

```

-- =====
-- Phase 1 - Block 1: Row Count Validation
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

-- 🧐 This block confirms the number of rows in each table
-- ☑ Purpose: Ensure all 3 CSVs (airlines, airports, flights)
-- were successfully imported into the SQLite database

SELECT COUNT(*) AS airline_count FROM new_airlines;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM new_airports;
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM new_flights;
--☑ Phase 1: Data Ingestion - Completed
--🔗 Block 1: Row Count Validation
--Table Row Count
--new_airlines   14
--new_airports   322
--new_flights    1,048,575

--💡 All data has been successfully imported from CSVs into the SQLite database.
-- =====
-- Phase 1 - Block 2: Sample Data Preview
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- =====

-- 🧐 View a few records from each table to verify column structure & values

SELECT * FROM new_airlines LIMIT 5;
SELECT * FROM new_airports LIMIT 5;
SELECT * FROM new_flights LIMIT 5;
--☑ Phase 1 Completed: Summary
--Table Name      Status  Remarks
--new_airlines    ☑ Clean      2 columns, 14 rows
--new_airports    ☑ Clean      7 columns, 322 rows
--new_flights     ☑ Clean     31 columns, 1,048,575 rows

--✔ Key Validations Done:
--Column names are correct ☑

--Data types are appropriate (we'll confirm in PRAGMA check)

--No blank field names (like field1, field2) ☑

--All data appears to have loaded correctly ☑
-- =====
-- Phase 1 - Block 3: Table Schema Check
-- Purpose: Confirm correct datatypes are set
-- =====

```

-- ☹ This confirms whether columns are using the correct types like INTEGER, TEXT, REAL

PRAGMA table\_info(new\_airlines);

PRAGMA table\_info(new\_airports);

PRAGMA table\_info(new\_flights);

--☑ Schema Review Summary

--◇ new\_airlines

--Column	Type	Notes
----------	------	-------

--IATA_CODE	TEXT	☑ Primary Key
-------------	------	---------------

--AIRLINE	TEXT	☑ Clean
-----------	------	---------

--☑ Pass - Clean and minimal.

--◇ new\_airports

--Column	Type	Notes
----------	------	-------

--IATA_CODE	TEXT	☑ Primary Key
-------------	------	---------------

--LATITUDE/LONGITUDE	REAL	☑ Geolocation Ready
----------------------	------	---------------------

--☑ Pass - All airport details available and well-typed.

--◇ new\_flights

--Field	Type	Notes
---------	------	-------

--Date/Time Fields	TEXT/INTEGER	We'll convert properly in Phase 2.
--------------------	--------------	------------------------------------

--Delay Fields	INTEGER	☑ Good for math/stats
----------------	---------	-----------------------

--Distance	INTEGER	☑ Accurate
------------	---------	------------

--Categorical	TEXT	☑ Airline, Reason, Tail No., etc.
---------------	------	-----------------------------------

--Diverted/Cancelled	INTEGER	☑ Boolean-compatible
----------------------	---------	----------------------

--☑ Pass - Just needs enrichment & cleanup.

-- =====

-- Phase 2 - Block 1: Initial Clean Flight View

-- Dataset: new\_flights

-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh

-- =====

-- ☹ This view prepares for enrichment by selecting all relevant columns.

CREATE VIEW IF NOT EXISTS v\_clean\_flight\_data AS

SELECT \*

FROM new\_flights

WHERE airline IS NOT NULL

AND origin\_airport IS NOT NULL

AND destination\_airport IS NOT NULL;

-- =====

-- Phase 2 - Block 2: Add FLIGHT\_DATE and FLIGHT\_DATETIME

-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis

-- Dataset: v\_clean\_flight\_data

-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh

-- =====

```
-- 🧠 Purpose:
-- This block creates a view that adds two new columns:
-- 1. FLIGHT_DATE: Combines year, month, and day into 'YYYY-MM-DD'
-- 2. FLIGHT_DATETIME: Combines flight date and scheduled departure (HHMM) into full datetime
--     Handles cases where scheduled_departure is < 1000 by padding with leading 0

-- ☑ Output View: v_flight_with_datetime
```

```
CREATE VIEW IF NOT EXISTS v_flight_with_datetime AS
SELECT
    *,

    -- Format YYYY-MM-DD
    printf('%04d-%02d-%02d', year, month, day) AS flight_date,

    -- Format full datetime: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM
    printf(
        '%04d-%02d-%02d %02d:%02d',
        year, month, day,
        CAST(SUBSTR('0000' || scheduled_departure, -4, 2) AS INTEGER),
        CAST(SUBSTR('0000' || scheduled_departure, -2, 2) AS INTEGER)
    ) AS flight_datetime
```

```
FROM v_clean_flight_data;
-- =====
-- Phase 2 - Block 3: Add CANCELLATION_REASON_DESC
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_with_datetime
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====
```

```
-- 🧠 Purpose:
-- Adds descriptive labels for cancellation reasons using CASE statement

-- ☑ Output View: v_flight_with_cancel_desc
```

```
CREATE VIEW IF NOT EXISTS v_flight_with_cancel_desc AS
SELECT
    *,

    -- Human-readable cancellation reason
    CASE cancellation_reason
        WHEN 'A' THEN 'Airline'
        WHEN 'B' THEN 'Weather'
        WHEN 'C' THEN 'National Air System'
        WHEN 'D' THEN 'Security'
        ELSE 'Not Cancelled'
    END AS cancellation_reason_desc
```

```

FROM v_flight_with_datetime;
-- =====
-- Phase 2 - Block 4: Final Enriched Analytical View
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

-- 🧠 Purpose:
-- Join flight data with airline names and origin/destination airport details

-- ☑ Output View: v_flight_data_enriched

CREATE VIEW IF NOT EXISTS v_flight_data_enriched AS
SELECT
    f.*,

    -- Airline Full Name
    al.airline AS airline_name,

    -- Origin Airport Details
    ao.airport AS origin_airport_name,
    ao.city AS origin_city,
    ao.state AS origin_state,
    ao.country AS origin_country,

    -- Destination Airport Details
    ad.airport AS dest_airport_name,
    ad.city AS dest_city,
    ad.state AS dest_state,
    ad.country AS dest_country

FROM v_flight_with_cancel_desc f
LEFT JOIN new_airlines al ON f.airline = al.iata_code
LEFT JOIN new_airports ao ON f.origin_airport = ao.iata_code
LEFT JOIN new_airports ad ON f.destination_airport = ad.iata_code;
-- =====
-- Phase 3 - Block 1: Overall Flight Statistics
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

-- 🧠 Explanation:
-- This block gives a high-level overview of:
-- 1. Total number of flights
-- 2. Number of cancelled flights
-- 3. Cancellation rate (%)
-- 4. (Optional) Diverted flight count and rate

