycflightdetails
105 ON nycflightdelay.flight=nycflightdetails.flight where nycflightdelay.dep_delay > 0
106 AND nycflightdetails.dest='SEA' AND (nycflightdetails.origin='EWR' OR nycflightdetails.origin=
107 'JFK' OR nycflightdetails.origin='LGA');
108
109 -- What was the worst day to fly out of NYC in 2013 if you dislike delayed flights?
110 select nycflightschedule.month, nycflightschedule.day, max(nycflightdelay.dep_delay) AS 'Max
Departure Delay'from nycflightschedule INNER JOIN nycflightdelay ON nycflightdelay.flight=
nycflightschedule.flight;
```

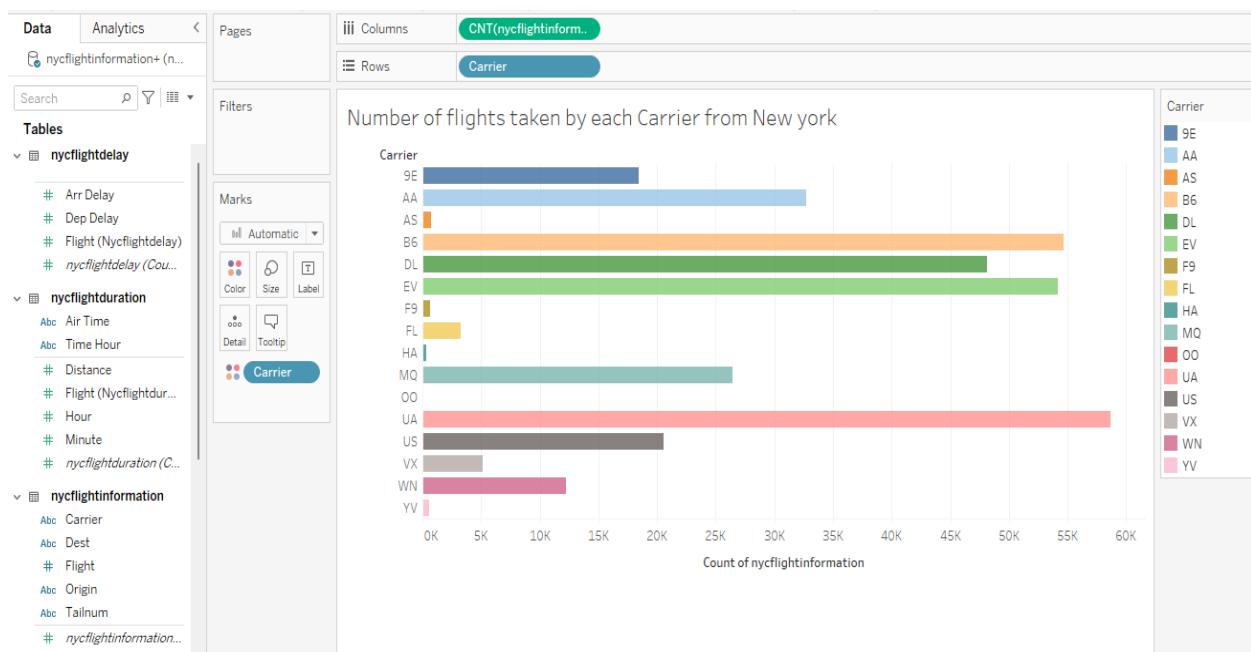
month	day	Max Departure Delay
6	29	1301

DATA VISUALIZATION USING TABLEAU:

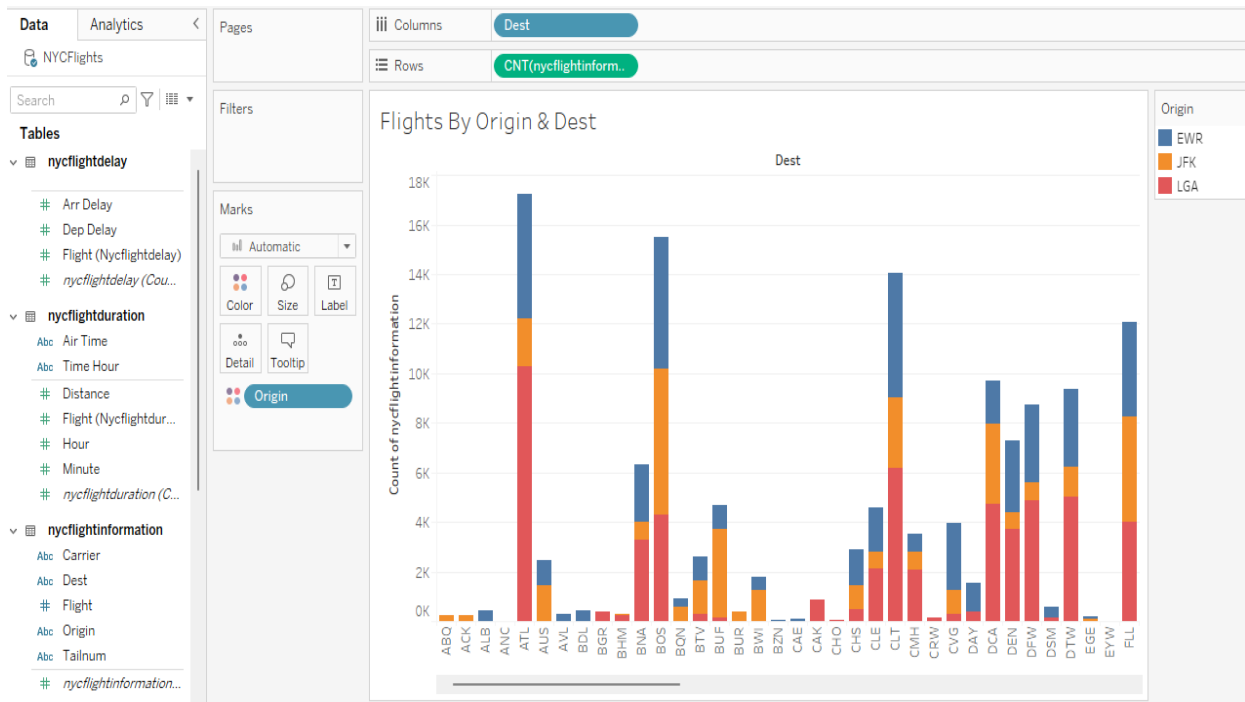
Data visualization is the act of converting an interpretation of data into a visual format, such as a guide or chart, to make information easier for the human mind to absorb and extract bits of knowledge from. The basic goal of data representation is to make it easier to recognize examples, patterns, and exceptions in large data sets. Data visualization is a sort of visual art that grabs our attention and keeps it there. We quickly see patterns and exceptions when we look at a diagram.

