

INTERSTATE AIRLINES

Project Part-2

Log Table 1:

Date	Time Spent	Activities Completed
10/10/19	60 Minutes(4:15PM-5:15PM)	Created a pseudo DBDL
11/10/19	90 Minutes(9:00PM- 10:30PM)	Made changes to the pseudo DBDL and made sure there were no redundancies
10/17/19	40 Minutes(9:20PM-10:00PM)	Refined the DBDL according to the required specifications, Drew the Database Diagram

Log Table 2:

Date	Time Spent	Activities Completed
11/3/19	60 Minutes(3:15PM-4:15PM)	Made changes to the existing document and added the required entities.
11/22/19	40 Minutes(8:00PM- 8:40PM)	Changed the Database Diagram accordingly.
10/29/19	135 Minutes(3:30PM-5:45PM)	Ran the final query and worked on the documentation.

Entities and Relationships:

PlaneType, Aircraft, Pilot, Scheduled_Flights, City, Passengers, Certified, Reservations

- One Airline can have many Aircrafts- One to Many
- One Aircraft can have several pilots- One to Many
- Each Aircraft has a fixed Origin and Destination- One to One
- Each Aircraft has a unique number- One to One
- Each flight has several Passengers- One to Many
- Each Pilot operates one Aircraft at a time- One to One
- Each Passenger can book several tickets- One to Many
- Each Passenger has a unique Passenger ID- One to One

Overall Relationship: Many to Many

Database Design Language:

-Plane_type(Code(C3), Description(C30), Capacity(D3), Flight_range(D4))

-Aircraft(Serial_no(C12), Arrival_time, Departure_time, Origin_city(C3),
Destination_city(C3),Type, ManufactureYear, Code(C3), Lastserviced(DATE), Nextserviced(DATE))

Foreign Key: Type -> Plane_type(Code)
Origin_city -> City(Code)
Destination_city -> City(Code)

-Pilot(Pilot_number(C5), Pilot_name(C30), DOB(DATE), Cellphone)

Foreign Key: PlaneType -> PlaneType(Code)

-Scheduled Flights(Aircraft_number, Aircraft_date, Pilot_number, Flight_ID)

Composite Key: Date, Serial_no

Foreign Key: Serial_no -> Aircraft(Serial_no)
Pilot -> Pilot(Pilot_number)
Passengers -> Passengers(Passenger_id)

-City(City_code(C3), City_name(C30), Airport_Description(C30), State(C2))

-Passengers(PassID, PassFirstName, PassLastName, PassAddr, PassCity, PassState, PassZip,
PassPhone, PassEmail, JourneyDate, Aircraft_no)

Foreign Key: Aircraft_no -> Aircraft(Serial_no)

-Certified(Pilot_number, Code, CertDate)

Foreign Key: Pilot_number -> Pilot(Pilot_number)
Code -> Plane_type(Code)

-Reservations(Reservation_number, Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID)

Code:

```
CREATE DATABASE PROJECT;
USE PROJECT;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Plane_type
(
    Code VARCHAR(100),
    Description TEXT,
    Capacity INT,
    Flight_range INT,
    PRIMARY KEY(Code)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES('Boeing 777','The Boeing 777 Dreamliner is an American long-haul, mid-size wide-body, twin-engine jet airliner manufactured by Boeing Commercial Airplanes', 240, 6000);
```

```
INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES('Southwest Airlines 323', 'Southwest Airlines is one of the most honored airlines in the world primarily known for its triple bottom line approach', 300, 10000);
```

```
INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES('United Airlines 462','United Airlines is the 3rd largest airline in the world', 350, 8341);
```

```
INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES('Delta Airlines 747','Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transportation for passengers and cargo', 120,5250);
```

```
INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES('Alaska Airlines 452','Alaska Airlines is the fifth-largest U.S. airline based on passengers traffic', 320,7420 );
```

```
SELECT * FROM PLANE_TYPE;
```

The screenshot displays the MySQL Workbench interface with a SQL query executed. The query creates a database 'PROJECT', uses it, and creates a table 'Plane_type' with columns: Code (VARCHAR(100), PRIMARY KEY), Description (TEXT), Capacity (INT), and Flight_range (INT). The query then inserts data into the 'Plane_type' table.

The 'Result Grid' shows the execution results, including the table structure and the data inserted.