```

```

SELECT
    COUNT(*) AS total_flights,
    SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_flights,
    ROUND(
        100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*),
        2
    ) AS cancellation_rate_pct

-- Optional: Uncomment to include diverted stats
-- , SUM(CASE WHEN diverted = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS diverted_flights
-- , ROUND(100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN diverted = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*), 2) AS
diversion_rate_pct

FROM v_flight_data_enriched;
-- 📄 Query Output:
--total_flights cancelled_flights      cancellation_rate_pct
--1,048,575      40,527    3.86%

-- ☑ Interpretation:
--Out of ~1.05 million domestic flights in 2015, 3.86% were cancelled, representing
a relatively low cancellation rate across the U.S. airline industry for that year.
-- =====
-- Phase 3 - Block 2: Delay Statistics Summary
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

-- 🧠 Explanation:
-- This block provides:
-- 1. Average, minimum, and maximum departure delay
-- 2. Average, minimum, and maximum arrival delay
-- ☑ Excludes cancelled flights to avoid skewed stats

SELECT
    ROUND(AVG(departure_delay), 2) AS avg_departure_delay,
    MIN(departure_delay) AS min_departure_delay,
    MAX(departure_delay) AS max_departure_delay,

    ROUND(AVG(arrival_delay), 2) AS avg_arrival_delay,
    MIN(arrival_delay) AS min_arrival_delay,
    MAX(arrival_delay) AS max_arrival_delay

FROM v_flight_data_enriched
WHERE cancelled = 0;
-- =====
-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 2: Delay Statistics Summary
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh

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-- 🧠 Objective:

- Analyze the central tendency and range of delays.
- Specifically:
  - ◊ Average, Minimum, and Maximum Departure Delay
  - ◊ Average, Minimum, and Maximum Arrival Delay
  - ◊ Note: Cancelled flights excluded to avoid skewed delay stats.

-- 📊 Query Output:

```
-- avg_departure_delay | min_departure_delay | max_departure_delay |
avg_arrival_delay | min_arrival_delay | max_arrival_delay
--
-----|-----|-----|-----
-- |-----|-----|
--      11.28      |      -61      |      1988      |      7.61
--      |      -82      |      1971      |
--      |
```

-- ☑ Interpretation:

- On average, flights experienced an **\*\*11.28-minute departure delay\*\*** and a **\*\*7.61-minute arrival delay\*\***.
- However, the data also includes **\*\*extreme delays\*\***, with some flights delayed by over 30 hours.
- Negative delay values suggest flights that departed or arrived ahead of schedule.

-- 📊 Next: Block 3 - Delay Type Contribution Breakdown

```
-- =====
```

-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 3: Delay Type Contribution Breakdown

- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
- Dataset: v\_flight\_data\_enriched
- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh

```
-- =====
```

-- 🧠 Objective:

- Analyze what portion of total delay is caused by each category:
- Airline, Weather, Air System (NAS), Security, Late Aircraft

```
SELECT
  -- Total delay in minutes by category
  SUM(airline_delay) AS airline_delay_total,
  ROUND(100.0 * SUM(airline_delay) / total_delay, 2) AS airline_pct,

  SUM(weather_delay) AS weather_delay_total,
  ROUND(100.0 * SUM(weather_delay) / total_delay, 2) AS weather_pct,

  SUM(air_system_delay) AS nas_delay_total,
  ROUND(100.0 * SUM(air_system_delay) / total_delay, 2) AS nas_pct,

  SUM(security_delay) AS security_delay_total,
```

```

ROUND(100.0 * SUM(security_delay) / total_delay, 2) AS security_pct,

SUM(late_aircraft_delay) AS late_aircraft_delay_total,
ROUND(100.0 * SUM(late_aircraft_delay) / total_delay, 2) AS late_aircraft_pct

```

```

FROM v_flight_data_enriched,

```

```

-- Subquery to get total delay from all types (cancelled excluded)
(

```

```

    SELECT
        SUM(
            airline_delay + weather_delay + air_system_delay +
            security_delay + late_aircraft_delay
        ) AS total_delay
    FROM v_flight_data_enriched
    WHERE cancelled = 0
) AS delay_totals

```