Tableau is a leading data visualization tool used for data analysis and business intelligence. It is a powerful tool for analysing large, complex datasets through a user-friendly interface.

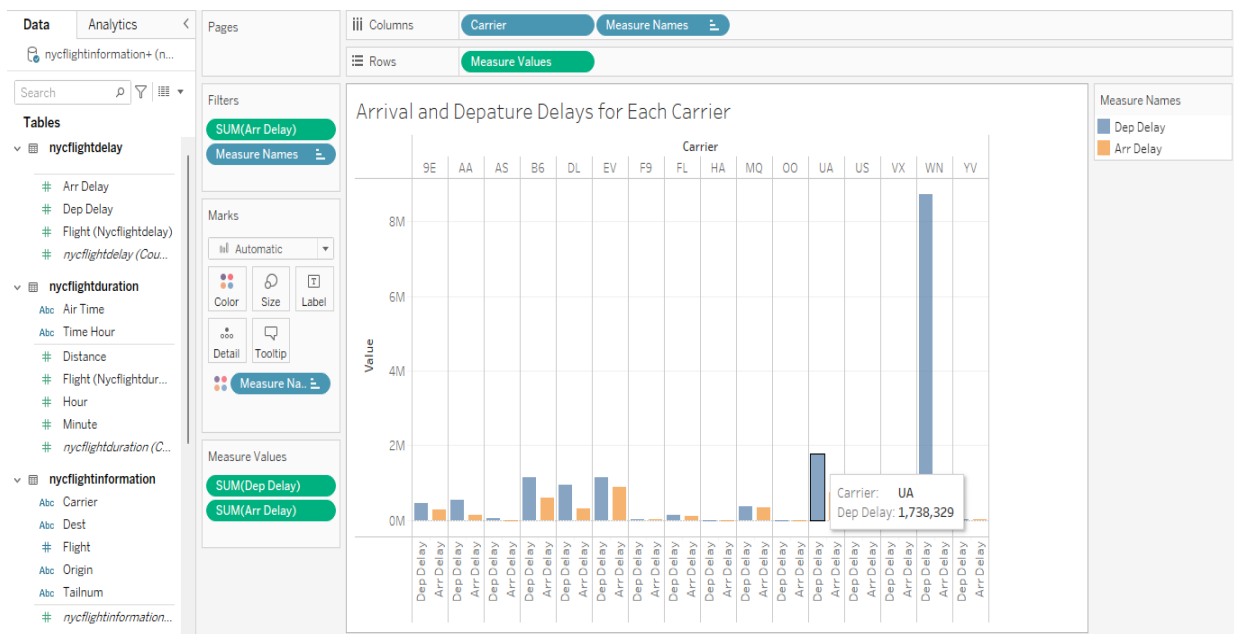
Number of flights taken by each Carrier from New York



