DTI 5126: Fundamentals for Applied Data Science Summer 2023 Assignment 1

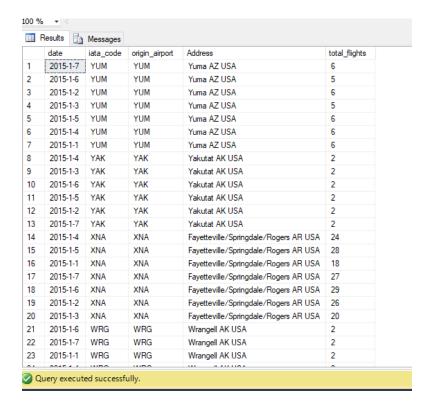
Ahmed Badwy
Anas Elbattra

Part A: SQL using PostgreSQL Server

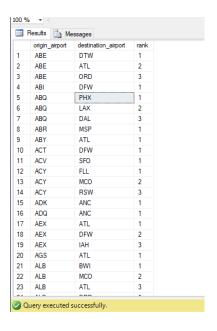
a- Provide the key summary statistics of the data contained in the table by retrieving the number of distinct aircrafts, total number of flights as well as a few statistics about flights departure delays (e.g., min, max & avg departure delays)



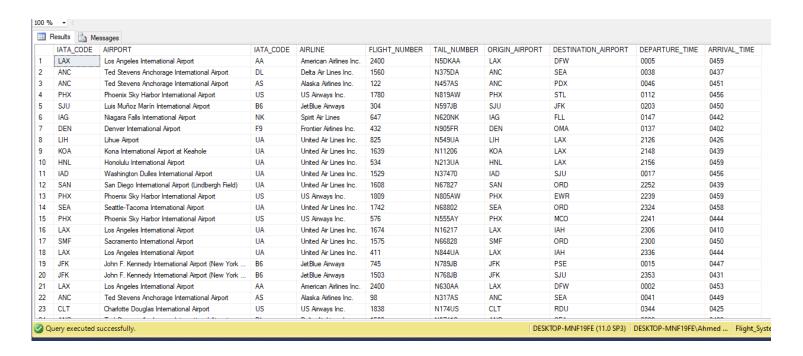
b- Create a view called FlightSummaryView to display the date (e.g., 2015-01-01), iata_code, origin_airport, concatenated city, state and country renamed as Address, and the total number of flights departing from each airport for the first week of 2015. Use the JOIN ON syntax and order by the iata_code in descending order (Make sure to add space between the address if required).



c- Display the origin_airport, destination_airport, and the rank for the top 3 routes departing from each airport.



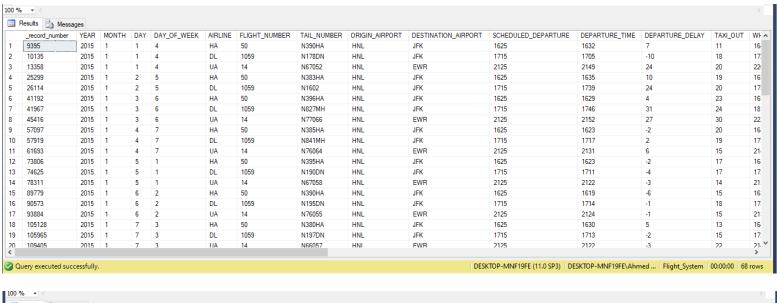
d- Display the airport iata_code, airport name, airline iata_code, airline name, flight_number, tail_number, origin_airport, destination_airport, departure_time, and arrival_time for all flights that fly on weekends (Saturdays and Sundays) and landed between 4 and 5 am



e- All New York flights originate in one of 3 airports: 'JFK' (Kennedy), 'LGA' (La Guardia), and 'EWR' (Newark in New Jersey). Count how many flights originate at 'JFK.' Then show how many flights originate at 'JFK' as a percentage of all flights. (hint: use a WITH clause or a FROM subquery).