Code	Description	Capacity	Flight_range
Alaska Airlines 462	Alaska Airlines is the fifth-largest U.S. airline ba...	320	7420
Boeing 777	The Boeing 777 Dreamliner is an American long...	240	6000
Delta Airlines 747	Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transport...	120	5250
Southwest Airlines 323	Southwest Airlines is one of the most honored al...	300	10000
United Airlines 462	United Airlines is the 3rd largest airline in the w...	350	8341

The 'Action Output' pane shows the execution log:

Action	Time	Response	Duration / F
61	00:53:40	INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES (United Airlines 4...	1 row(s) affected 0.0010 sec
62	00:53:41	INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES (Delta Airlines 74...	1 row(s) affected 0.0013 sec
63	00:53:42	INSERT INTO Plane_type VALUES (Southwest Airlines 4...	1 row(s) affected 0.0012 sec
64	00:53:47	SELECT * FROM PLANE_TYPE LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned 0.00056 sec

=====

```
CREATE TABLE City
(
    City_code INT,
    City_name CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
    Airport_description TEXT,
    State CHAR(15),
    PRIMARY KEY(City_code),
    CHECK(City_code >=100 AND City_code<=999)
);
```

INSERT INTO City VALUES(217,'Chicago','OHare Airport, simply known as Chicago Airport, is an airport located in Chicago','Illinois');

INSERT INTO City VALUES(484,'California','Fresno Yosemite International Airport, simply known as Fresno Airport, is an airport located in California','Fresno');

INSERT INTO City VALUES(312,'Seattle','Seattle Tacoma International Airport, simply known as Sea Tac Airport, is an airport located in Seattle', 'Washington');

INSERT INTO City VALUES(828,'Miami','Miami International Airport, simply known as MIA, is an airport located in Miami','Florida');

INSERT INTO City VALUES(112,'Boston','Boston Logan International Airport, simply known as Logan International Airport, is an airport located in Boston', 'Massachusetts');

```
SELECT * FROM City;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface for 'Local Instance 3308'. The left sidebar contains navigation tabs for Administration, Schemas, and Performance. The main window displays a SQL script with the following queries:

```
20 SELECT * FROM PLANE_TYPE;
21
22
23
24
25 CREATE TABLE City
26 (
27     City_code INT,
28     City_name CHAR(15) NOT NULL,
29     Airport_description TEXT,
30     State CHAR(15),
31     PRIMARY KEY(City_code),
32     CHECK(City_code >=100 AND City_code<=999)
33 );
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the queries:

City_code	City_name	Airport_description	State
112	Boston	Boston Logan International Airport, simply known as Logan International Airport, is an airport located in Boston	Massachusetts
217	Chicago	OHare Airport, simply known as Chicago Airport, is an airport located in Chicago	Illinois
312	Seattle	Seattle Tacoma International Airport, simply known as Sea Tac Airport, is an airport located in Seattle	Washington
484	California	Fresno Yosemite International Airport, simply known as Fresno Airport, is an airport located in California	Fresno
828	Miami	Miami International Airport, simply known as MIA, is an airport located in Miami	Florida
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

The 'Action Output' tab shows the execution results of the queries:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / F
05:04:53	INSERT INTO City VALUES(217,'Chicago','OHare Airport, simply known as Chicago Airport, is an airport located in Chicago','Illinois');	1 row(s) affected	0.0015 sec
05:04:54	INSERT INTO City VALUES(828,'Miami','Miami International Airport, simply known as MIA, is an airport located in Miami','Florida');	1 row(s) affected	0.0015 sec
05:04:55	INSERT INTO City VALUES(112,'Boston','Boston Logan International Airport, simply known as Logan International Airport, is an airport located in Boston','Massachusetts');	1 row(s) affected	0.0013 sec
05:05:08	SELECT * FROM City LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.00077 sec

=====

```
CREATE TABLE Aircraft(  
    Serial_no VARCHAR(100),  
    Arrival_time TIMESTAMP,  
    Deparature_time TIMESTAMP,  
    Origin_city INT,  
    Destination_city INT,  
    Type VARCHAR(100),  
    LastServiced DATE ,  
    NextService DATE,  
    ManufactureYear DATE,  
    PRIMARY KEY (Serial_no),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Origin_city) REFERENCES City(City_code),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Origin_city) REFERENCES City(City_code),  
    FOREIGN KEY (Type) REFERENCES Plane_type(Code),  
    CHECK(NextService>LastServiced));  
  
INSERT INTO Aircraft VALUES('B49862',( '2019-06-15 16:30:30') ,('2019-06-15  
16:30:30'),217, 233,'Boeing 777'  
,DATE('2017-03-21'),DATE('2018-03-21'),DATE('2000-08-11'));  
INSERT INTO Aircraft VALUES('A31042',( '2019-10-11 21:45:00'),('2019-06-15 23:00:00')  
,484, 634,'Southwest Airlines 323'  
,DATE('2018-09-23'),DATE('2019-09-23'),DATE('2007-07-17'));  
INSERT INTO Aircraft VALUES('RJ7087',( '2019-04-14 08:20:00'),('2019-04-14 10:00:00') ,312,  
333,'United Airlines 462'  
,DATE('2016-04-01'),DATE('2017-04-01'),DATE('2001-11-03'));  
INSERT INTO Aircraft VALUES('CP1212',( '2019-01-02 15:30:00'),('2019-01-02 18:00:00')  
,828,547,'Delta Airlines 747' ,DATE('2019-05-17'),DATE('2020-05-17'),DATE('2015-06-16'));  
INSERT INTO Aircraft VALUES('DHC310',( '2019-12-25 06:20:10'),('2019-12-25 10:00:15') ,112,  
456,'Alaska Airlines 452'  
,DATE('2016-04-14'),DATE('2016-11-22'),DATE('1989-11-24'));  
  
SELECT* FROM Aircraft;  
SELECT extract(HOUR FROM Deparature_time) FROM Aircraft;
```


