## **HOMEWORK - 3**

# **MIS686 - Enterprise Database Management**

Name: Umadevi Betageri

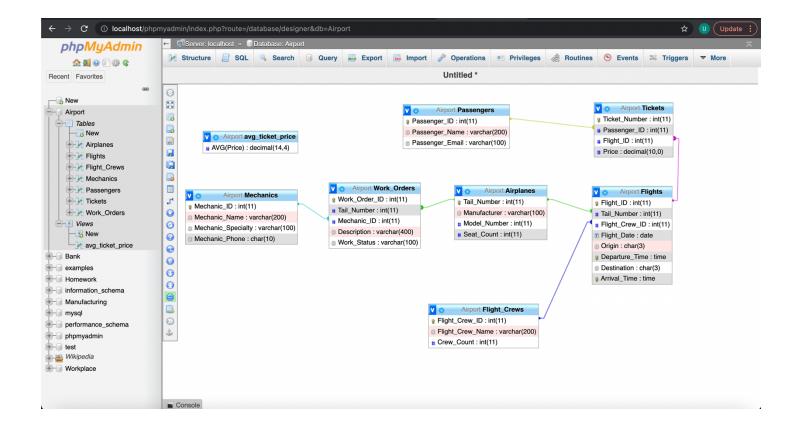
Red ID: 827194401

#### Q.No 1.

### **SQL** code for creating database table for Airport:

```
# Create Airplanes Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Airplanes (
  Tail Number INT,
  Manufacturer VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  Model Number INT NOT NULL,
  Seat Count INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (Tail Number)
);
# Create Flight Crews Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Flight_Crews (
  Flight Crew ID INT AUTO INCREMENT,
  Flight Crew Name VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
  Crew Count INT,
  PRIMARY KEY (Flight_Crew_ID)
);
# Create Flights Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Flights (
  Flight ID INT,
  Tail Number INT,
  Flight Crew ID INT,
  Flight_Date DATE NOT NULL,
  Origin CHAR(3) NOT NULL,
  Departure Time TIME NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  Destination CHAR(3),
  Arrival Time TIME UNIQUE,
  PRIMARY KEY (Flight ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Tail_Number) REFERENCES Airplanes
  (Tail Number) ON DELETE SET NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (Flight Crew ID) REFERENCES Flight Crews
  (Flight Crew ID) ON DELETE SET NULL
);
# Create Passengers Table for Airplanes Detabase
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Passengers (
  Passenger ID INT AUTO INCREMENT,
  Passenger_Name VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
```

```
Passenger Email VARCHAR(100),
  PRIMARY KEY (Passenger ID)
);
# Create Tickets Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Tickets (
  Ticket Number INT AUTO INCREMENT,
  Passenger ID INT,
  Flight ID INT,
  Price DECIMAL NOT NULL DEFAULT 200.00,
  PRIMARY KEY (Ticket Number),
  FOREIGN KEY (Passenger ID) REFERENCES Passengers
  (Passenger ID) ON DELETE SET NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (Flight_ID) REFERENCES Flights
  (Flight ID) ON DELETE SET NULL
);
# Create Mechanics Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Mechanics (
  Mechanic ID INT AUTO INCREMENT,
  Mechanic_Name VARCHAR(200) NOT NULL,
  Mechanic Specialty VARCHAR(100),
  Mechanic Phone CHAR(10),
  PRIMARY KEY (Mechanic_ID)
);
#Create Work Orders Table for Airplanes Database
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Work Orders (
  Work Order ID INT AUTO INCREMENT,
  Tail Number INT,
  Mechanic ID INT,
  Description VARCHAR(400),
  Work Status VARCHAR(100),
  PRIMARY KEY (Work Order ID),
  FOREIGN KEY (Tail Number) REFERENCES Airplanes
  (Tail Number) ON DELETE SET NULL,
  FOREIGN KEY (Mechanic ID) REFERENCES Mechanics
  (Mechanic ID) ON DELETE SET NULL
);
```



#### **QUERIES**

#1) List the flight ID, tail number, departure time, and origin for all flights between January 1, 2021 and March 1, 2021 with a destination of "DCA". Sort the result by the flight ID in ascending order

SELECT Flight\_ID, Tail\_Number, Departure\_Time, Origin FROM Flights

WHERE Flight\_Date BETWEEN "2021-01-01" AND "2021-03-01" AND Destination = "DCA" ORDER BY Flight\_ID ASC;

# 2) List the passenger IDs of all passengers that have purchased tickets over \$1,000 in price. If the same passenger ID has purchased multiple tickets that meet this criterion, then only list the passenger ID once

SELECT DISTINCT Passenger\_ID FROM Tickets
WHERE Price > 1000;

#3) List all fields for work orders whose descriptions mention "oil". Order these fields by status descending, then by tail number ascending.