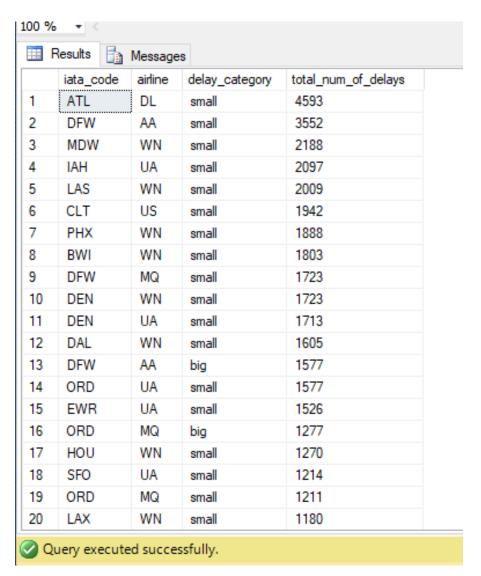


f- Retrieve the flight information for all flights going into New York City, flying through any of its two airports (JFK and LGA) or into neighboring city's airport New Jersey (Newark, EWR), where the elapsed time is greater than 500 mins. Suppose we are told these flights are cancelled. Use this information directly in SQL to update their cancelled status from 0 to 1.



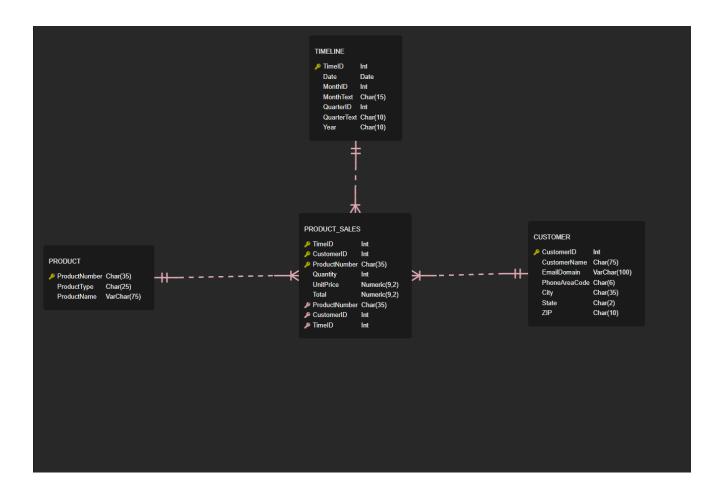
	R_TIME	DISTANCE	WHEELS_ON	TAXI_IN	SCHEDULED_ARRIVAL	ARRIVAL_TIME	ARRIVAL_DELAY	DIVERTED	CANCELLED	CANCELLATION_REASON	AIR_SYSTEM_DELAY	SECURITY_DELAY	AIRLINE_DELAY	LATE_AIRCE	RAFT.
1	3	4983	0646	12	0655	0658	3	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
2	6	4983	0729	11	0800	0740	-20	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
3	5	4962	1214	10	1201	1224	23	0	1	NULL	0	0	23	0	
4	3	4983	0647	23	0655	0710	15	0	1	NULL	0	0	15	0	
5	0	4983	0749	9	0800	0758	-2	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
6	1	4983	0703	11	0655	0714	19	0	1	NULL	0	0	19	0	
7	0	4983	0810	8	0800	0818	18	0	1	NULL	0	0	18	0	
8	9	4962	1221	7	1201	1228	27	0	1	NULL	27	0	0	0	
9	1	4983	0634	10	0655	0644	-11	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
10	4	4983	0720	38	0800	0758	-2	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
11	4	4962	1140	10	1201	1150	-11	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
12	4	4983	0624	11	0655	0635	-20	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
13	3	4983	0711	35	0800	0746	-14	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
14	8	4962	1114	20	1201	1134	-27	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
	2	4983	0646	13	0655	0659	4	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
16	6	4983	0718	12	0800	0730	-30	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
17	7	4962	1136	13	1204	1149	-15	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
18	0	4983	0633	14	0655	0647	-8	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
19	4	4983	0722	10	0800	0732	-28	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
20	9	4962	1143	13	1204	1156	-8	0	1	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	
															>

g- Build a single temporary table called Departure_Delays that capture the categories of the departure_delays of flights based on how many are 'big,' 'medium,' and 'small' delays. Provide the iata_code, airline, departure delay category, and determine the total number of delays in each category. Order the result based on the total number of delays in descending order