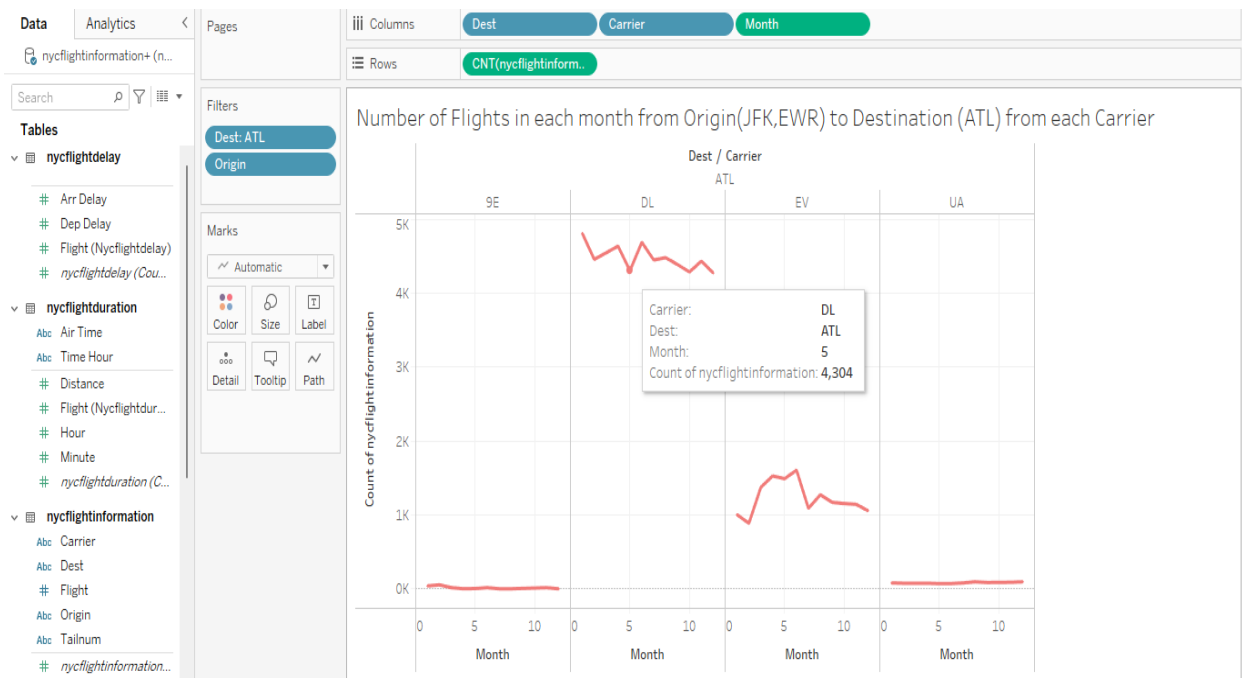
Flights By Origin & Destination



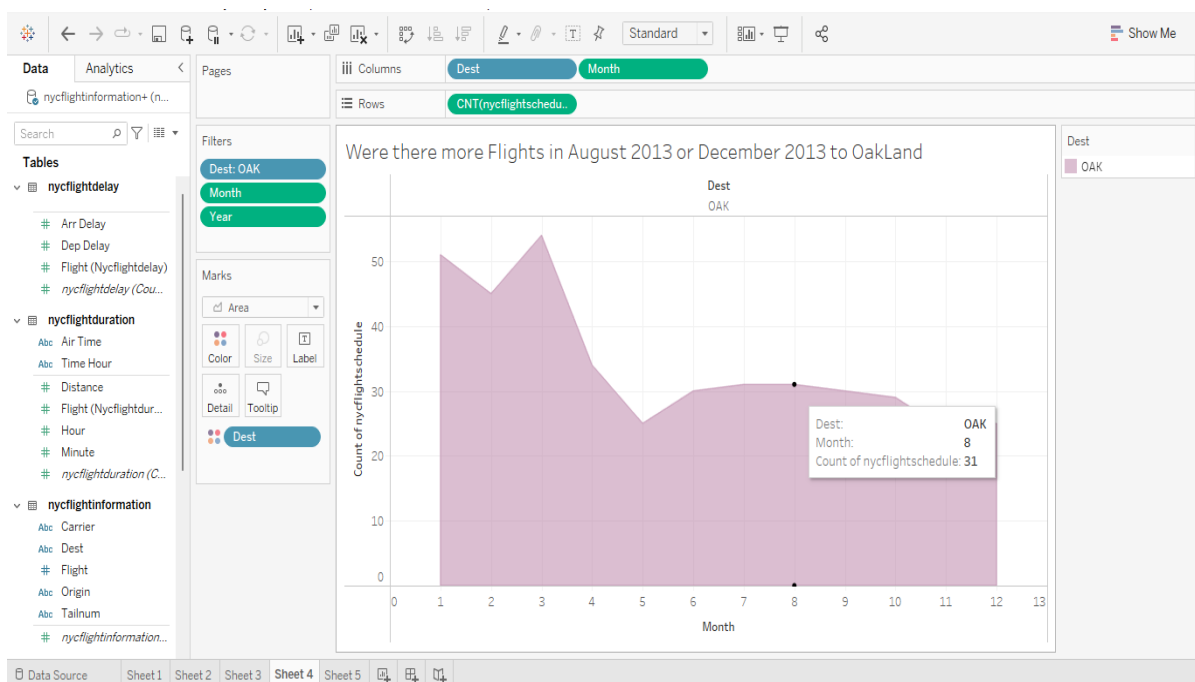
Arrival and Departure Delays for Each Carrier



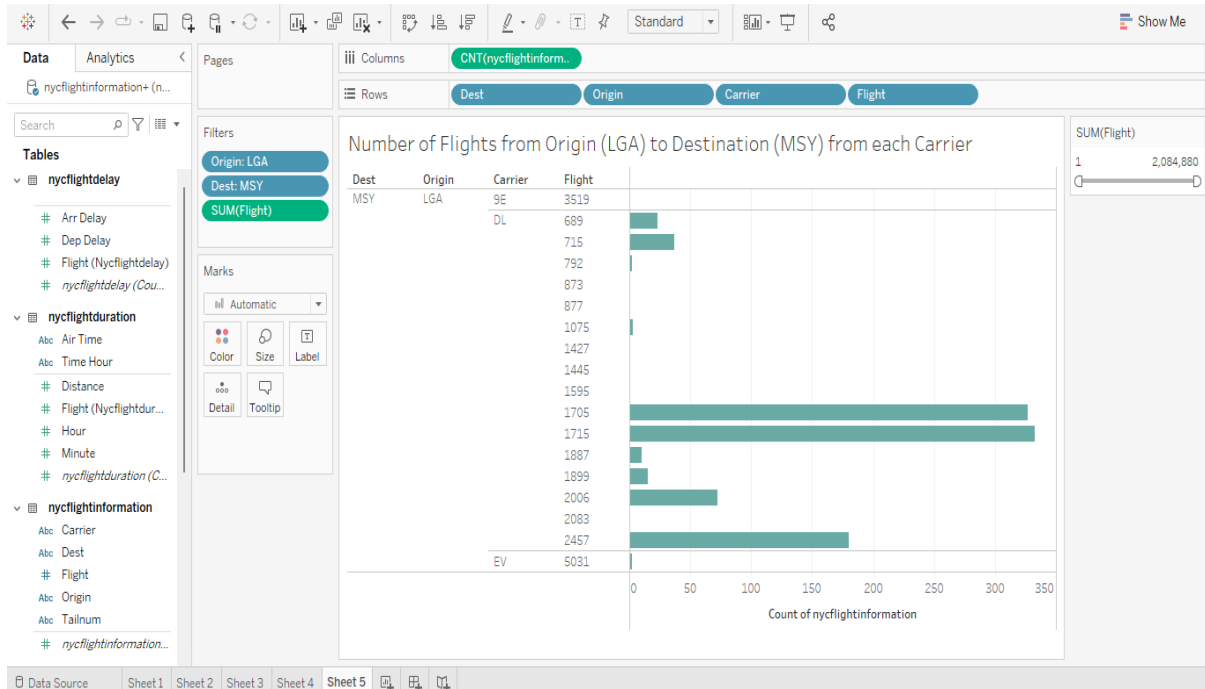
Number of Flights in each month from Origin(JFK,EWR) to Destination (ATL) from each Carrier



