Task 1

Create an RDS instance in your AWS account and upload the data to the RDS instance.

1. Creating SQL Table to store NY Taxi Trip Details

Creating a table in RDS instance.

- Table name is *ny_taxi_details*.
- rowid is primary key of table and it is auto incremented.

Code to create table is as below:

```
CREATE TABLE ny taxi details
(rowid INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
vendorid INT,
tpep pickup datetime TIMESTAMP,
tpep dropoff datetime TIMESTAMP,
passenger count INT,
trip distance DECIMAL(10,2),
ratecodeid INT,
store_and_fwd_flag CHAR(1),
pulocationid INT,
dolocationid INT,
payment_type INT,
fare_amount DOUBLE,
extra DOUBLE,
mta tax DOUBLE,
tip_amount DOUBLE,
tolls amount DOUBLE,
improvement_surcharge DOUBLE,
total_amount DOUBLE,
 congestion_surcharge DOUBLE,
 airport_fee DOUBLE);
```

```
MySQL [nytlc] > CREATE TABLE ny taxi details
   -> ( rowid INT AUTO INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
   -> vendorid INT,
   -> tpep pickup datetime TIMESTAMP,
   -> tpep dropoff datetime TIMESTAMP,
   -> passenger_count INT,
   -> trip_distance DECIMAL(10,2),
   -> ratecodeid INT,
   -> store and fwd flag CHAR(1),
   -> pulocationid INT,
   -> dolocationid INT,
   -> payment_type INT,
   -> fare amount DOUBLE,
    -> extra DOUBLE,
   -> mta tax DOUBLE,
   -> tip amount DOUBLE,
   -> tolls_amount DOUBLE,
   -> improvement surcharge DOUBLE,
   -> total amount DOUBLE,
   -> congestion surcharge DOUBLE,
   -> airport_fee DOUBLE);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.30 sec)
```

```
MySQL [nytlc]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_nytlc |
+------+
| ny_taxi_details |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

2. Load data from csv files to SQL Table:

Loading data from given csv file (yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv, yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv) to ny_taxi_details table using LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE command.

While loading data fields are terminated by comma (,) and lines are terminated by new line (\n).

2.1 Load yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv

```
LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/root/yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv'
INTO TABLE ny_taxi_details
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
IGNORE 1 LINES
(vendorid,tpep_pickup_datetime,tpep_dropoff_datetime,passenger_count,trip_distance,ratecodeid,store_and_fwd_flag,pulocationid,dolocationid,payment_type,fare_amount,e
```

xtra,mta_tax,tip_amount,tolls_amount,improvement_surcharge,total_amount,congestion_surcharge,airport_fee);

```
MySQL [nytlo]> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/root/yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv'
-> INTO TABLE ny_taxi_details
-> FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
-> LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
-> LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
-> IONORE 1 LINES
-> (Wonder of LINES)
-> (Wonder of
```

```
MySQL [nytlc]> select COUNT(*) from ny_taxi_details;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 9710820 |
+-----+
1 row in set (30.86 sec)
```

2.2 Load yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv

LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/root/yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv' INTO TABLE ny_taxi_details FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' IGNORE 1 LINES

(vendorid,tpep_pickup_datetime,tpep_dropoff_datetime,passenger_count,trip_distance ,ratecodeid,store_and_fwd_flag,pulocationid,dolocationid,payment_type,fare_amount,e xtra,mta_tax,tip_amount,tolls_amount,improvement_surcharge,total_amount,congestio n surcharge,airport fee);

```
MySQL [nytlo]> LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE '/root/yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv'
-> INTO TABLE ny taxi_details
-> FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
-> LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
-> IGNORE I LINES
-> (Vendorid, type_Dickup_datetime, type_dropoff_datetime, passenger_count, trip_distance, ratecodeid, store_and_fwd_flag, pulocationid, dolocationid, payment_type, fare_amount, extra, mta_tax, tip_amount, tolls_amount, improvement_surcharge, total_amount, congestion_surcharge, airport_fee);
Query OK, 9150775 rows affected, 65355 warnings (3 min 1.73 sec)
Records: 9169775 Deleted: 0 Skipped: 0 Warnings: 18339550
```

2.3 Check Records in table after data load

After importing data into table, we are checking total number of records present in table.

Total **18880595** records are present in table.

2.3.1 Select 5 rows from table

SELECT * FROM ny_taxi_details LIMIT 5;

2.3.2 Total table records count:

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM ny taxi details;

```
MySQL [nytlc]> select COUNT(*) from ny_taxi_details;
+-----+
| COUNT(*) |
+-----+
| 18880595 |
+-----+
1 row in set (56.75 sec)
```

Which is equal to the sum of records from both files, ignoring the header row in csv files.

9710820 and 9169775

```
[root@ip-172-31-78-179 ~] # wc -l yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv

9710821 yellow_tripdata_2017-01.csv

[root@ip-172-31-78-179 ~] # wc -l yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv

9169776 yellow_tripdata_2017-02.csv

[root@ip-172-31-78-179 ~] #
```