

ISM 6218

Advanced Database Management

Project by Group 8 on

Airline Reservation Database

Group Members:

Deepesh Puthran

Siva Prasad Sahoo

Priyanka Jain

Shruti Pareek

Nikhil P Naik

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to extend our heartiest felt gratitude to everybody who helped us throughout the course of this project.

It is distinct pleasure to express our deep sense of gratitude and indebtedness to our learned professor, **Mr. James McCart** for their invaluable guidance and encouragement. With their continuous inspiration only, it becomes possible to complete this Project.

Deepesh Puthran Siva Prasad Sahoo Priyanka Jain Shruti Pareek Nikhil P Naik

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1. Introduction

1.1 Overview

Airline reservation system is widely used database system in the world. It is an example of transaction processing systems. Transaction processing systems are systems with large databases and hundreds of concurrent users executing database transactions. These systems should be highly available, and the latency should be low for the hundreds of users accessing it concurrently.

Transaction is the logical unit of database processing, that must be completed in entirety. Typical a transaction includes tasks such as retrieval, insertion, deletion and updates.

In this project we deal with the system that includes the DML parts of the database insertion, deletion and updates along with maintenance and integrity at all the stages of transaction.

The database that we have designed handles the functions of the airline reservation systems such as reservation, cancellation and update of flight trip transaction.

1.2 Feasibility Study & Risk Analysis

It is the most difficult territory to survey since goals, capacities, and execution are hazy; anything appears to be conceivable if right suspicions are made.

Development Risk:

- Can the system that is designed be implemented with the necessary functions and performance.
- Resource availability:
- Are the team members skilled enough to develop the system in hand?

Technology:

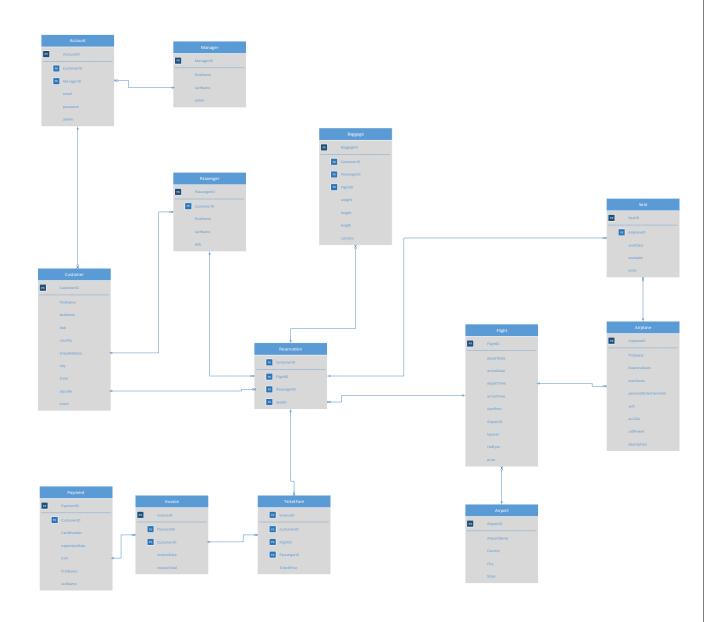
- Has the pertinent innovation advanced to a state that will bolster the framework?
- Most of the above thought additionally applies to the work we have done. To the
 extent improvements, dangers are concerned, yes essential capacities and the
 requirements under which they need to perform have been distinguished and
 separated into modules, so each module plays out its own relegated assignment.

- As far skilled staff is concerned, our team is performing this task we have fully understood the problem. We are proficient enough to finish the task within the given time constraints.
- Here we could also use programming languages such as VB.NET or Java to build a
 GUI which would help the end user to perform the task more easily but since the
 report is pertaining to only database design part of the system for which is done
 using Oracle SQL developer. The tools have got all the functionality.

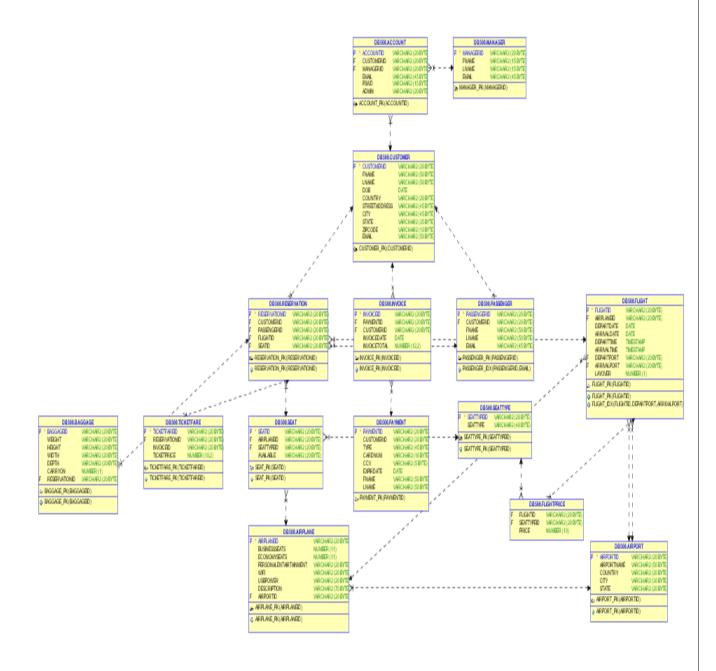
Operational Feasibility:

The study helps us understand whether the system that we are building will be operational with the available staff and with the given time frame. The staff is proficient enough to handle the development of the database system. The design has been done keeping in mind the ease with which user will be able to get the answer of their queries easily. With the use of simple command, menus and proper validations common user will be able to understand the operations of the system.

2. Logical ER-Diagram



3. Physical ER Diagram



4. Tables and Primary Keys

The final table that we have created after normalization are as follows. The primary key of the table is carefully created to make sure that none of the attributes of the table is not dependent on the entity except the primary key. The table are as follows:

- ACCOUNT AccountID
- AIRPLANE AirplaneID
- AIRPORT AirportID
- BAGGAGE BaggageID
- CUSTOMER CustomerID
- FLIGHT FlightID
- FLIGHTPRICE
- INVOICE InvoiceID
- MANAGER- ManagerID
- PASSENGER PassengerID
- PAYMENT PaymentID
- RESERVATION ReservationID
- SEAT SeatID
- SEATTYPE SeattypeID
- TICKETFARE TicketfareID

5. Queries

Create Table Scripts:

ACCOUNT

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508"."TICKETFARE" (
    "TICKETFAREID"
                    VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
       NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "RESERVATIONID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "INVOICEID"
                    VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "TICKETPRICE" NUMBER (10,2),
    CONSTRAINT "TICKETFARE PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "TICKETFAREID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "TICKETFARE FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "RESERVATIONID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508". "RESERVATION" ( "RESERVATIONID" )
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    AIRPLANE

CREATE TABLE "DB508"."AIRPLANE" (
    "AIRPLANEID"
                               VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
       NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "BUSINESSSEATS"
                             NUMBER (11,0),
    "ECONOMYSEATS"
                              NUMBER (11,0),
    "PERSONALENTAIRTAINMENT" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "WIFI"
                              VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "USBPOWER"
                              VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "DESCRIPTION"
                              VARCHAR2 (70 BYTE),
    "AIRPORTID"
                              VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "AIRPLANE PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "AIRPLANEID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
```

CONSTRAINT "AIRPLANE_FK1" FOREIGN KEY ("AIRPORTID")
 REFERENCES "DB508"."AIRPORT" ("AIRPORTID")

TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"

ENABLE,

ENABLE

```
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    AIRPORT

CREATE TABLE "DB508"."AIRPORT" (
    "AIRPORTID"
                  VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
       NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "AIRPORTNAME" VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "COUNTRY"
                   VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "CITY"
                   VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE),
    "STATE"
                  VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "AIRPORT PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "AIRPORTID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
   ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    BAGGAGE

CREATE TABLE "DB508"."BAGGAGE"
   ( "BAGGAGEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE) NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "WEIGHT" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "HEIGHT" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "WIDTH" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
   "DEPTH" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "CARRYON" NUMBER (1,0),
    "RESERVATIONID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "BAGGAGE PK" PRIMARY KEY ("BAGGAGEID")
  USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
  STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
  PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
  BUFFER POOL DEFAULT FLASH CACHE DEFAULT CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT)
  TABLESPACE "STUDENTS" ENABLE,
     CONSTRAINT "BAGGAGE_FK1" FOREIGN KEY ("RESERVATIONID")
     REFERENCES "DB508"."RESERVATION" ("RESERVATIONID") ENABLE
   ) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
  PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255
 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
 STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
```

```
PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
BUFFER POOL DEFAULT FLASH CACHE DEFAULT CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

CUSTOMER

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508"."CUSTOMER" (
    "CUSTOMERID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "FNAME"
                      VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "LNAME"
                      VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "DOB"

COUNTRY"

"STREETADDRESS"

DATE,

VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),

VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE),
    "CITY" VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE),
"STATE" VARCHAR2 (35 BYTE),
"ZIPCODE" VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE),
    "EMAIL"
                       VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    PRIMARY KEY ( "CUSTOMERID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
             STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