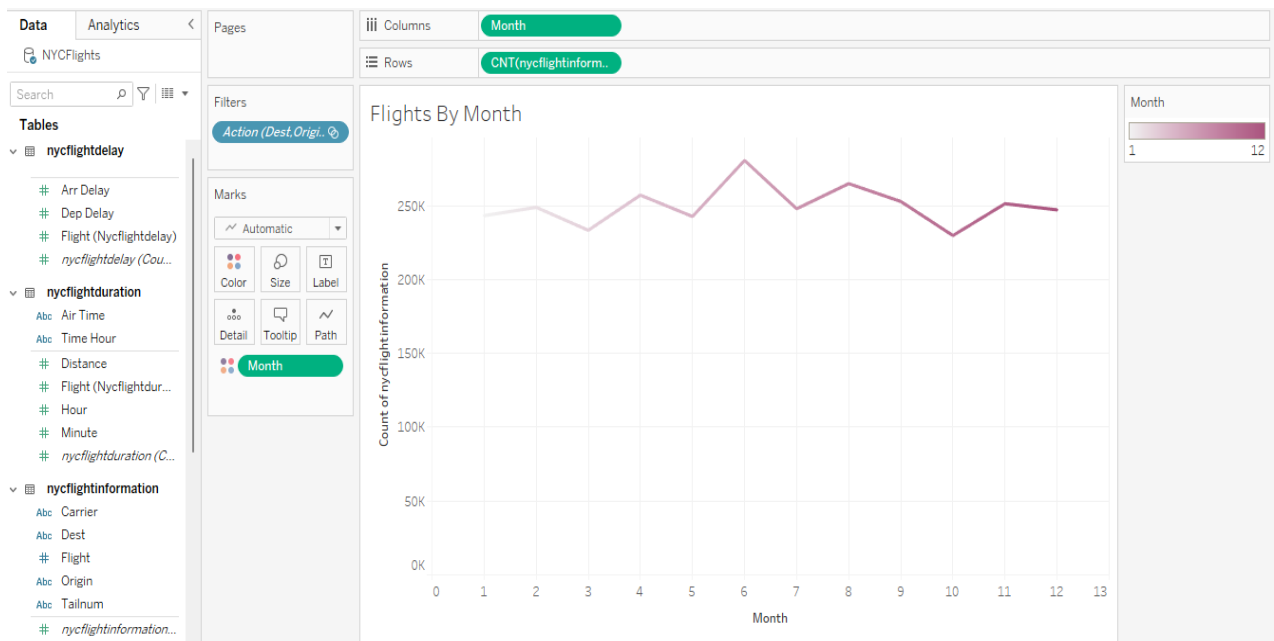
Were there more Flights in August 2013 or December 2013 to OakLand



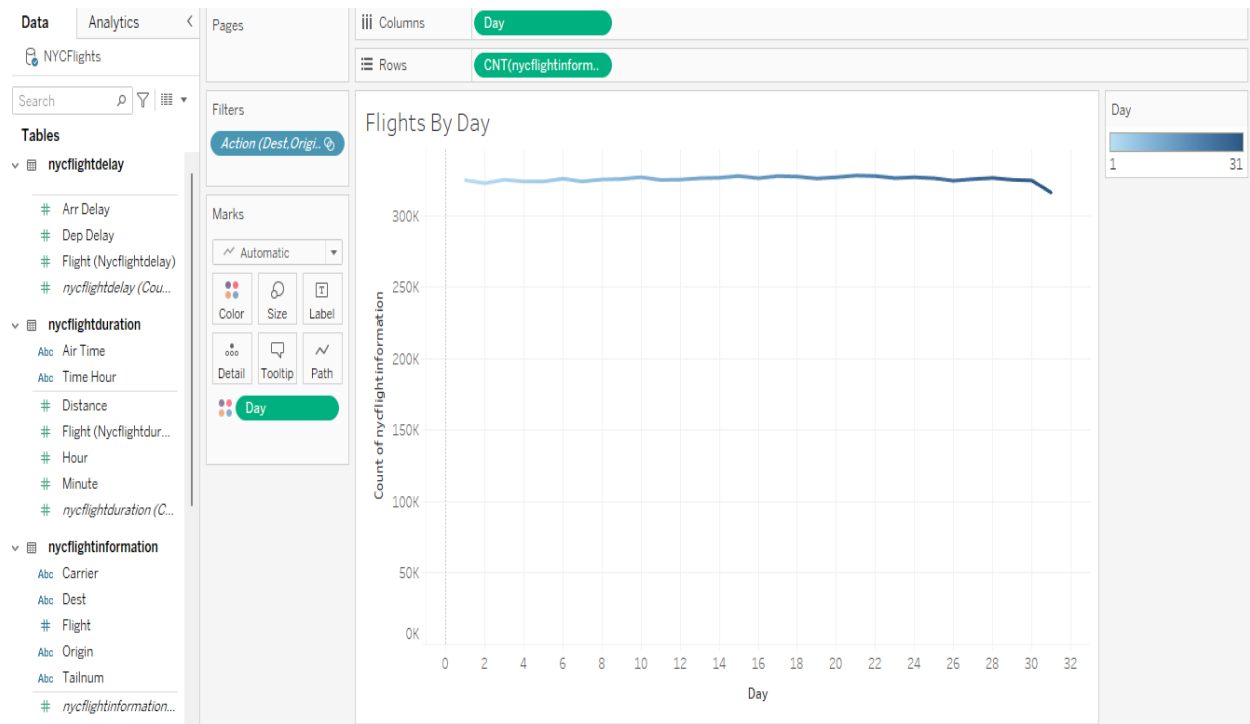
Number of Flights from Origin (LGA) to Destination (MSY) from each Carrier



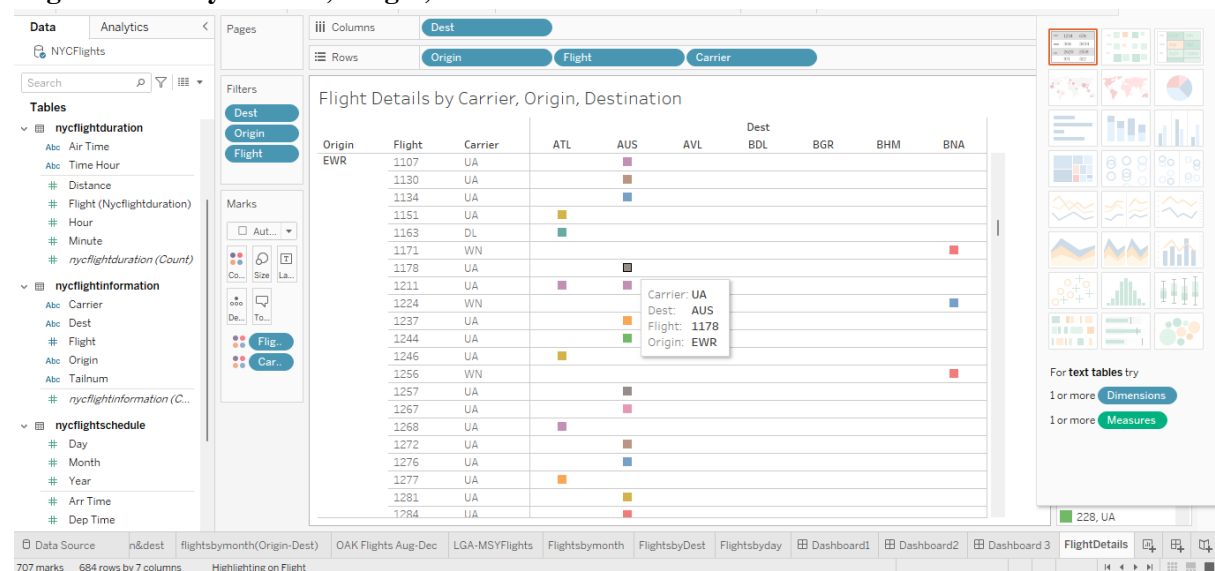
