



ESTRUCTURA DE COMPUTADORES

PRÁCTICA 1

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Pareja 4

Grupo 1262

.

1. Análisis de la base de datos

1.1. Claves primarias y extranjeras

flights(flight_id, flight_no, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival,
departure_airport→airports_data.airport_code,
arrival_airport→airports_data.airport_code, status,
aircraft_code→aircrafts_data.aircraft_code, actual_departure, actual_arrival)

airports_data(airport_code, airport_name, city, coordinates, timezone)

aircrafts_data(aircraft_code, model, range)

seats(**aircraft_code**→aircrafts_data.aircraft_code, seat_no, fare_conditions)

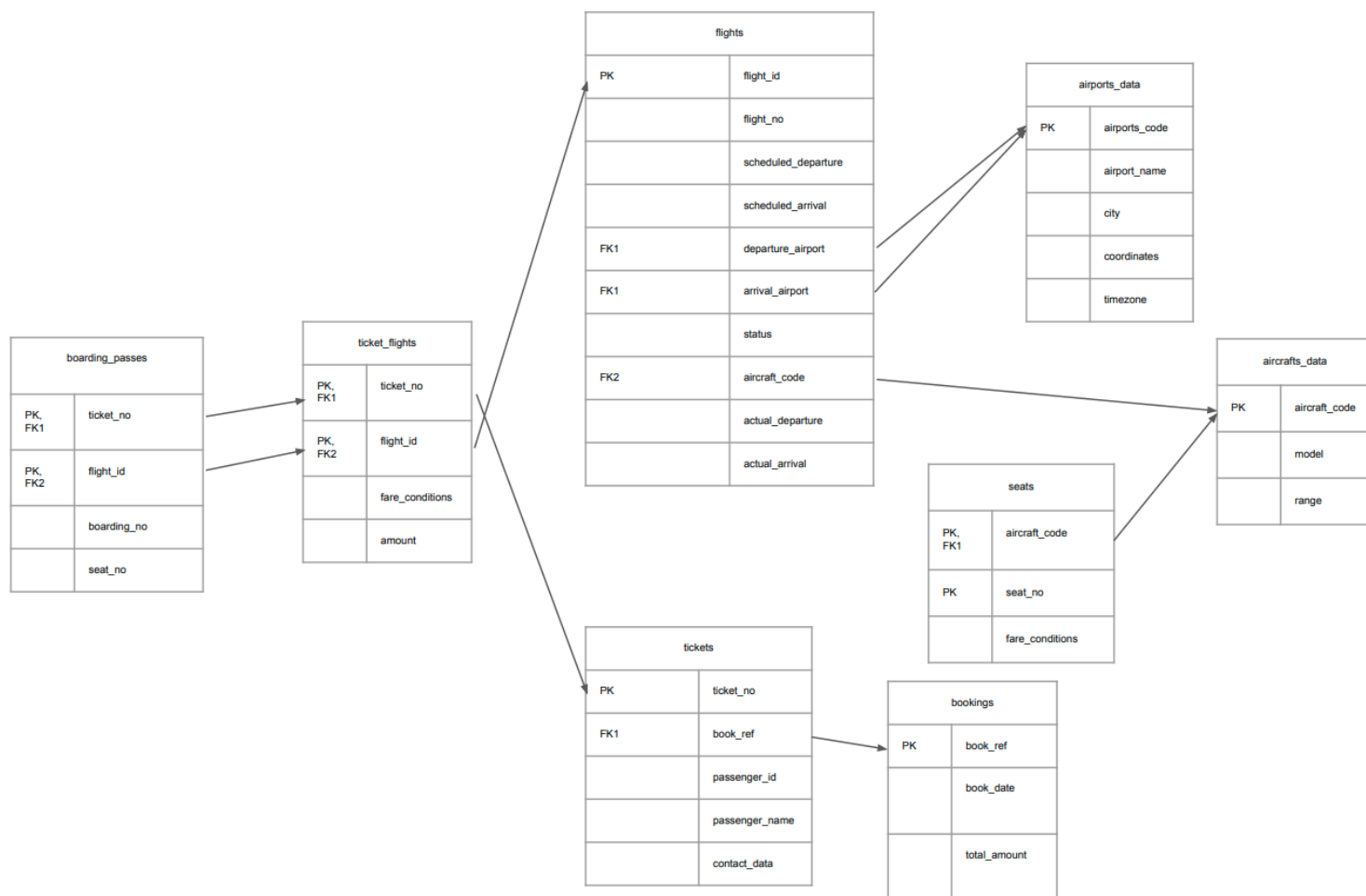
bookings(book_ref, book_date, total_amount)