```

WHERE cancelled = 0;

```

```

-- 📊 Delay Type Contribution Breakdown:

```

```

--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
-- | airline_delay_total | airline_pct | weather_delay_total | weather_pct |
nas_delay_total | nas_pct | security_delay_total | security_pct |
late_aircraft_delay_total | late_aircraft_pct |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+
-- |      4,160,027      |      31.16      |      810,195      |      6.07      |
3,129,132 | 23.44 |      13,101      |      0.10      |
5,238,195      |      39.24      |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+

```

```

-- ☑ Interpretation:

```

```

-- In 2015, the most significant contributor to total delay time was:

```

```

-- ◊ Late-arriving aircraft (39.24%) - cascading delays from previous flights.
-- ◊ Airline-related delays (31.16%) - internal operational issues.
-- ◊ Airspace/NAS-related delays (23.44%) - air traffic congestion and system
constraints.

```

```

-- ◊ Weather and Security delays were minimal contributors at 6.07% and 0.10%,
respectively.

```

```

-- ✖ Together, these figures help identify key pressure points in flight
punctuality.

```

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-- =====

```

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-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 4: KPI Definitions Summary

```

```
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====
```

```
-- 🎯 Purpose:
-- Compute key performance indicators (KPIs) for airline operations:
--   ✦ On-Time Performance Rate (OTP)
--   ✦ Average Arrival & Departure Delay (excluding cancelled)
--   ✦ Cancellation Rate (overall)
```

```
SELECT
  -- Total number of flights
  COUNT(*) AS total_flights,

  -- On-time flights: arrival delay ≤ 15 mins
  SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
on_time_flights,

  -- OTP Rate = On-time flights / Total non-cancelled
  ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) /
    SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 2
  ) AS otp_rate_pct,

  -- Avg departure and arrival delays
  ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN departure_delay END), 2) AS
avg_departure_delay,
  ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN arrival_delay END), 2) AS
avg_arrival_delay,

  -- Cancellation rate
  SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_flights,
  ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*),
    2
  ) AS cancellation_rate_pct
```

```
FROM v_flight_data_enriched;
-- 📊 KPI Definitions Summary:
```

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-- | total_flights | on_time_flights | otp_rate_pct | avg_departure_delay |
avg_arrival_delay | cancelled_flights | cancellation_rate_pct |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-- | 1,048,575 | 785,087 | 77.88% | 11.28 |
```



7.61	40,527	3.86%
------	--------	-------

```

--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+
--
-- [X] Interpretation:
--   ◊ **77.88%** of all non-cancelled flights arrived on time (within 15 minutes
of schedule), indicating a moderate industry-level On-Time Performance (OTP).
--   ◊ The **average departure delay** was **11.28 minutes**, while the **average
arrival delay** was **7.61 minutes**, suggesting partial recovery of delays during
flight.
--   ◊ **3.86%** of flights were cancelled – a relatively low cancellation rate.
--   ✦ These KPIs form a strong baseline to compare airline and airport performance
in further analysis.
PRAGMA table_info(v_flight_data_enriched);
-- =====
-- [X] Phase 3 - Block 5: Airline-Level Performance Summary
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

-- 🎯 Objective:
-- Analyze airline-wise performance across key metrics:
--   ◊ Total Flights
--   ◊ On-Time Performance (%)
--   ◊ Average Delays (Departure & Arrival)
--   ◊ Cancellation Rate (%)

SELECT
    airline_name,

    COUNT(*) AS total_flights,

    -- On-time flights: arrival delay <= 15 mins
    SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
on_time_flights,
    ROUND(
        100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) /
        NULLIF(SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 0),
        2
    ) AS otp_rate_pct,

    -- Average delays (exclude cancelled)
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN departure_delay END), 2) AS
avg_departure_delay,
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN arrival_delay END), 2) AS
avg_arrival_delay,

```

```

-- Cancellation metrics
SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_flights,
ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*),
    2
) AS cancellation_rate_pct

```

```

FROM v_flight_data_enriched
GROUP BY airline_name
ORDER BY total_flights DESC;

```

```

-- =====
-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 5: Airline-Level Performance Summary
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

```

```

-- 🎯 Objective:
-- Analyze airline-wise performance across key metrics:
--   ✦ Total Flights
--   ✦ On-Time Performance (%)
--   ✦ Average Delays (Departure & Arrival)
--   ✦ Cancellation Rate (%)

```

```

-- 📊 Airline Performance Summary Table:

```

```

--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
-- |      airline_name      | total_flights | on_time_flights | otp_rate_pct
-- | avg_departure_delay | avg_arrival_delay | cancelled_flights |
cancellation_rate_pct |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
-- | Southwest Airlines Co. | 221,586 | 173,933 | 80.91%
-- |      10.05      | 3.84 | 6,606 | 2.98%
-- |
-- | Delta Air Lines Inc. | 147,486 | 120,721 | 83.47%
-- |      9.62      | 2.76 | 2,861 | 1.94%
-- |
-- | Atlantic Southeast Airlines | 111,206 | 79,331 | 75.60%
-- |      11.27      | 10.34 | 6,274 | 5.64%
-- |
-- | Skywest Airlines Inc. | 107,099 | 80,166 | 77.00%
-- |      11.22      | 9.85 | 2,983 | 2.79%
-- |
-- | American Airlines Inc. | 97,549 | 72,193 | 77.74%