Flights By Month



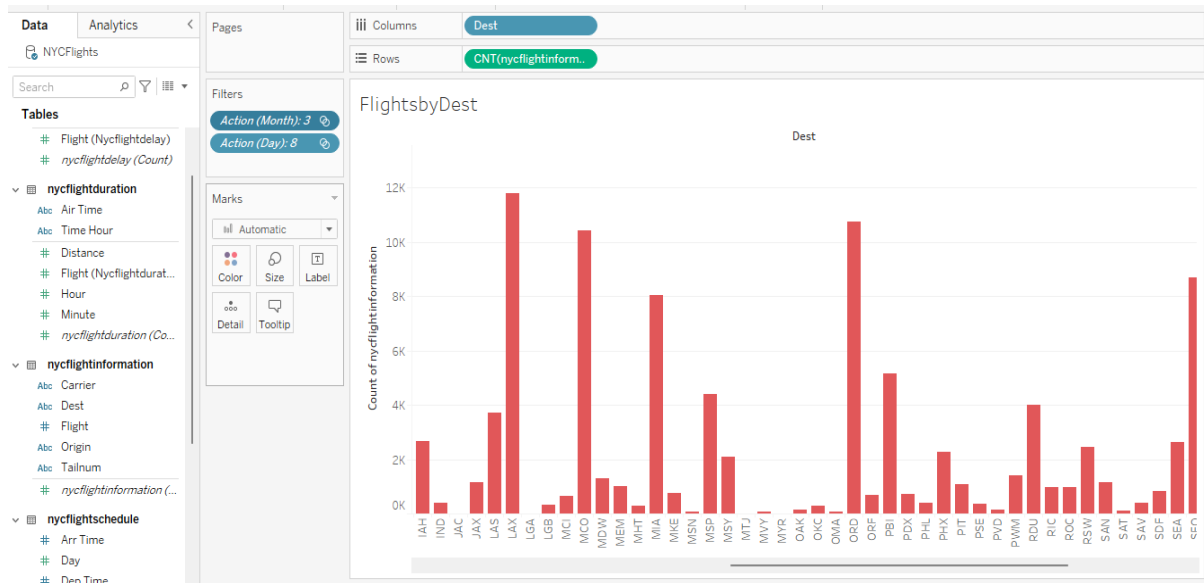
Flights By Day



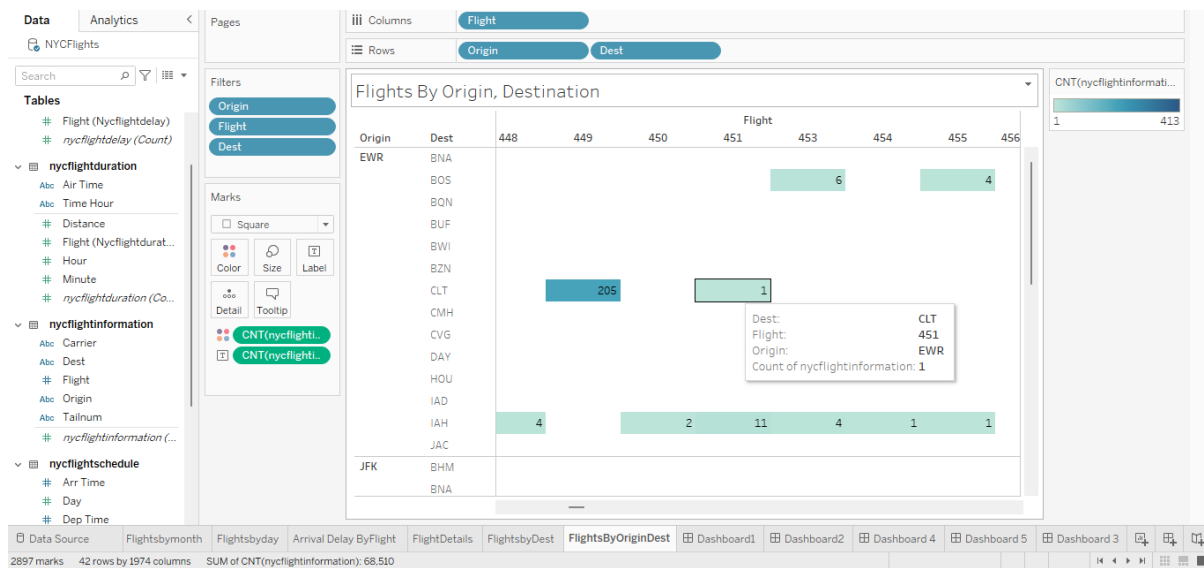
Flight Details By Carrier, Origin, Destination



Flights By Destination



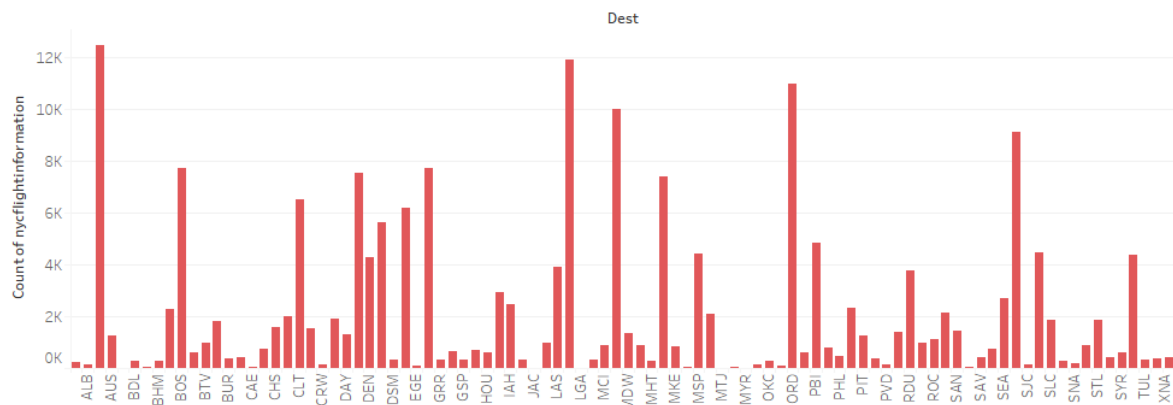
Flights by Origin, Destination