tickets(ticket_no, **book_ref**→bookings.book_ref, passenger_id, passenger_name,
contact_data)

ticket_flights(**ticket_no**→tickets.ticket_no, **flight_id**→flights.flight_id,
fare_conditions, amount)

boarding_passes(**ticket_no**→ticket_flights.ticket_no,
flight_id→ticket_flights.flight_id, boarding_no, seat_no)

1.2. Diagrama del modelo relacional



2. Consultas

2.1. Query 1

En esta query la hemos realizado creando dos tablas nuevas, **VIAJE_IDA** que guarda de todos los vuelos su *departure_airport*, el *scheduled_arrival* y el *id del pasajero*, y **VIAJE_VUELTA** que guarda de todos los vuelos su *arrival_airport*, el *scheduled_departures* y el *id del pasajero*. A continuación, juntamos las tablas y comprobamos que los aeropuertos de ida como de vuelta son los mismos, que los horarios no son incompatibles, y que el id del pasajeros son iguales en ambos vuelos.

```
with VIAJE_IDA as
(
    select
        f.departure_airport, t.passenger_id, f.scheduled_arrival
    from
        tickets t join ticket_flights tf on t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
        join flights f on tf.flight_id = f.flight_id
),
VIAJE_VUELTA as
(
    select
        f.arrival_airport, t.passenger_id, f.scheduled_departure
    from
        tickets t join ticket_flights tf on t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
        join flights f on tf.flight_id = f.flight_id
)

select
    vi.departure_airport, count(*)
from
    viaje_ida vi, viaje_vuelta vv
where
    vi.departure_airport = vv.arrival_airport
    and vi.passenger_id = vv.passenger_id and vi.scheduled_arrival < vv.scheduled_departure
group by
    vi.departure_airport
order by
    vi.departure_airport;
```

2.2. Query 2

Para este apartado hemos comprobado que la de todos los *amount* de **TICKET_FLIGHTS** es el mismo valor que el *total_amount* de **BOOKINGS** uniendo ambas tablas con **TICKETS** y comprobando el resultado

```
select
  b.book_ref, b.total_amount, sum(tf.amount) as total_amount_calculated
from
  bookings b join tickets t on b.book_ref = t.book_ref
  join ticket_flights tf on t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
group by
  b.book_ref
order by
  b.book_ref
```

2.3. Query 3

En esta query hemos contado el número total de pasajeros que llegan a X aeropuerto, para ello, hemos comprobado que el **FLIGHTS** su *arrival_airport* es igual a *airport_code* del **AIRPORTS_DATA**, luego, hemos comprobado que el *flight_id* del **FLIGHTS** y del **BOARDING_PASSES** son el mismo.

```
SELECT
  a.airport_code, count(*) as total_passengers
FROM
  airports_data a JOIN flights f ON a.airport_code=f.arrival_airport
  join boarding_passes bp on bp.flight_id=f.flight_id
group by
  a.airport_code
order by
  total_passengers;
```

2.4. Query 4

En este apartado, hemos creado varias tablas, la primera llamada **A_AVION_T** obtiene los asientos totales de cada aeronave, la segunda llamada **A_AVION_OC** que obtiene los asientos ocupados de cada *flight_id* y *aircrafts_code*, la tercera **A_AVION_AV** utiliza las anteriores para calcular los asientos vacíos. Luego con **A_AVION_AV_MAS_VACIO** obtuvimos el máximo de la anterior tabla, y ahora comparamos de **A_AVION_AV** con el máximo y hacemos una tabla solo con esos.

```
with A_AVION_T(aircrafts_code, totalasientos) as
(
    select
        ad.aircraft_code, count(*) as totalasientos
    from
        aircrafts_data ad join seats s on ad.aircraft_code=s.aircraft_code
    group by
        ad.aircraft_code
),
A_AVION_OC(flight_id, aircrafts_code, ocupadosasientos) as
(
    select
        f.flight_id, f.aircraft_code, count(*) as ocupadosasientos
    from
        flights f join ticket_flights tf on f.flight_id=tf.flight_id
    group by
        f.flight_id, f.aircraft_code
),
A_AVION_AV as
(
    select
        aoc.flight_id, (ato.totalasientos - aoc.ocupadosasientos) as asientos_vacios
    from
        A_AVION_T ato, A_AVION_OC aoc
    where
        ato.aircrafts_code= aoc.aircrafts_code
    group by
        aoc.flight_id, ato.totalasientos, aoc.ocupadosasientos
),
A_AVION_AV_MAS_VACIO as
(
    select
        *
    from
        a_avion_av av
    order by
        av.asientos_vacios desc limit 1
)

select
    av.flight_id, av.asientos_vacios
from
    A_AVION_AV av join A_AVION_AV_MAS_VACIO avmv on av.asientos_vacios = avmv.asientos_vacios
```

```
order by av.asientos_vacios;
```