```

	11.27	8.23	4,685	4.80%
--	United Air Lines Inc.	87,606	65,458	76.83%
	15.03	7.44	2,403	2.74%
--	US Airways Inc.	73,942	56,254	79.46%
	7.53	5.52	3,143	4.25%
--	American Eagle Airlines Inc.	65,513	36,898	63.85%
	17.96	20.41	7,727	11.79%
--	JetBlue Airways	48,157	31,940	70.18%
	15.87	13.94	2,645	5.49%
--	Alaska Airlines Inc.	29,614	25,356	86.20%
	2.90	-0.61	197	0.67%
--	Spirit Air Lines	19,612	13,383	69.88%
	16.03	14.96	461	2.35%
--	Frontier Airlines Inc.	14,669	9,123	63.20%
	23.09	24.33	233	1.59%
--	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	14,133	12,119	85.95%
	1.55	4.39	33	0.23%
--	Virgin America	10,403	8,212	81.09%
	10.24	5.24	276	2.65%

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
```

-- ☒ Interpretation:

- ◊ **\*\*Alaska Airlines\*\*** (86.2%) and **\*\*Hawaiian Airlines\*\*** (85.95%) lead in On-Time Performance, with minimal delays and cancellations.
- ◊ **\*\*Frontier\*\*** and **\*\*American Eagle\*\*** report the **\*\*worst delays and lowest OTP\*\***, with departure delays averaging over 17-23 minutes.
- ◊ **\*\*Southwest\*\*** and **\*\*Delta\*\*** operate the largest number of flights and maintain strong OTPs (~81-83%) with low cancellation rates (<3%).
- ◊ **\*\*American Eagle\*\*** has the **\*\*highest cancellation rate\*\*** at **\*\*11.79%\*\***, highlighting operational inefficiencies.
- ✂ These airline-level insights will help benchmark future KPIs and inform route/partner optimization.

-- ☐ Next Step: Airport-level performance analysis (Block 6)

-- =====

-- ☒ Phase 3 - Block 6: Airport-Level Performance Summary

-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis

```
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====
```

```
-- 🎯 Objective:
-- Analyze origin airport performance on:
--   ✦ Total Departures
--   ✦ On-Time Performance (%)
--   ✦ Average Departure Delay
--   ✦ Cancellation Rate
```

```
SELECT
    origin_airport,
    origin_airport_name,
    origin_city,
    origin_state,

    COUNT(*) AS total_departures,

    -- On-time departures: departure delay ≤ 15 mins
    SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND departure_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
on_time_departures,
    ROUND(
        100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND departure_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) /
        NULLIF(SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 0),
        2
    ) AS otp_departure_pct,

    -- Average departure delay
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN departure_delay END), 2) AS
avg_departure_delay,

    -- Cancellation metrics
    SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_departures,
    ROUND(
        100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*),
        2
    ) AS cancellation_rate_pct
```

```
FROM v_flight_data_enriched
GROUP BY origin_airport
ORDER BY total_departures DESC
LIMIT 20;
-- 📊 Top 20 Origin Airports by Departure Volume
--
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-- | ORIGIN      | AIRPORT NAME                                | CITY
```

	STATE	TOTAL DEPARTURES	ON-TIME DEPARTURES	OTP %
	AVG DEPARTURE DELAY			
--				
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+
--	ATL	Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl		Atlanta
	GA	66,599	53,217	81.64%
	9.27			
--	ORD	Chicago O'Hare Intl		Chicago
	IL	52,961	33,345	67.07%
	20.09			
--	DFW	Dallas/Fort Worth Intl		Dallas-Fort Worth
	TX	50,933	35,491	74.95%
	13.17			
--	LAX	Los Angeles Intl		Los Angeles
	CA	38,473	30,655	81.12%
	9.34			
--	DEN	Denver Intl		Denver
	CO	38,254	26,761	71.43%
	15.26			
--	IAH	George Bush Intercontinental		Houston
	TX	29,802	23,595	80.64%
	9.33			
--	PHX	Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl		Phoenix
	AZ	29,262	23,572	81.38%
	9.13			
--	SFO	San Francisco Intl		San Francisco
	CA	28,428	22,032	79.55%
	11.70			
--	LAS	McCarran Intl		Las Vegas
	NV	25,806	20,164	79.13%
	10.91			
--	MCO	Orlando Intl		Orlando
	FL	22,575	17,418	79.24%
	11.67			
--	LGA	LaGuardia (Marine Air Terminal)		New York
	NY	21,505	13,267	69.93%
	18.64			
--	DTW	Detroit Metro		Detroit
	MI	21,328	15,853	76.83%
	14.44			
--	CLT	Charlotte Douglas Intl		Charlotte
	NC	20,434	16,380	82.93%
	8.20			
--	BOS	Logan Intl		Boston
	MA	20,193	13,794	75.66%
	14.42			
--	MSP	Minneapolis-Saint Paul Intl		Minneapolis
	MN	20,073	16,190	82.00%

--	10.23				
	EWR	Newark Liberty Intl			Newark
	NJ	19,608	13,211		73.53%
	15.06				
--	SLC	Salt Lake City Intl			Salt Lake City
	UT	19,325	16,601		86.50%
	5.46				
--	JFK	JFK Intl (New York Intl)			New York
	NY	18,873	12,862		72.71%
	18.84				
--	SEA	Seattle-Tacoma Intl			Seattle
	WA	18,839	15,861		84.80%
	6.93				
--	FLL	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl			Ft. Lauderdale
	FL	16,187	12,270		77.92%
	11.66				

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--
```

```
-- [X] Interpretation:
--   ◇ ATL (Atlanta) had the highest total departures (66,599), with a strong OTP
of 81.64% and moderate delays.
--   ◇ ORD (Chicago O'Hare) and DFW (Dallas/Fort Worth) had lower OTPs (67.07% and
74.95%) and high average delays (20.09 mins at ORD).
--   ◇ SLC (Salt Lake City) and SEA (Seattle) demonstrated excellent operational
performance, with OTPs above 84% and very low delay averages (5.46 mins and 6.93
mins).
--   ◇ LGA (LaGuardia) and JFK struggled with longer delays (~18+ mins) and OTPs
under 73%, indicating likely airspace congestion challenges.
--   ◇ Cancellation rates were highest at LGA (11.78%) and EWR (8.36%), possibly
due to poor weather or operational bottlenecks in the NY/NJ corridor.
-- ✖ These metrics highlight the best- and worst-performing airports and help
identify where delay-reduction strategies could be prioritized.
```

```
-- =====
SELECT
  origin_airport || ' → ' || destination_airport AS route,
  airline_name,
  COUNT(*) AS total_flights,

  -- On-time arrivals: arrival delay ≤ 15 mins
  SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
on_time_arrivals,
  ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 AND arrival_delay <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0
END) /
    NULLIF(SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 0), 2
  ) AS otp_rate_pct,

  -- Avg arrival delay (only for non-cancelled)
```

```

ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN cancelled = 0 THEN arrival_delay END), 2) AS
avg_arrival_delay,

-- Cancellation stats
SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_flights,
ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN cancelled = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*), 2
) AS cancellation_rate_pct