[illegible]

=====

CREATE TABLE Pilot

```
(
    Pilot_number VARCHAR(100),
    Pilot_name VARCHAR(100),
    DOB DATE,
    Cellphone VARCHAR(100),
    PRIMARY KEY(Pilot_number)
```

);

```
INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('312-23-8888', 'Richard Parker', DATE('1991-10-21'), '9849141476');
INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('484-33-7265', 'Alan Walker', DATE('1997-04-24'), '9947166291');
INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('521-88-9651', 'Bruno Mars', DATE('2001-01-08'), '9849621635');
INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('724-62-4390', 'Charlie Brown', DATE('2003-07-12'), '7702741888');
INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('142-11-9849', 'Kendrick Lamar', DATE('1991-11-04'), '6302481816');
```

SELECT * FROM Pilot;

The screenshot shows the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane displays the 'Administration' tree with 'Server Status' selected. The central pane shows the SQL Editor with the following queries:

```
64 SELECT * FROM Aircraft;
65 SELECT extract(HOUR FROM Departure_time) FROM Aircraft;
66
67
68 CREATE TABLE Pilot
69 (
70     Pilot_number VARCHAR(100),
71     Pilot_name VARCHAR(100),
72     DOB DATE,
73     Cellphone VARCHAR(100),
74     PRIMARY KEY(Pilot_number)
```

The right pane shows the 'Context Help' tab with a message: 'Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.'

Below the SQL Editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the queries. The first query returns 5 rows, and the second query returns 1 row. The 'Action Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution of the queries, including the 'CREATE TABLE Pilot' statement and the 'INSERT INTO Pilot' statements.

Pilot_number	Pilot_name	DOB	Cellphone
142-11-9849	Kendrick Lamar	1991-11-04	6302481816
312-23-8888	Richard Parker	1991-10-21	9849141476
484-33-7265	Alan Walker	1997-04-24	9947166291
521-88-9651	Bruno Mars	2001-01-08	9849621635
724-62-4390	Charlie Brown	2003-07-12	7702741888

Time	Action	Response	Duration / F
01:02:01	INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('521-88-9651', 'Bruno Mars', DATE('2001-01-08'), '9849621635');	1 row(s) affected	0.0022 sec
01:02:02	INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('724-62-4390', 'Charlie Brown', DATE('2003-07-12'), '7702741888');	1 row(s) affected	0.0017 sec
01:02:03	INSERT INTO Pilot VALUES('142-11-9849', 'Kendrick Lamar', DATE('1991-11-04'), '6302481816');	1 row(s) affected	0.0017 sec
01:02:14	SELECT * FROM Pilot LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.00074 sec

=====

CREATE TABLE Passengers

```
(
    PassID VARCHAR(100),
    PassFirstName VARCHAR(100),
    PassLastName VARCHAR(100),
    PassAddr VARCHAR(100),
    PassCity VARCHAR(100),
    PassState VARCHAR(100),
    PassZip INT,
    CHECK(PassZip >=50000),
    PassPhone VARCHAR(100),
    PassEmail VARCHAR(100),
    JourneyDate DATE,
    Aircraft_no VARCHAR(100),
    PRIMARY KEY (PassID),
    FOREIGN KEY (Aircraft_no) REFERENCES Aircraft(Serial_no)
);
```

INSERT INTO Passengers VALUES('232-45-7423', 'Varun','Kashyap', 'Chatham Hills',
'Springfield', 'Illinois', 62704, '217-518-8226','VarunKashyap@gmail.com',DATE('2019-12-25'),
'B49862');

INSERT INTO Passengers VALUES('646-64-1344', 'Kanye','West', 'Pinewoods', 'Key West',
'Florida', 66814, '714-313-1726','KanyeWest@orkut.com',DATE('2019-02-11'), 'A31042');

INSERT INTO Passengers VALUES('531-53-9167', 'Tony','Montana', 'Tara Hills', 'Chesterfield',
'Illinois', 62800, '826-197-4321','TonyMontana@gmail.com', DATE('2019-08-19'), 'RJ7087');

INSERT INTO Passengers VALUES('159-21-1036','Taika','Watiti', 'Riverrun', 'Nashville',
'Tennessee', 51641,'646-311-9949', 'TaikaWatiti@yahoo.com', DATE('2016-09-01'), 'CP1212');