2.5. Query 5

Esta query en **book_ref_with_tickets** lo que hace es agrupar en una tabla de cada *book_ref* su *ticket_no* y de cada uno de esos su *flight_id*. Luego como solo queremos aquellos *ticket_no* que no estén incluidos en los **boarding_passes** hacemos un left join cuando los *ticket_no* de **boarding_passes** que sean nulos. Por lo que coge aquellos del conjunto de los **ticket_flight** que no estén en **boarding_passes**. Y representamos lo que queremos.

```
with book_ref_with_tickets(book_ref, ticket_no, flight_id) as
(
    select
        t.book_ref , t.ticket_no ,tf.flight_id
    from
        tickets t, ticket_flights tf
    where
        t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
    group by
        t.ticket_no, tf.flight_id
)

select
    distinct brwt.book_ref, brwt.flight_id
from
    book_ref_with_tickets brwt left join boarding_passes bp
on
    bp.ticket_no = brwt.ticket_no
where
    bp.ticket_no is null
order by
    brwt.book_ref asc, brwt.flight_id asc;
```

2.6. Query 6

En esta query hemos primado agrupado las tuplas con las que iba a trabajar, esto lo hicimos en **flight_no_and_id**, agrupando *flight_no*, *actual_arrival*, *scheduled_arrival*. Ahora usando esa tabla en **flight_delays**, calculamos para cada *flight_no* sus retrasos. Seguidamente en **flight_average_delay** se calcula el retraso medio de cada *flight_no*, a través de la función AVG(). Luego al final en **flight_average_delay_max** hago una tabla donde obtengo el máximo de la tabla, para por último seleccionar de la tabla de **flight_average_delay** los que tengan un retraso igual al máximo calculado en anteriormente.

```
WITH flight_no_and_id(flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) as
(
    SELECT
        f.flight_no, f.actual_arrival, f.scheduled_arrival
    FROM
        flights f
    group by
        f.flight_no, f.actual_arrival, f.scheduled_arrival
),
flight_delays(flight_no, retraso) as
(
    SELECT
        fni.flight_no, (fni.actual_arrival - fni.scheduled_arrival) as retraso
    FROM
        flight_no_and_id fni
    order by
        fni.flight_no asc
),
flight_average_delay(flight_no, retraso_medio) as
(
    SELECT
        fd1.flight_no, AVG(fd1.retraso) as retraso_medio
    FROM
        flight_delays fd1
    GROUP BY
        fd1.flight_no
),
flight_average_delay_max(flight_no, retraso_medio_max) as
(
    SELECT
        fd.flight_no, fd.retraso_medio as retraso_medio_max
    FROM
        flight_average_delay fd
    GROUP BY
        fd.flight_no, fd.retraso_medio
    ORDER BY
        fd.retraso_medio desc limit 1
),
all_flights_with_max_delay as
(
    SELECT
        fad.flight_no, fad.retraso_medio
    FROM
        flight_average_delay fad, flight_average_delay_max fadm
    WHERE
        fad.retraso_medio = fadm.retraso_medio_max
)
SELECT * FROM all_flights_with_max_delay;
```


3. Pruebas consultas

Para realizar las pruebas sobre las queries creadas modificamos la base de datos *flight.sql* dejándola tan solo con las tablas generadas sin insertar nada. Luego también para no tener que introducir datos que no necesitábamos para probar la query quitamos todas las restricciones de IS NOT NULL y algunos de los CONSTRAINTS. Ahora con esto podíamos introducir los datos antes de correr el query y ver si daban el resultado esperado.