```

```

FROM v_flight_data_enriched
GROUP BY route, airline_name
ORDER BY total_flights DESC
LIMIT 20;

```

```

-- =====
-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 7: Route-Level Performance Summary
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====

```

```

-- 📊 Route-Level Performance Summary:

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+				
Route	Airline Name	Total Flights	On-Time	
Arrivals   OTP Rate (%)	Avg Arrival Delay	Cancelled Flights		
Cancellation Rate (%)				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+				
HNL → OGG	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1801	1608	
89.58	2.87   6		0.33	
OGG → HNL	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1798	1501	
83.95	6.12   10		0.56	
DAL → HOU	Southwest Airlines Co.	1340	1051	
80.97	4.53   42		3.13	
HOU → DAL	Southwest Airlines Co.	1330	1067	
83.23	4.53   48		3.61	
HNL → KOA	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1279	1157	
90.53	2.62   1		0.08	
KOA → HNL	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1276	1091	
85.70	5.02   3		0.24	

--	SAN → LAX	Skywest Airlines Inc.	1213	1009
	84.44	3.93	18	1.48
--	LAX → SAN	Skywest Airlines Inc.	1206	969
	81.29	6.03	14	1.16
--	LAX → DFW	American Airlines Inc.	1164	917
	81.58	7.35	40	3.44
--	DFW → LAX	American Airlines Inc.	1158	856
	76.70	7.88	42	3.63
--	HNL → LIH	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1155	1061
	91.94	1.73	1	0.09
--	LIH → HNL	Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1150	1000
	87.03	3.59	1	0.09
--	MCO → ATL	Delta Air Lines Inc.	1062	974
	92.59	-2.77	10	0.94
--	ATL → MCO	Delta Air Lines Inc.	1058	900
	85.88	2.21	10	0.95
--	LGA → ATL	Delta Air Lines Inc.	1049	688
	70.56	13.03	74	7.05
--	ATL → LGA	Delta Air Lines Inc.	1047	695
	70.85	15.16	66	6.30
--	DFW → ORD	American Airlines Inc.	1003	694
	73.13	13.37	54	5.38
--	ORD → DFW	American Airlines Inc.	1001	688
	72.57	13.31	53	5.29
--	SAT → DFW	American Airlines Inc.	990	787
	84.71	3.99	61	6.16
--	DFW → SAT	American Airlines Inc.	988	698
	74.81	11.14	55	5.57

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
```

-- ☒ Interpretation: Route-Level Performance Summary

-- ♦ Hawaiian Airlines dominates the list, especially for intra-Hawaii routes (e.g., HNL → OGG, HNL → LIH) with exceptional OTP (≥90%) and extremely low



cancellation rates (<0.1%).

- ◊ Delta's MCO → ATL route shows a negative average arrival delay (-2.77 mins), indicating early arrivals – a sign of schedule efficiency.
- ◊ Southwest's DAL-HOU shuttle routes maintain high frequency with solid OTP (~81-83%), though cancellation rates are slightly higher (~3%).
- ◊ American Airlines' DFW → LAX and DFW → ORD routes show lower OTP (~73-76%) and significant delays (avg 7-13 mins), possibly due to congestion or operational strain.
- △ Routes involving LGA and ORD show high cancellation rates (5-7%), likely impacted by weather or airspace congestion.
- ✎ This summary highlights top-performing routes and identifies segments where operational improvements could be targeted.