INSERT INTO Passengers VALUES('400-07-417', 'Steve','Rogers','Big Towers', 'Tampa',
'Florida', 500001,'418-812-8223','SteveRogers@gmail.com', DATE('2019-07-29'), 'DHC310');

SELECT * FROM Passengers;

[illegible]

=====

CREATE TABLE Certified

```
(
    Pilot_number VARCHAR(100),
    Code VARCHAR(100),
    CertDate DATE,
    FOREIGN KEY (Pilot_number) REFERENCES Pilot(Pilot_number),
    FOREIGN KEY (Code) REFERENCES Plane_type(Code)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('312-23-8888', 'Boeing 777', DATE('1984-08-11'));
INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('484-33-7265', 'Southwest Airlines 323',
DATE('1991-10-21'));
INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('521-88-9651', 'United Airlines 462', DATE('2001-11-05'));
INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('724-62-4390', 'Delta Airlines 747', DATE('1964-08-26'));
INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('142-11-9849', 'Alaska Airlines 452', DATE('1959-11-17'));
```

SELECT * FROM Certified;

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for Administration, Schemas, MANAGEMENT (Server Status, Client Connections, Users and Privileges, Status and System Variables, Data Export, Data Import/Restore), INSTANCE (Startup / Shutdown, Server Logs, Options File), and PERFORMANCE (Dashboard, Performance Reports, Performance Schema Setup). The main window displays an SQL editor with a file named 'SQL File 3*' containing the following SQL code:

```
109
110 SELECT * FROM Passengers;
111
112 CREATE TABLE Certified
113 (
114     Pilot_number VARCHAR(100),
115     Code VARCHAR(100),
116     CertDate DATE,
117     FOREIGN KEY (Pilot_number) REFERENCES Pilot(Pilot_number),
118     FOREIGN KEY (Code) REFERENCES Plane_type(Code)
119 );
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the 'SELECT * FROM Certified;' query, displaying 5 rows of data:

Pilot_number	Code	CertDate
312-23-8888	Boeing 777	1984-08-11
484-33-7265	Southwest Airlines 323	1991-10-21
521-88-9651	United Airlines 462	2001-11-05
724-62-4390	Delta Airlines 747	1964-08-26
142-11-9849	Alaska Airlines 452	1959-11-17

At the bottom, the 'Action Output' table shows the execution log:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / F
01:04:52	INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('521-88-9651', 'Uni...	1 row(s) affected	0.0016 sec
01:04:53	INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('724-62-4390', 'Del...	1 row(s) affected	0.0051 sec
01:04:54	INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('142-11-9849', 'Alas...	1 row(s) affected	0.0016 sec
01:05:11	SELECT * FROM Certified LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.00040 sec

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.

```
=====
CREATE TABLE Scheduled_Flights
```

```
(
  Aircraft_number CHAR(10) REFERENCES AIRCRAFT(Serial_no),
  Aircraft_date DATE,
  Flight_ID INT,
  Pilot_number VARCHAR(100) REFERENCES Pilot(Pilot_number)
```

```
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('B49862', DATE('2018-04-12'),53,'312-23-8888');
INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('A31042', DATE('2017-03-01'),14, '484-33-7265');
INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('RJ7087', DATE('2010-11-04'), 9,'521-88-9651');
INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('CP1212', DATE('2011-11-22'),22, '724-62-4390');
INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('RJ7087', DATE('2010-11-04'), 1,'142-11-9849');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Scheduled_Flights;
```

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left sidebar shows the 'Administration' and 'Schemas' tabs. The main window shows the 'SQL File 3*' editor with the following SQL script:

```
124 INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('724-62-4390', 'Delta Airlines 747', DATE('1964-08-26'));
125 INSERT INTO Certified VALUES('142-11-9849', 'Alaska Airlines 452', DATE('1959-11-17'));
126
127 SELECT * FROM Certified;
128
129 CREATE TABLE Scheduled_Flights
130 (
131   Aircraft_number CHAR(10) REFERENCES AIRCRAFT(Serial_no),
132   Aircraft_date DATE,
133   Flight_ID INT,
134   Pilot_number VARCHAR(100) REFERENCES Pilot(Pilot_number)
135 )
```

Below the editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the output of the SELECT query, displaying 5 rows of data:

Aircraft_number	Aircraft_date	Flight_ID	Pilot_number
B49862	2018-04-12	53	312-23-8888
A31042	2017-03-01	14	484-33-7265
RJ7087	2010-11-04	9	521-88-9651
CP1212	2011-11-22	22	724-62-4390
RJ7087	2010-11-04	1	142-11-9849

The bottom section shows the 'Action Output' table, which records the execution of the queries:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / F
01:06:30	INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('RJ7087', ...	1 row(s) affected	0.0020 sec
01:06:31	INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('CP1212', ...	1 row(s) affected	0.0012 sec
01:06:32	INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('RJ7087', ...	1 row(s) affected	0.0013 sec
01:06:45	SELECT * FROM Scheduled_Flights LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.00061 sec

=====