SELECT \*
FROM Work\_Orders
WHERE Description LIKE "%oil%"
ORDER BY Work Status DESC, Tail Number ASC;

#4) For each passenger name, list their name in addition to the date, origin, departure time, destination, and arrival time of matching all flights. Sort by the passenger name (A-Z), then by the date ascending.

SELECT P.Passenger\_Name, F.Flight\_Date, F.Origin, F.Departure\_Time, F.Destination, F.Arrival\_Time FROM Flights F

JOIN Tickets T

ON F.Flight\_ID = T.Flight\_ID

JOIN Passengers P

ON P.Passenger\_ID = T.Passenger\_ID

ORDER BY P.Passenger\_Name ASC, F.Flight\_Date ASC;

# 5) a) Create a view that computes the average ticket price

CREATE VIEW Avg\_Ticket\_Price AS SELECT AVG(Price) FROM Tickets

#5) b) Based on the view created in (a), list each passenger name alongside the number of tickets that the passenger has purchased with above-average ticket prices.

SELECT P.Passenger\_Name, COUNT(T.Ticket\_Number) AS Num\_of\_Tickets
FROM Tickets T
JOIN Passengers P
ON P.Passenger\_ID = T.Passenger\_ID
WHERE T.Price > (SELECT \* FROM Avg\_Ticket\_Price)
GROUP BY P.Passenger\_Name;

#6) List all airplane tail numbers alongside the number of work orders pertaining to that airplane that have a "pending" status. Order by the number of work orders from high to low.

SELECT Tail\_Number, COUNT(Work\_Order\_ID) AS Num\_of\_WO FROM Work\_Orders
WHERE Work\_Status LIKE "pending"
GROUP BY Tail\_Number
ORDER BY Num\_of\_WO DESC;

#7) List all flight crew names alongside all flight IDs and tail numbers to which those flight crews are assigned with an origin of "SAN". If a flight crew has not been assigned to a flight yet, then still list it in the results. Sort by the date in descending order, then by the departure time in descending order.

```
SELECT C.Flight_Crew_Name, F.Flight_ID, F.Tail_Number FROM Flights F
LEFT JOIN Flight_Crews C
ON F.Flight_Crew_ID = C.Flight_Crew_ID
WHERE F.Origin = "SAN"
ORDER BY F.Flight_Date DESC, F.Departure Time DESC;
```

#8) For each passenger name, list their name, all flight destinations that they have flown to, and the sum of the ticket prices for each destination. Sort by the sum of ticket prices in descending order.

```
SELECT P.Passenger_Name, F.Destination, SUM(T.Price) AS Total_Price FROM Flights F
JOIN Tickets T
ON F.Flight_ID = T.Flight_ID
JOIN Passengers P
ON T.Passenger_ID = P.Passenger_ID
GROUP BY F.Destination, P.Passenger_Name
ORDER BY Total_Price DESC;
```

#9) List all descriptions of work orders with a status of "completed" assigned to mechanics with a name that starts with "Eric".

```
SELECT Description
FROM Work_Orders
WHERE Work_Status = "completed" AND Mechanic_ID IN
(SELECT Mechanic_ID
FROM Mechanics
WHERE Mechanic Name LIKE "Eric%");
```

# 10) For each flight destination, list each airplane manufacturer whose airplanes have flown to that destination alongside the number of flights that the manufacturer's flights have flown to that destination. Sort by the manufacturer in ascending order, then the number of flights in descending order.

```
SELECT F.Destination, A.Manufacturer, COUNT(F.Flight_ID) AS No_of_Flights FROM Flights F
JOIN Airplanes A
ON F.Tail_Number = A.Tail_Number
GROUP BY F.Destination, A.Manufacturer
ORDER BY A.Manufacturer ASC, No_of_Flights DESC;
```