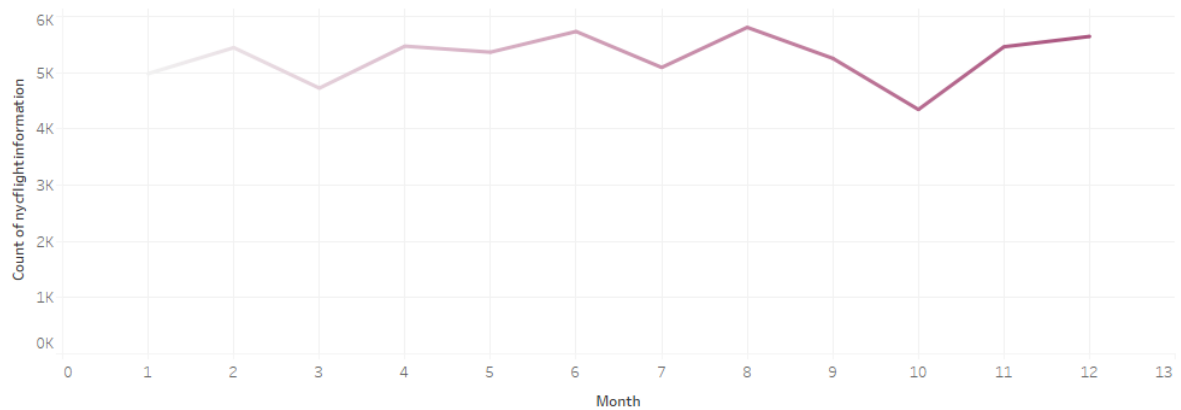
Dashboard 1:

- By using this Dashboard, we can analyze the flights based on the destination and month.
- Here from the flights by destination chart, on filtering the flights by destination the number of flights by month can be updated and vice-versa.