-- ■ Next Step: Destination Airport-Level Analysis (Arrivals)

-- =====  
-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 7: Route-Level Performance Summary  
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis  
-- Dataset: v\_flight\_data\_enriched  
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh  
-- =====

-- 📊 Route-Level Performance Summary:

+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+				
Route		Airline Name	Total Flights	On-Time
Arrivals	OTP Rate (%)	Avg Arrival Delay	Cancelled Flights	
Cancellation Rate (%)				
+-----+-----+-----+-----+				
+-----+				
HNL → OGG		Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1801	1608
	89.58	2.87   6		0.33
OGG → HNL		Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1798	1501
	83.95	6.12   10		0.56
DAL → HOU		Southwest Airlines Co.	1340	1051
	80.97	4.53   42		3.13
HOU → DAL		Southwest Airlines Co.	1330	1067
	83.23	4.53   48		3.61
HNL → KOA		Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1279	1157
	90.53	2.62   1		0.08
KOA → HNL		Hawaiian Airlines Inc.	1276	1091
	85.70	5.02   3		0.24

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	84.44	3.93	18	1.48
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	81.29	6.03	14	1.16
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--	DFW → LAX	American Airlines Inc.	1158	856
	76.70	7.88	42	3.63
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	91.94	1.73	1	0.09
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	73.13	13.37	54	5.38
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	74.81	11.14	55	5.57

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
```

-- ☒ Interpretation: Route-Level Performance Summary

-- ♦ Hawaiian Airlines dominates the list, especially for intra-Hawaii routes (e.g., HNL → OGG, HNL → LIH) with exceptional OTP (≥90%) and extremely low

cancellation rates (<0.1%).

-- ♦ Delta's MCO → ATL route shows a negative average arrival delay (-2.77 mins), indicating early arrivals – a sign of schedule efficiency.

-- ♦ Southwest's DAL-HOU shuttle routes maintain high frequency with solid OTP (~81–83%), though cancellation rates are slightly higher (~3%).

-- ♦ American Airlines' DFW → LAX and DFW → ORD routes show lower OTP (~73–76%) and significant delays (avg 7–13 mins), possibly due to congestion or operational strain.

-- △ Routes involving LGA and ORD show high cancellation rates (5–7%), likely impacted by weather or airspace congestion.

-- ✦ This summary highlights top-performing routes and identifies segments where operational improvements could be targeted.

-- ■ Next Step: Destination Airport-Level Analysis (Arrivals)

PRAGMA table\_info(new\_airports);

PRAGMA table\_info(v\_flight\_data\_enriched);

-- =====

-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 8: Destination Airport-Level Arrival Performance

-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis

-- Dataset: v\_flight\_data\_enriched + new\_airports

-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh

-- =====

-- 🎯 Objective:

-- Evaluate airport performance as \*destinations\* based on:

-- ♦ Total Arrivals

-- ♦ On-Time Performance (OTP %)

-- ♦ Average Arrival Delay

-- ♦ Cancellation Rate

SELECT

    v.DESTINATION\_AIRPORT AS DEST,  
    a.AIRPORT AS DEST\_AIRPORT\_NAME,  
    a.CITY AS DEST\_CITY,  
    a.STATE AS DEST\_STATE,

    COUNT(\*) AS total\_arrivals,

    -- On-time arrivals: arrival delay ≤ 15 mins

    SUM(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 0 AND v.ARRIVAL\_DELAY <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS  
on\_time\_arrivals,

    ROUND(

        100.0 \* SUM(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 0 AND v.ARRIVAL\_DELAY <= 15 THEN 1 ELSE  
0 END) /

        NULLIF(SUM(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 0), 2

    ) AS otp\_arrival\_pct,

    -- Average arrival delay (excluding cancelled)

    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 0 THEN v.ARRIVAL\_DELAY END), 2) AS  
avg\_arrival\_delay,

```

-- Cancellation metrics
SUM(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS cancelled_arrivals,
ROUND(
    100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN v.CANCELLED = 1 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*),
    2
) AS cancellation_rate_pct

FROM v_flight_data_enriched v
JOIN new_airports a ON v.DESTINATION_AIRPORT = a.IATA_CODE

GROUP BY v.DESTINATION_AIRPORT
ORDER BY total_arrivals DESC
LIMIT 20;
-- 📊 Destination Airport-Level Performance Summary:
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
-- | DEST | DEST_AIRPORT_NAME | DEST_CITY
| STATE | Total Arrivals | On-Time Arrivals | OTP Rate (%) | Avg Arrival Delay
| Cancellation Rate (%) |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
-- | ATL | Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Intl | Atlanta
| GA | 66,741 | 54,381 | 83.38 | 3.5
| 2.28 |
-- | ORD | Chicago O'Hare Intl | Chicago
| IL | 53,060 | 34,926 | 70.36 | 15.41
| 6.45 |
-- | DFW | Dallas/Fort Worth Intl | Dallas-Fort Worth
| TX | 51,037 | 35,947 | 75.99 | 10.72
| 7.32 |
-- | LAX | Los Angeles Intl | Los Angeles
| CA | 38,463 | 29,915 | 79.28 | 5.19
| 1.89 |
-- | DEN | Denver Intl | Denver
| CO | 38,300 | 28,536 | 76.15 | 8.58
| 2.16 |
-- | IAH | George Bush Intercontinental | Houston
| TX | 29,820 | 23,221 | 79.59 | 6.16
| 2.16 |
-- | PHX | Phoenix Sky Harbor Intl | Phoenix
| AZ | 29,250 | 23,635 | 81.81 | 4.35
| 1.23 |
-- | SFO | San Francisco Intl | San Francisco
| CA | 28,437 | 21,029 | 76.02 | 7.78
| 2.73 |
-- | LAS | McCarran Intl | Las Vegas

```

NV	25,804	20,602	80.84	4.32
1.24				
--   MCO	Orlando Intl			Orlando
FL	22,586	16,996	77.23	7.34
2.56				
--   LGA	LaGuardia (Marine Air Terminal)			New York
NY	21,513	12,393	65.0	17.6
11.38				
--   DTW	Detroit Metro			Detroit
MI	21,318	16,209	78.81	7.83
3.52				
--   CLT	Charlotte Douglas Intl			Charlotte
NC	20,474	16,215	82.24	3.93
3.7				
--   BOS	Logan Intl			Boston
MA	20,167	12,866	70.62	13.48
9.66				
--   MSP	Minneapolis-Saint Paul Intl			Minneapolis
MN	20,096	15,991	81.05	5.54
1.82				
--   EWR	Newark Liberty Intl			Newark
NJ	19,621	13,681	76.36	8.57
8.68				
--   SLC	Salt Lake City Intl			Salt Lake City
UT	19,342	16,452	85.77	1.42
0.83				
--   JFK	JFK Intl (New York Intl)			New York
NY	18,858	12,797	72.45	13.91
6.33				
--   SEA	Seattle-Tacoma Intl			Seattle
WA	18,830	15,569	83.38	2.12
0.83				
--   FLL	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood Intl			Ft. Lauderdale
FL	16,184	12,172	77.41	6.22
2.84				

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+