3.1. Query 1

Para esta prueba introducimos 3 pasajeros, y dos de ellos hacen recorridos de ida y vuelta pero iniciando de *departure_airport* distintos. Por lo que como era de esperarse solo tenemos como resultado los 1 reserva en dos aeropuertos distintos.

```

insert into tickets (ticket_no, passenger_id) values ('000', '0001');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, passenger_id) values ('001', '0010');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, passenger_id) values ('010', '0011');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, passenger_id) values ('011', '0001');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, passenger_id) values ('100', '0010');

insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('000', 010);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('001', 001);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('010', 010);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('011', 011);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('100', 100);

insert into flights (flight_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival) values (001, 'DMT', 'LSD', '2020-12-10 00:10:2');
insert into flights (flight_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival) values (010, 'THC', 'LSD', '2020-12-10 00:11:2');
insert into flights (flight_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival) values (011, 'LSD', 'THC', '2020-12-11 00:12:2');
insert into flights (flight_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival) values (100, 'LSD', 'DMT', '2020-12-11 00:10:2');

with passenger_id_flight_id as
(
  select
    t.passenger_id, tf.flight_id
  from
    tickets t join ticket_flights tf
  on
    t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
),
passenger_id_departure_arrival_airport as
(
  select
    passenger_id, flight_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport
  from
    passenger_id_flight_id
)
select
  passenger_id, departure_airport, arrival_airport, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival
from
  passenger_id_departure_arrival_airport
where
  departure_airport = arrival_airport

```

Grilla	departure_airport	ida_vuelta	Valor
1	DMT	1	
2	THC	1	

3.2. Query 2

En esta segunda query no era tan necesario probar su correcto funcionamiento porque de normal se prueba a sí misma. Pero aquí introducimos 3 *tickets* todos de valor 1 y 3 *book_ref* donde tan solo uno de estos ha reservado dos *tickets*. Por lo que tan solo 1 de estas tiene un 2 y las otras un valor de 1.

<flight> query5 aircrafts_data airports_data boarding_passes seats

```

insert into bookings (book_ref, total_amount) VALUES('010', 2);
insert into bookings (book_ref, total_amount) VALUES('011', 1);
insert into bookings (book_ref, total_amount) VALUES('012', 1);

insert into tickets (book_ref, ticket_no) VALUES('010', '110');
insert into tickets (book_ref, ticket_no) VALUES('010', '210');
insert into tickets (book_ref, ticket_no) VALUES('011', '111');
insert into tickets (book_ref, ticket_no) VALUES('012', '112');

insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, amount) VALUES('110', 1);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, amount) VALUES('210', 1);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, amount) VALUES('111', 1);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, amount) VALUES('112', 1);
--EJERCICIO 2

select
  b.book_ref, b.total_amount, sum(tf.amount) as total_amount_calculated
from
  bookings b join tickets t on b.book_ref=t.book_ref
  join ticket_flights tf on t.ticket_no=tf.ticket_no
group by
  b.book_ref, b.total_amount
order by
  b.book_ref

```

bookings 1 Estadísticas 1

select b.book_ref, b.total_ Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

	asc book_ref	total_amount	total_amount_calculated
1	010	2	2
2	011	1	1
3	012	1	1

3.3. Query 3

Para esta query introducimos 3 *airport_code*, pero tan solo cree **boarding_passes** para 2 de estos y a uno le cree dos. Entonces como es de esperarse tan solo hay dos *airport_codes* y uno tiene 2 y el otro 1 *total_passengers*.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with the following SQL code:

```

insert into airports_data (airport_code) values ('00');
insert into airports_data (airport_code) values ('01');
insert into airports_data (airport_code) values ('10');

insert into flights (flight_id, arrival_airport) values(0,'00');
insert into flights (flight_id, arrival_airport) values(1,'00');
insert into flights (flight_id, arrival_airport) values(2,'01');
insert into flights (flight_id, arrival_airport) values(3,'10');

insert into boarding_passes (flight_id) values(0);
insert into boarding_passes (flight_id) values(1);
insert into boarding_passes (flight_id) values(2);

SELECT
  a.airport_code, count(*) as total_passengers
FROM
  airports_data a JOIN flights f ON a.airport_code=f.arrival_airport
  join boarding_passes bp on bp.flight_id=f.flight_id
group by
  a.airport_code
order by
  total_passengers;

```

Below the code, the results of the query are displayed in a table:

Grilla	airport_code	total_passengers
1	01	1
2	00	2

3.4. Query 4

Para el query 4 introdujimos 3 aviones todos con 3 asientos, dos de estos tan solo tienen un asiento ocupado y el otro tiene dos. Con esto probamos que muestra los que tienen más asientos vacíos independientemente de si son uno o varios.