Flights By Dest



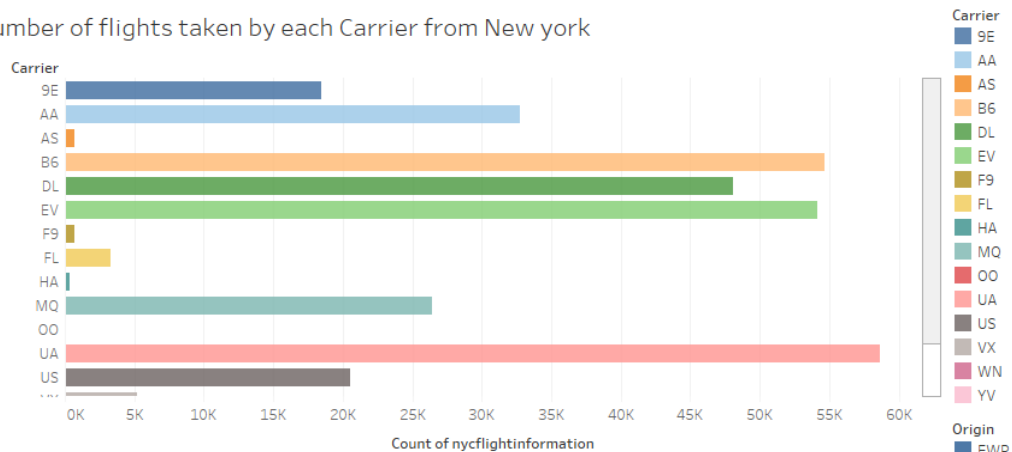
Flights By Month



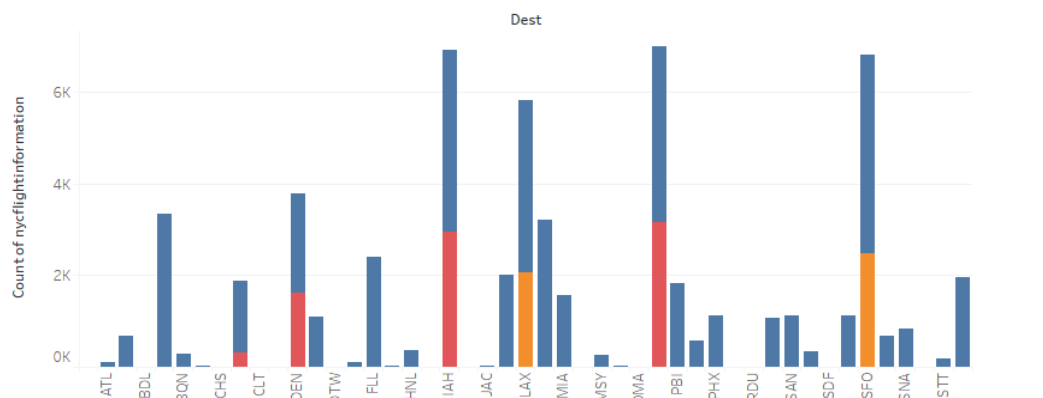
Dashboard 2:

- By using this Dashboard, we can analyze the number of flights taken by each carrier from the New York city and also flight details based on the origin and destination.
- Here from the number of flights taken by each carrier from new york chart, on filtering the flights by origin and destination the number of flights taken by each carrier can be updated and vice-versa.

Number of flights taken by each Carrier from New york



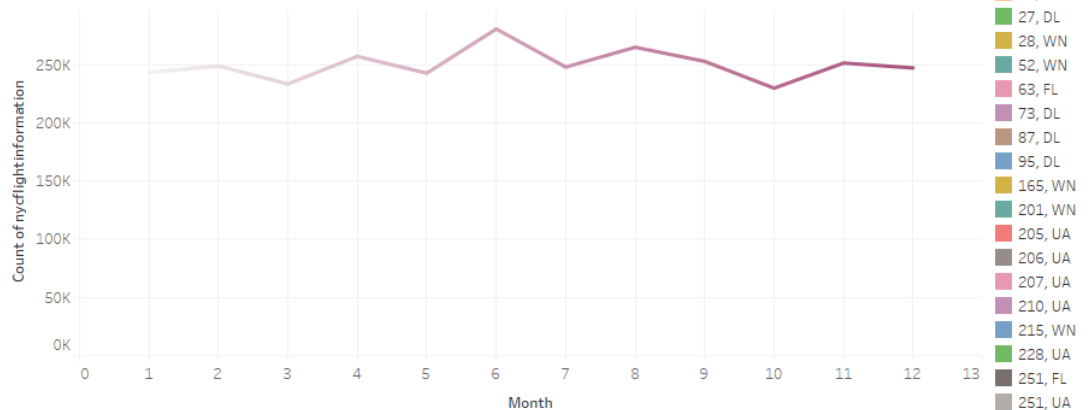
Flights By Origin& Dest



Dashboard 3:

- From the below Dashboard, we can analyze the number of flights by each month and also we can get flights details by each carrier, origin and destination.
- Here from the number of flights taken by each month chart, on filtering the flights by carrier, origin and destination the number of flights taken by each month can be updated and vice-versa.

Flights By Month



Flight Details by Carrier, Origin, Destination

Origin	Flight	Carrier	ATL	AUS	AVL	Dest	BDL	BGR	BHM	BNA
EWR	341	WN								
	343	UA								
	353	UA								
	355	DL								
	358	WN								
	373	UA								
	375	UA								
	377	DL								
	380	UA								
	387	UA								
	394	DL								
	401	DL								
	411	UA								
	421	UA								
	460	UA								

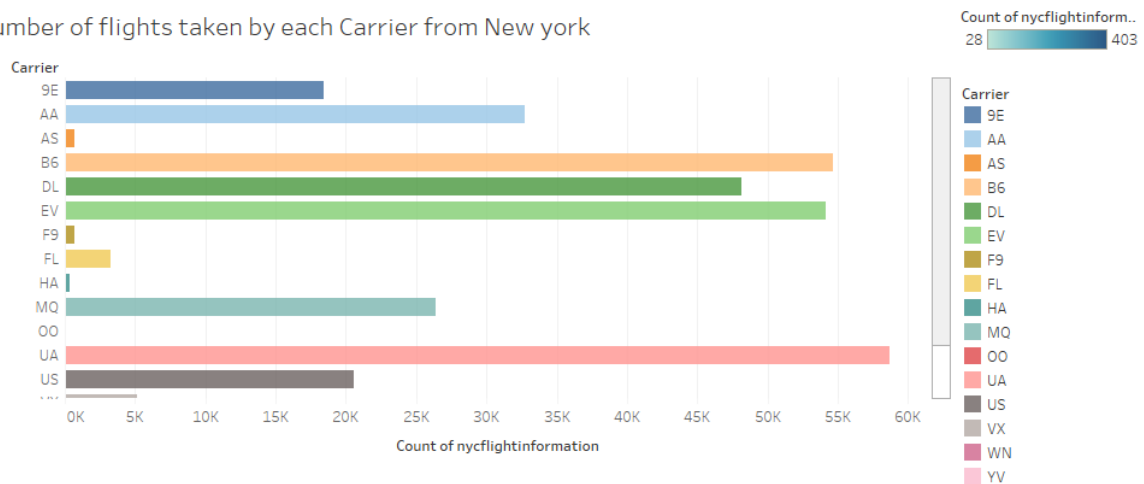
Month

1 12

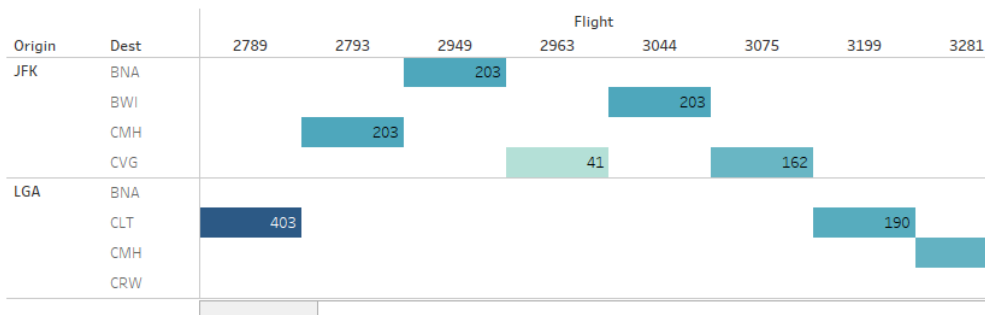
Dashboard 4:

- From the below Dashboard, we can analyze the number of flights by each carrier from New York city and also we can get number of flights by origin and destination.