```

- ☒ Interpretation: Destination Airport Arrival Performance
- ♦ ATL (Atlanta), ORD (Chicago), and DFW (Dallas-Fort Worth) are the top 3 destination airports by volume – all over 50,000 arrivals in 2015.
- ♦ SLC and SEA show outstanding on-time performance (OTP ≥ 83%) and minimal delays (avg < 3 mins), indicating operational efficiency.
- ♦ LGA (LaGuardia) has the **\*\*lowest OTP\*\*** (65%) and **\*\*highest cancellation rate\*\*** (11.38%) – likely due to congestion and weather impacts.
- △ ORD and JFK exhibit long average delays (13-15 mins) and relatively high cancellation rates (6-6.5%), requiring capacity and flow management.
- ✎ This analysis helps identify top-performing arrival airports and those

needing intervention to improve delay and cancellation metrics.

```
-- =====
-- ☑ Phase 3 - Block 9: Carrier vs Airport Delay Responsibility
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
-- Dataset: v_flight_data_enriched
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
-- =====
```

```
-- 🎯 Objective:
-- Analyze the share of delay causes by airline:
--   ◊ Carrier Delay (airline's responsibility)
--   ◊ External Delay (airport/system/weather/security/late aircraft)
```

```
SELECT
    airline_name,
    COUNT(*) AS total_flights,

    -- Total Delayed Flights (departure delay > 15 mins and not cancelled)
    SUM(CASE WHEN CANCELLED = 0 AND DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS
    delayed_flights,

    -- % of flights delayed
    ROUND(
        100.0 * SUM(CASE WHEN CANCELLED = 0 AND DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN 1 ELSE 0
    END) /
        NULLIF(SUM(CASE WHEN CANCELLED = 0 THEN 1 ELSE 0 END), 0), 2
    ) AS delay_rate_pct,

    -- Average Delay by Type (only delayed flights)
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN AIRLINE_DELAY ELSE NULL END), 2)
AS avg_carrier_delay,
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN LATE_AIRCRAFT_DELAY ELSE NULL
    END), 2) AS avg_late_aircraft_delay,
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN WEATHER_DELAY ELSE NULL END), 2)
AS avg_weather_delay,
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN AIR_SYSTEM_DELAY ELSE NULL END),
    2) AS avg_air_system_delay,
    ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN DEPARTURE_DELAY > 15 THEN SECURITY_DELAY ELSE NULL END), 2)
AS avg_security_delay
```

```
FROM v_flight_data_enriched
GROUP BY airline_name
ORDER BY delay_rate_pct DESC;
```

```
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+
-- | Airline Name          | Total Flights | Delayed Flights | Delay Rate
(%) | Avg Carrier Delay    | Avg Late Aircraft Delay | Avg Weather Delay    | Avg
Air System Delay    | Avg Security Delay    |
```

```

--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-- | Frontier Airlines Inc. | 14,669 | 4,671 | 32.36
   | 19.44 | 39.44 | 1.50 | 25.70
   | 0.00 |
-- | American Eagle Airlines Inc. | 65,513 | 17,835 | 30.86
   | 19.74 | 33.33 | 8.17 | 12.73
   | 0.14 |
-- | Spirit Air Lines | 19,612 | 5,159 | 26.94
   | 16.40 | 22.90 | 1.88 | 32.44
   | 0.13 |
-- | JetBlue Airways | 48,157 | 12,194 | 26.79
   | 22.94 | 34.30 | 3.51 | 13.91
   | 0.22 |
-- | United Air Lines Inc. | 87,606 | 22,173 | 26.02
   | 24.36 | 24.37 | 5.38 | 11.71
   | 0.00 |
-- | Southwest Airlines Co. | 221,586 | 45,085 | 20.97
   | 17.44 | 28.81 | 2.11 | 5.11
   | 0.04 |
-- | Atlantic Southeast Airlines | 111,206 | 21,713 | 20.69
   | 27.06 | 31.79 | 2.49 | 11.32
   | 0.00 |
-- | Skywest Airlines Inc. | 107,099 | 21,235 | 20.40
   | 22.75 | 38.09 | 4.06 | 9.60
   | 0.07 |
-- | American Airlines Inc. | 97,549 | 18,633 | 20.06
   | 29.35 | 30.13 | 5.35 | 8.41
   | 0.07 |
-- | Virgin America | 10,403 | 1,758 | 17.36
   | 14.60 | 30.25 | 3.03 | 29.21
   | 0.10 |
-- | Delta Air Lines Inc. | 147,486 | 24,125 | 16.68
   | 29.08 | 23.04 | 9.87 | 11.71
   | 0.04 |
-- | US Airways Inc. | 73,942 | 11,582 | 16.36
   | 26.31 | 22.85 | 3.45 | 11.86
   | 0.18 |
-- | Alaska Airlines Inc. | 29,614 | 3,468 | 11.79
   | 22.11 | 31.14 | 3.84 | 9.03
   | 0.10 |
-- | Hawaiian Airlines Inc. | 14,133 | 1,195 | 8.48
   | 25.16 | 24.61 | 2.68 | 0.51
   | 0.16 |
--
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

-- ☒ Interpretation: Delay Responsibility Analysis  
--  Frontier Airlines and American Eagle Airlines have the highest delay rates (30-32%),  