```
CREATE TABLE Reservations
```

```
(
  Reservation_number INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
  Flight_ID INT REFERENCES Scheduled_flights(Reservation_ID),
  PASSENGER_ID VARCHAR(100) REFERENCES PASSENGERS(PassID)
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES( 53, '232-45-8796');
INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES( 53, '646-64-1344');
INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES( 53, '531-53-9167');
INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES( 22, '724-62-4390');
INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES( 1, '142-11-9849');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Reservations;
```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for 'MANAGEMENT' (Server Status, Client Connections, Users and Privileges, Status and System Variables, Data Export, Data Import/Restore), 'INSTANCE' (Startup / Shutdown, Server Logs, Options File), and 'PERFORMANCE' (Dashboard, Performance Reports, Performance Schema Setup). The main area displays a SQL script with the following queries:

```
143 INSERT INTO Scheduled_Flights VALUES('RJ7087', DATE('2010-11-04'), 1, '142-11-9849');
144
145 SELECT * FROM Scheduled_Flights;
146
147
148 CREATE TABLE Reservations
149 (
150   Reservation_number INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
151   Flight_ID INT REFERENCES Scheduled_flights(Reservation_ID),
152   PASSENGER_ID VARCHAR(100) REFERENCES PASSENGERS(PassID)
153 );
154
```

Below the script, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the SELECT query:

Reservation_number	Flight_ID	PASSENGER_ID
1	53	232-45-8796
2	53	646-64-1344
3	53	531-53-9167
4	22	724-62-4390
5	1	142-11-9849
NULL	NULL	NULL

The bottom section, 'Action Output', shows the execution log:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / F
01:08:39	INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES(53, '232-45-8796');	1 row(s) affected	0.0010 sec
01:08:40	INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES(53, '646-64-1344');	1 row(s) affected	0.0014 sec
01:08:41	INSERT INTO Reservations(Flight_ID, PASSENGER_ID) VALUES(53, '531-53-9167');	1 row(s) affected	0.0015 sec
01:08:44	SELECT * FROM Reservations LIMIT 0, 1000	5 row(s) returned	0.0068 sec

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query Completed'.

Requirements: (Question 5)

- a) For each type of plane, list the type code (C8), the type description (C30), the capacity (D3), and the flight range (D4).**

```
SELECT * FROM Plane_type
```

[illegible]

- b) For each aircraft, list the serial number (C12) and the code and description of the type of plane.

```
SELECT Aircraft.Serial_no,Aircraft.Type, Plane_type.Description
FROM Aircraft INNER JOIN Plane_type ON
Aircraft.Type = Plane_type.Code
```

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left sidebar shows the 'MANAGEMENT' tree with 'Server Status' selected. The main pane shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
171 SELECT * FROM Plane_type;
172
173 SELECT Aircraft.Serial_no,Aircraft.Type, Plane_type.Description
174 FROM Aircraft INNER JOIN Plane_type ON
175 Aircraft.Type = Plane_type.Code;
```

The query results are displayed in the 'Result Grid' tab, showing 15 rows of data. The columns are 'SerialNo', 'Type', and 'Description'. The data includes aircraft from Alaska Airlines, Boeing, Delta Airlines, Southwest Airlines, and United Airlines.

SerialNo	Type	Description
DHC310	Alaska Airlines 452	Alaska Airlines is the fifth-largest U.S. airline ba...
B49862	Boeing 777	The Boeing 777 Dreamliner is an American long...
CP1212	Delta Airlines 747	Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transport...
A31042	Southwest Airlines 323	Southwest Airlines is one of the most honored ai...
RJ7087	United Airlines 462	United Airlines is the 3rd largest airline in the wo...

The bottom of the interface shows the 'Action Output' tab, which displays the execution details of the query, including the time, action, response, and duration.

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓	126 08:54:52	INSERT INTO Reservation...	1 row(s) affected	0.0011 sec
✓	127 08:57:21	SELECT * FROM Plane_ty...	5 row(s) returned	0.0021 sec / 0.00001...
✓	128 08:58:30	SELECT Aircraft.Serial_n...	5 row(s) returned	0.0023 sec / 0.0000...