- Here from the number of flights taken by each carrier from new york chart, on filtering the flights by each carrier then the number of flights by origin, destination can be updated and vice-versa.

Number of flights taken by each Carrier from New york

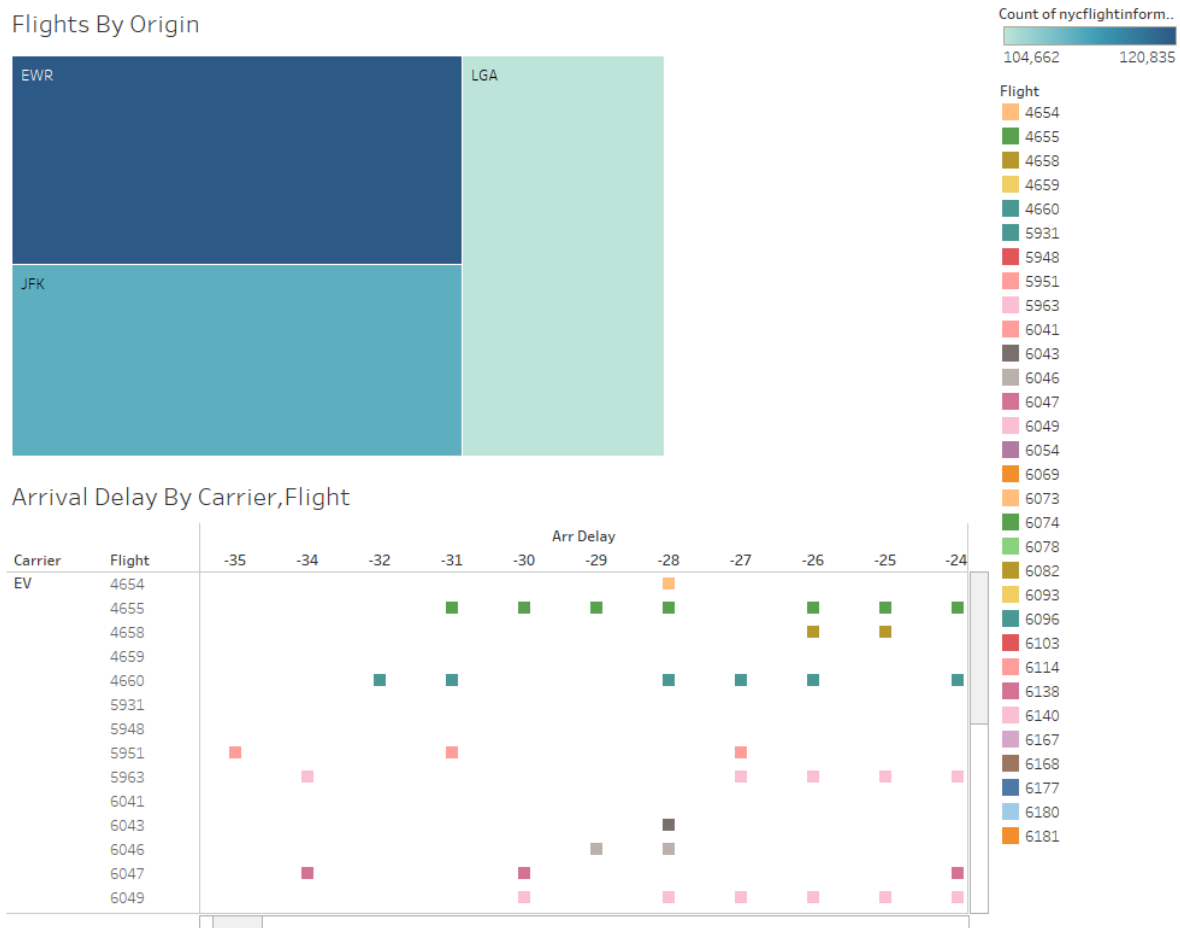


Flights By Origin, Destination



Dashboard 5:

- From the below Dashboard, we can analyze the number of flights by origin and also we can get details of arrival delay by carrier and flight.
- Here from the flights by each origin chart, on filtering the flights by each origin then the arrival delay by carrier,flight can be updated and vice-versa.



CONCLUSION:

By this Analysis, people can find the flights count and information by carrier, origin, destination by month and day. we could also analyze the arrival and departure delays so that people can avoid taking the wrong flight, avoid delays, which allows them to save time.

Airline management can improve their service by rectifying the arrival and departure delays and also by adding more details like reason for delays, ticket price. This improvement makes an advantage to the people in choosing the best flights to fly.