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with the following components:

- Query Editor:** Contains SQL statements for inserting data into four tables: `aircrafts_data`, `seats`, `flights`, and `ticket_flights`.
- Results Pane:** Displays the results of the query execution, showing a table with columns `flight_id` and `asientos_vacios`.
- Table View:** A table with 2 rows and 2 columns, showing the results of the query.

SQL Statements:

```

insert into aircrafts_data(aircraft_code) values ('00');
insert into aircrafts_data(aircraft_code) values ('01');
insert into aircrafts_data(aircraft_code) values ('10');

insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('00', '1A');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('00', '1B');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('00', '1c');

insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('01', '1A');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('01', '1B');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('01', '1c');

insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('10', '1A');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('10', '1B');
insert into seats(aircraft_code, seat_no) values ('10', '1c');

insert into flights (flight_id , aircraft_code) values ('000', '00');
insert into flights (flight_id , aircraft_code) values ('001', '01');
insert into flights (flight_id , aircraft_code) values ('010', '10');

insert into ticket_flights (flight_id) values ('000');
insert into ticket_flights (flight_id) values ('000');

insert into ticket_flights (flight_id) values ('001');
insert into ticket_flights (flight_id) values ('010');
  
```

Table View:

Grilla	123 flight_id	123 asientos_vacios
1	1	2
2	10	2

3.5. Query 5

Para esta query creamos 4 **ticket_flights**, una *book_ref* tiene dos de estas y luego las otras están repartidas una a una, pero tan solo hicimos **boarding_passes** para 1 de estos *ticket_no* entonces como es de esperarse, observamos 3 *flight_id* que no tienen **boarding_passes** y dos pertenecen a una *book_ref*.

```

insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('00', 00);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('01', 01);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('10', 10);
insert into ticket_flights (ticket_no, flight_id) values ('11', 11);

insert into tickets (ticket_no, book_ref) values ('00', 'A');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, book_ref) values ('01', 'B');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, book_ref) values ('10', 'B');
insert into tickets (ticket_no, book_ref) values ('11', 'C');

insert into boarding_passes (ticket_no) values ('00');

--Ejercicio 5

with book_ref_with_tickets(book_ref, ticket_no, flight_id) as
(
    select
        t.book_ref , t.ticket_no ,tf.flight_id
    from
        tickets t, ticket_flights tf
    where
        t.ticket_no = tf.ticket_no
    group by
        t.ticket_no, tf.flight_id, t.book_ref
)

select
    distinct brwt.book_ref, brwt.flight_id

```

tickets(+) 1

with book_ref_with_tickets(book_ref, ticket

Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use C

	ABC book_ref	123 flight_id
1	B	1
2	B	10
3	C	11

3.6. Query 6

En la última query introdujimos 3 *flight_no* con 3 tiempos distintos. Dos de estos *flight_no* tienen el mismo retraso promedio para probar que muestra que cuando hay más de un caso con el mismo retraso máximo

```

insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('000', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 9:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('000', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 8:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('000', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 7:11:10');

insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('001', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 9:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('001', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 8:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('001', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 7:11:10');

insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('010', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 9:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('010', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 9:11:10');
insert into flights (flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) values ('010', '2020-10-10 10:11:45', '2020-10-10 9:11:10');

WITH flight_no_and_id(flight_no, actual_arrival, scheduled_arrival) as
(
    SELECT
        f.flight_no, f.actual_arrival, f.scheduled_arrival
    FROM
        flights f
    group by
        f.flight_no, f.actual_arrival, f.scheduled_arrival
),
flight_delays(flight_no, retraso) as
(
    SELECT
        fni.flight_no, (fni.actual_arrival - fni.scheduled_arrival) as retraso
    FROM
        flight_no_and_id fni
    order by
        fni.flight_no asc
)

```

Grilla	flight_no	retraso_medio	Valor
1	000	02:00:35	
2	001	02:00:35	