Query Completed

- c) For each pilot, list the pilot number (D5) and the name of the pilot (C30). In addition, list the type code and description of each of the types of planes on which the pilot is certified as well as the flight number (D3), date, and aircraft serial number for all flights on which the pilot is currently scheduled.

```
Select SF.Pilot_number,P.Pilot_name,C.Code,PL.Description,
SF.Flight_ID,SF.Aircraft_date,SF.Aircraft_number FROM Scheduled_flights SF
INNER JOIN Certified C ON SF.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number
INNER JOIN Plane_Type PL ON PL.Code = C.Code
INNER JOIN Pilot P ON P.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, database connections, and query execution. The left sidebar contains navigation panels for Administration, Schemas, MANAGEMENT, INSTANCE, PERFORMANCE, and Object Info. The main window displays a SQL query executed against a local instance named 'Local instance 3306'.

SQL Query:

```
SELECT SF.Flight_ID,SF.Aircraft_date,SF.Aircraft_number FROM Scheduled_flights SF
NINNER JOIN Certified C ON SF.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number
NINNER JOIN Plane_Type PL ON PL.Code = C.Code
NINNER JOIN Pilot P ON P.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number;
```

Execution Results:

Pilot_number	Pilot_name	Code	Description	Flight_ID	Aircraft_date	Aircraft_number
312-23-8888	Richard Parker	Boeing 777	The Boeing 777 Dreamliner is an American long...	53	2018-04-12	B49862
484-33-7265	Alan Walker	Southwest Airlines 323	Southwest Airlines is one of the most honored ai...	14	2017-03-01	A31042
521-88-9651	Bruno Mars	United Airlines 462	United Airlines is the 3rd largest airline in the wo...	9	2010-11-04	RJ7087
724-62-4390	Charlie Brown	Delta Airlines 747	Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transport...	22	2011-11-22	CP1212
142-11-9849	Kendrick Lamar	Alaska Airlines 452	Alaska Airlines is the fifth-largest U.S. airline ba...	1	2010-11-04	B49862

Action Output:

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 127	08:57:21	SELECT * FROM Plane_ty...	5 row(s) returned	0.0021 sec / 0.00001...
✓ 128	08:58:30	SELECT Aircraft.Serial_n...	5 row(s) returned	0.0023 sec / 0.0000...
✓ 129	08:59:45	Select SF.Pilot_number,P...	5 row(s) returned	0.0038 sec / 0.00001...

Context Help: Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

- d) For each city served, list the code for the city (C3), then name of the city (C30), the name of the state (C2), and a description of the airport (C30). Should be in city name order.**

```
SELECT City_code, City_name, State, Airport_description FROM City
ORDER BY City_name;
```

The screenshot displays the DBeaver IDE interface with a dark theme. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, database connections, and search. Below the toolbar, there are tabs for "Administration", "Schemas", "SQL File 3*", and "varun*". The main editor area shows a SQL query:

```

178 SF.Flight_ID,SF.Aircraft_date,SF.Aircraft_number FROM Scheduled_flights SF
179 INNER JOIN Certified C ON SF.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number
180 INNER JOIN Plane_Type PL ON PL.Code = C.Code
181 INNER JOIN Pilot P ON P.Pilot_number = C.Pilot_number;
182
183 SELECT City_code,City_name,State, Airport_description FROM City
184 ORDER BY City_name;
185

```

To the right of the query editor, a sidebar contains several toolbars: "Context Help" (with a note about automatic help being disabled), "Snippets", "Result Grid" (showing a table of city data), "Form Editor", "Field Types", and "Query Stats".

City_code	City_name	State	Airport_description
112	Boston	Massachusetts	Boston Logan International Airport, simply know...
484	California	Fresno	Fresno Yosemite International Airport, simply kn...
217	Chicago	Illinois	O'Hare Airport, simply known as Chicago Airport...
828	Miami	Florida	Miami International Airport, simply known as Mi...
312	Seattle	Washington	Seattle Tacoma International Airport, simply kno...
HULL	HULL	HULL	HULL

Below the result grid, there is a section for "Action Output" showing the execution details of three queries:

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 128	08:58:30	SELECT Aircraft.Serial_n...	5 row(s) returned	0.0023 sec / 0.0000...
✓ 129	08:59:45	Select SF.Pilot_number,P...	5 row(s) returned	0.0038 sec / 0.00001...
✓ 130	09:00:36	SELECT City_code,City_n...	5 row(s) returned	0.0018 sec / 0.00001...

The bottom status bar indicates "Query Completed".

- e) For each aircraft, list the serial number, year it was manufactured, the last date it was serviced and its next service date.**

```
SELECT Serial_no, ManufactureYear, LastServiced, NextService FROM Aircraft
```

Administration Schemas SQL File 3* varun*

MANAGEMENT

- Server Status
- Client Connections
- Users and Privileges
- Status and System Variables
- Data Export
- Data Import/Restore

INSTANCE

- Startup / Shutdown
- Server Logs
- Options File

PERFORMANCE

- Dashboard
- Performance Reports
- Performance Schema Setup

Object Info Session

No object selected

Aircraft 18

Action Output

	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 129	08:59:45	Select SF.Pilot_number,P...	5 row(s) returned	0.0038 sec / 0.00001...
✓ 130	09:00:36	SELECT City.code,City_n...	5 row(s) returned	0.0018 sec / 0.00001...
✓ 131	09:01:17	SELECT Serial_no, Manuf...	5 row(s) returned	0.00067 sec / 0.0000...

Query Completed

Context Help Snippets

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

Queries: (Question 6)

- a) For a given point of origination and destination, list all flights scheduled that still have seats available and include the number of seats available and the date. Note: should be in alphabetical order of origination city.