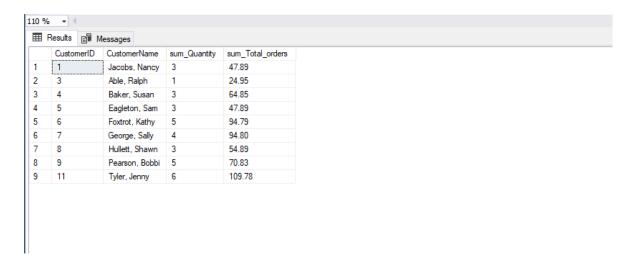


Part B: Data Warehousing & OLAP

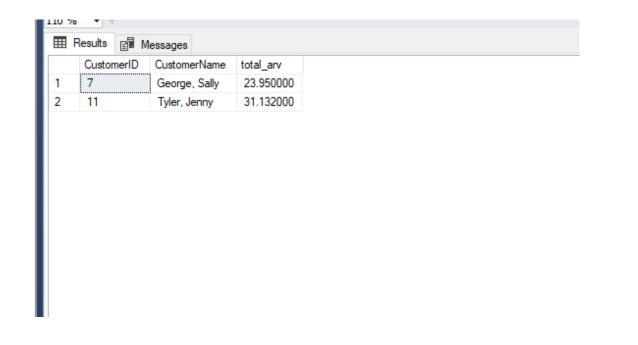
1- Sketch a representative Star schema for the data warehouse (specifying the relations, the attributes, the primary keys, and the foreign keys)



- 2. Suppose that we want to examine the data of HSD_DW, write SQL queries to answer the following questions
- a. Which customer(s) made an order in the past 90 days from May 31, 2018? Provide the CustomerName and CustomerID, Quantity and Total amounts of the orders.



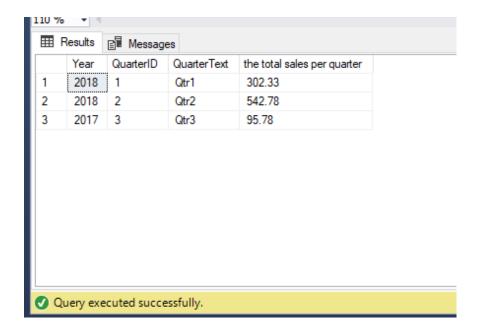
b. Which customer had an average order greater than the average order of all customers?



c. For each customer, determine the time between the sale of products as Days_between_Product_Sales. Display the Customer ID, Customer Name, Product Number, Product Name, Date, End Date, Days_between_Product_Sales. Consider using the lag function and order the result by the CustomerID.



d. Write SQL query for the "Roll-Up" operation to summarise the total sales per quarter.



- 3. Customer churn is a huge problem for telecoms providers. Analyze the customer_churn dataset provided to determine ways to improve customer retention. Using Excel or R, build an OLAP cube to determine the following:
- a. The total revenue contribution from a Two Year contract for each Offer by internet type.

```
> revenue_two_year["Two Year",,]
        Internet.Type
offer
                         DSL Fiber Optic
             cable
         554678.24 1235674.43 2075682.41
 offer A 349750.71 720759.09 1474862.52
 offer B 164188.21 362671.78
                             473681.65
 offer C 10360.26 34148.92
                                80196.94
 Offer D 5443.22
                                22464.25
                     5592.51
 Offer E 1684.86
                                 6134.10
                     3019.54
```

b. For Offer B, what (%) of the total revenue was contributed by churned customers that accepted a Month-to-Month contract for Cable service

```
> print(paste(round(percentage, digits = 2), "%"))
[1] "0.45 %"
> |
```