-- with substantial average delays due to late aircraft and carrier-related issues –  
-- indicating significant operational inefficiencies.  
--  Spirit Airlines and JetBlue also exhibit high delay rates (~27%), primarily driven by  
-- late aircraft and air traffic control (air system) delays.  
--  American Airlines and Atlantic Southeast Airlines show moderate delay rates (~20%),  
-- but high average carrier delays (~27-29 minutes), hinting at airline-level process gaps.  
-- ☒ Delta, US Airways, and Alaska Airlines maintain relatively low delay rates (12-17%),  
-- reflecting stronger internal operations and scheduling efficiency.  
-- ☒ Hawaiian Airlines stands out with the lowest delay rate (8.5%) and minimal external  
-- delay impact – consistent with its industry-leading on-time performance.

--  Insight:  
-- This breakdown helps distinguish between delays caused by the airline's own operations  
-- (carrier/late aircraft) versus external factors (weather, air traffic control, security).  
--  Airlines with high self-induced delays should focus on:  
-- - Improving ground operations and turnaround processes  
-- - Optimizing fleet scheduling and crew management  
-- - Minimizing cascading delays from previous flights  
--  Airports and regulators can use this view to:  
-- - Address recurrent system-level delays (e.g., airspace congestion)  
-- - Coordinate with airlines to streamline scheduling at peak hours  
--  Actionable next step: Deep-dive delay analysis by time of day, route, and region  
-- in subsequent blocks.

-- =====  
-- ☒ Phase 3: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)  
-- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis  
-- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh  
-- =====

--  Block 1: Flight Volume Summary  
-- ☒ Interpretation: ATL is the busiest origin with 66K+ departures. ORD, DFW, and LAX follow. High-frequency airports are potential hubs and key for operational focus.

--  Block 2: Monthly Trends  
-- ☒ Interpretation: July is the busiest month, followed by June and August—likely due to summer travel. February has the fewest flights.



- ◊ Block 3: Weekday Trends
- ☑ Interpretation: Fridays have the highest flight volumes, followed by Thursdays. Saturdays and Sundays see the least traffic, suggesting lower business travel.
  
- ◊ Block 4: Time of Day Trends
- ☑ Interpretation: Most flights are scheduled between 6 AM and 7 PM. Early morning (6–9 AM) is peak departure time. Red-eye flights are limited.
  
- ◊ Block 5: Airline-Level Performance Summary
- ☑ Interpretation: Alaska and Hawaiian Airlines lead with >85% OTP and <1% cancellations. American Eagle and Frontier show weak performance with high delay and cancellation rates. Delta has balanced performance with high volume and good OTP.
  
- ◊ Block 6: Origin Airport-Level Departure Performance
- ☑ Interpretation: ATL leads in departures with strong OTP (81.6%). ORD shows weakest OTP (67%) and highest avg delay (20 mins). SLC and SEA are top performers with >85% OTP and <7 min delays.
  
- ◊ Block 7: Route-Level Performance Summary
- ☑ Interpretation: Hawaiian Airlines dominates intra-island routes with ≥90% OTP and negligible cancellations. Delta's MCO → ATL shows early arrivals. LGA and ORD routes face high cancellations (5–7%).
  
- ◊ Block 8: Destination Airport-Level Arrival Performance
- ☑ Interpretation: ATL has highest arrivals with 83% OTP. ORD and DFW have weaker performance with high delays (10–15 mins) and cancellations (6–7%). LGA and BOS show OTP challenges and high cancellation rates.
  
- ◊ Block 9: Delay Causes by Airline
- ☑ Interpretation: Frontier and American Eagle have the highest delay rates (~30%). Frontier suffers from systemic and turnaround delays. Hawaiian Airlines is the most reliable (8.48% delay rate). Delta and Southwest manage delays well at scale.
  
- =====
- ☑ Phase 4: Dashboard Development (Power BI)
- Project: U.S. Airline Performance & Delay Analysis
- Author: Shruti Sumadhur Ghosh
- =====
  
- ✦ All cleaned and enriched data views (e.g., v\_flight\_data\_enriched, new\_airports, new\_airlines) are now ready for Power BI import.
  
- ⚙ Next Step:
- ► Load final views/datasets into Power BI
- ► Build visuals based on key metrics:
  - - Airline/Route/Airport performance
  - - Delay & Cancellation trends

- - OTP vs delay type comparison
- ► Design an interactive, insight-driven dashboard