```
select s.flight_id, a.type, c1.city_code Orig_Code, c1.city_name Origin_city, A.deparature_time,
c2.city_code Destination_code, c2.city_name Destination_city, A.arrival_time
from scheduled_flights S inner join aircraft A on S.aircraft_number = A.serial_no
inner join city c1 on c1.city_code = A.origin_city
inner join city c2 on c2.city_code = A.destination_city
where flight_id =14;
```

The screenshot displays the SQL Enterprise Manager interface. The left sidebar shows the 'MANAGEMENT' tree with 'Server Status' selected. The main pane shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
group by r.flight_id
having seats > 0;
select s.flight_id, a.type, c1.city_code Orig_Code, c1.city_name Origin_city, A.deparature_time,
from scheduled_flights S inner join aircraft A on S.aircraft_number = A.serial_no
inner join city c1 on c1.city_code = A.origin_city
inner join city c2 on c2.city_code = A.destination_city
where flight_id =14;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with the following columns: flight_id, type, Orig_Code, Origin_city, deparature_time, Destination_code, Destination_city, arrival_time. The results show two rows for flight_id 14, both originating from California and destined for Tampa.

flight_id	type	Orig_Code	Origin_city	deparature_time	Destination_code	Destination_city	arrival_time
14	Southwest Airlines 323	484	California	2019-06-15 23:00:00	634	Tampa	2019-10-11 21:45:00
14	Southwest Airlines 323	484	California	2019-06-15 23:00:00	634	Tampa	2019-10-11 21:45:00

The bottom pane shows the 'Action Output' table, which lists the execution steps and their results:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
249 11:16:35	SELECT City_code, City_n...	10 row(s) returned	0.048 sec / 0.00002...
250 11:16:41	SELECT Serial_no, Manuf...	5 row(s) returned	0.00060 sec / 0.000...
251 11:16:48	select max(A.serial_no), (...	0 row(s) returned	0.00098 sec / 0.000...
252 11:16:55	select s.flight_id, a.type, ...	2 row(s) returned	0.00097 sec / 0.0000...

- b) For a given date, list all of the pilots scheduled for flight including the pilot number (ID), pilot name and the serial number of the aircraft and plane type description.

```
select S.aircraft_date, S.pilot_number, P.pilot_name, A.serial_no, PT.description
from scheduled_flights S inner join Pilot P on P.pilot_number = S.pilot_number
inner join Aircraft A on S.aircraft_number = A.serial_no
inner join Plane_type PT on PT.code = A.type
where aircraft_date = DATE('2011-11-22');
```

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. The left sidebar contains navigation menus for Administration, Instance, and Performance. The main window displays a SQL query in a text editor, which is highlighted in blue. Below the query editor, the 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with columns: aircraft_date, pilot_number, pilot_name, serial_no, and description. The first two rows of data are visible, both for the date 2011-11-22, pilot Charlie Brown, and aircraft CP1212. The description for both rows is 'Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transp...'. The bottom of the interface shows the 'Action Output' section, which lists the execution steps and their durations.

SQL Query:

```
select S.aircraft_date, S.pilot_number, P.pilot_name, A.serial_no, PT.description
from scheduled_flights S inner join Pilot P on P.pilot_number = S.pilot_number
inner join Aircraft A on S.aircraft_number = A.serial_no
inner join Plane_type PT on PT.code = A.type
where aircraft_date = DATE('2011-11-22');
```

Result Grid:

aircraft_date	pilot_number	pilot_name	serial_no	description
2011-11-22	724-62-4390	Charlie Brown	CP1212	Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transp...
2011-11-22	724-62-4390	Charlie Brown	CP1212	Delta Air Lines provides scheduled air transp...

Action Output:

Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
250 11:16:41	SELECT Serial_no, Manuf...	5 row(s) returned	0.00060 sec / 0.000...
251 11:16:48	select max(A.serial_no), (...	0 row(s) returned	0.00098 sec / 0.000...
252 11:16:55	select s.flight_id, a.type,...	2 row(s) returned	0.00097 sec / 0.0000...
253 12:20:15	select S.aircraft_date, S...	2 row(s) returned	0.00076 sec / 0.0000...

- c) For a given flight, list the flight number, the code and name of the city of origination, the time of departure, the code and name of the destination city, and the time of arrival.

```
select max(A.serial_no), (max(p.capacity) - count(*)) seats
from aircraft A inner join plane_type P on A.type = P.code
inner join scheduled_flights s on A.serial_no = s.aircraft_number
inner join reservations r on s.flight_id = r.flight_id
where origin_city=484 and destination_city=634
group by r.flight_id
having seats > 0;
```

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar contains navigation panels for Administration, Schemas, and Performance. The main editor window displays a SQL query. The right sidebar shows the Context Help panel. The bottom section displays the Result Grid and Action Output.

SQL Query:

```
select max(A.serial_no), (max(p.capacity) - count(*)) seats
from aircraft A inner join plane_type P on A.type = P.code
inner join scheduled_flights s on A.serial_no = s.aircraft_number
inner join reservations r on s.flight_id = r.flight_id
where origin_city=217 and destination_city=233
group by r.flight_id
having seats > 0;
```

Result Grid:

max(A.serial_no)	seats
B49862	2
B49862	4

Action Output:

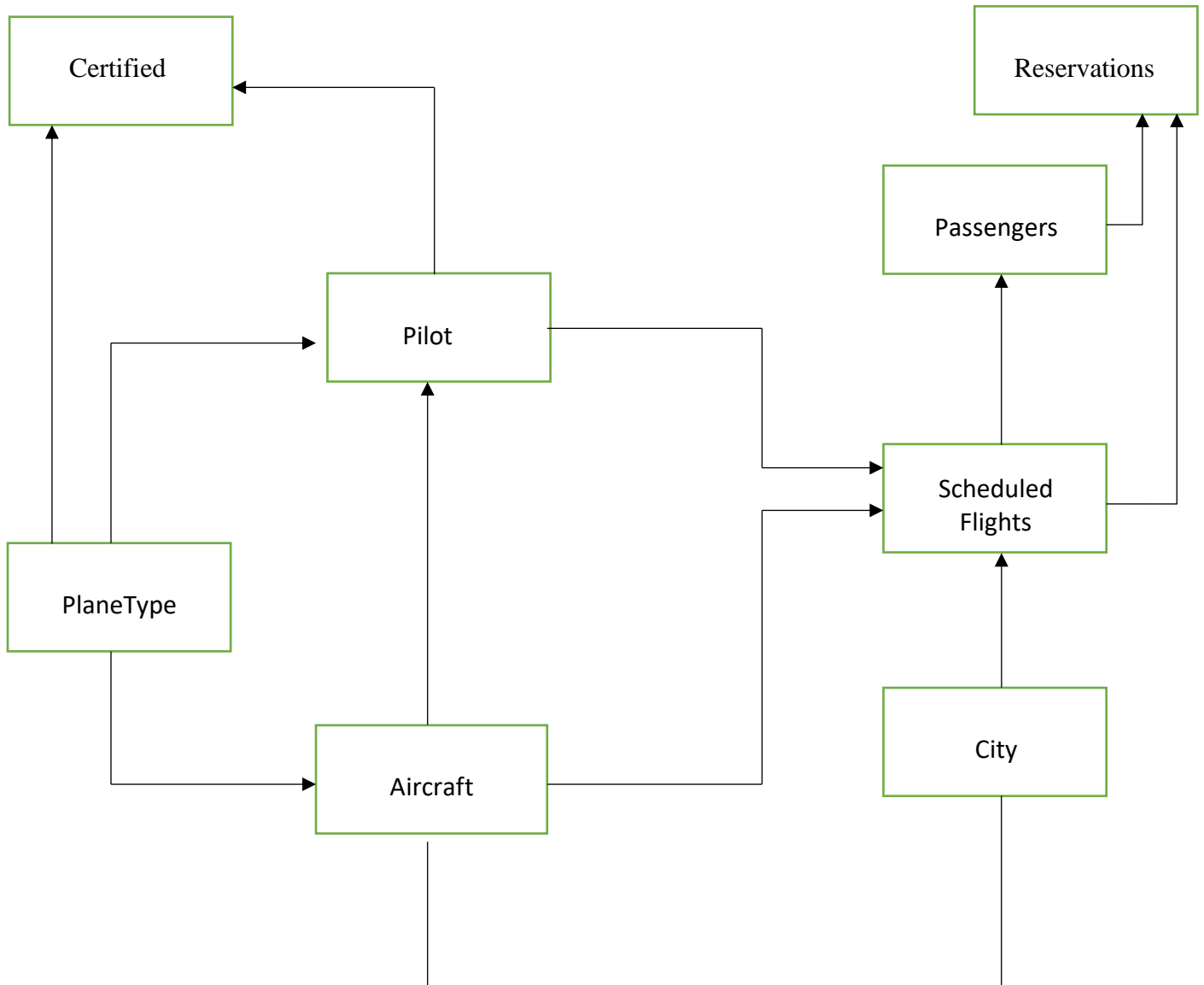
	Time	Action	Response	Duration / Fetch Time
✓ 135	09:07:11	select S.aircraft_date, S...	2 row(s) returned	0.00077 sec / 0.0000...
✓ 136	09:09:49	select max(A.serial_no), (...	0 row(s) returned	0.00084 sec / 0.000...
✓ 137	09:32:11	select max(A.serial_no), (...	2 row(s) returned	0.00095 sec / 0.000...

Query Completed

Special Restrictions:

- The origin cities should be in alphabetical order.

Diagram:



_____ = One to One

—————> = One to Many