FLIGHT

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508"."FLIGHT" (
    "FLIGHTID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
      NOT NULL ENABLE,
   "AIRPLANEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
   "DEPARTDATE" DATE,
   "ARRIVALDATE" DATE,
   "DEPARTTIME" TIMESTAMP (6),
    "ARRIVALTIME" TIMESTAMP (6),
    "DEPARTPORT" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
                 VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "ARRIVALPORT"
   "LAYOVER" NUMBER (1,0),
   CONSTRAINT "FLIGHT PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "FLIGHTID" )
       USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
   ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "FLIGHT FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "AIRPLANEID" )
       REFERENCES "DB508"."AIRPLANE" ( "AIRPLANEID" )
```

```
ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "FLIGHT FK2" FOREIGN KEY ( "DEPARTPORT" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."AIRPORT" ( "AIRPORTID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "FLIGHT FK3" FOREIGN KEY ( "ARRIVALPORT" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."AIRPORT" ( "AIRPORTID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
CREATE INDEX "DB508"."FLIGHT IDX" ON
    "DB508"."FLIGHT" (
        "FLIGHTID",
        "DEPARTPORT"
       "ARRIVALPORT"
    )
        PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    FLIGHTPRICE

CREATE TABLE "DB508"."FLIGHTPRICE" (
    "FLIGHTID"
                 VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "SEATTYPEID"
                 VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "PRICE" NUMBER (10,0),
    CONSTRAINT "FLIGHTPRICE FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "SEATTYPEID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508". "SEATTYPE" ( "SEATTYPEID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    CONSTRAINT "FLIGHTPRICE FK2" FOREIGN KEY ( "FLIGHTID" )
       REFERENCES "DB508". "FLIGHT" ( "FLIGHTID" )
```

PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS

2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT

ENABLE

FLASH CACHE **DEFAULT**

CELL FLASH CACHE **DEFAULT**)

SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE

TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

)

INVOICE

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508"."INVOICE" (
    "INVOICEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
        NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "PAYMENTID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
                    VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "CUSTOMERID"
    "INVOICEDATE"
    "INVOICEDATE" DATE,
"INVOICETOTAL" NUMBER (12,2),
    CONSTRAINT "INVOICE PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "INVOICEID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE.
    CONSTRAINT "INVOICE FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "CUSTOMERID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."CUSTOMER" ( "CUSTOMERID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "INVOICE FK2" FOREIGN KEY ( "PAYMENTID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."PAYMENT" ( "PAYMENTID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

MANAGER

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508". "MANAGER" (
    "MANAGERID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "FNAME"
                VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE),
    "LNAME"
                VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE),
    "EMAIL" VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE),
    PRIMARY KEY ( "MANAGERID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

• PASSENGER

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508". "PASSENGER" (
    "PASSENGERID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE), "CUSTOMERID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "FNAME"
                    VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "LNAME"
                    VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "EMAIL"
                    VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE),
    PRIMARY KEY ( "PASSENGERID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE.
    CONSTRAINT "PASSENGER FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "CUSTOMERID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."CUSTOMER" ( "CUSTOMERID" )
    ENARLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
CREATE INDEX "DB508". "PASSENGER IDX" ON
    "DB508"."PASSENGER" (
        "PASSENGERID",
        "EMAIL"
    )
        PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    PAYMENT
```

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508". "PAYMENT" (
    "PAYMENTID"
                  VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "CUSTOMERID"
                  VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "TYPE"
                 VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE),
    "CARDNUM"
                  VARCHAR2 (16 BYTE),
    "CCV"
                  VARCHAR2 (5 BYTE),
    "EXPIRDATE"
                  DATE,
    "FNAME"
                  VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    "LNAME"
                  VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE),
    PRIMARY KEY ( "PAYMENTID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
```

```
TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
ENABLE

SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS

2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER_POOL DEFAULT
FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT
CELL_FLASH_CACHE DEFAULT)
TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

RESERVATION

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508". "RESERVATION" (
    "RESERVATIONID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
        NOT NULL ENABLE,
                   VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "CUSTOMERID"
    "PASSENGERID"
                     VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
   "PASSL..."
"FLIGHTID"
                      VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "SEATID"
                     VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "RESERVATION PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "RESERVATIONID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
            STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE,
    CONSTRAINT "RESERVATION FK2" FOREIGN KEY ( "PASSENGERID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508". "PASSENGER" ( "PASSENGERID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE.
    CONSTRAINT "RESERVATION FK3" FOREIGN KEY ( "CUSTOMERID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508". "CUSTOMER" ( "CUSTOMERID" )
    CONSTRAINT "RESERVATION FK4" FOREIGN KEY ( "SEATID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508". "SEAT" ( "SEATID" )
    CONSTRAINT "RESERVATION FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "FLIGHTID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."FLIGHT" ( "FLIGHTID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

• <u>SEAT</u>

CREATE TABLE "DB508". "SEAT" (

```
"SEATID"
                  VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)
       NOT NULL ENABLE,
    "AIRPLANEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "SEATTYPEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    "AVAILABLE" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "SEAT PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "SEATID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
       TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
    ENABLE.
    CONSTRAINT "SEAT FK1" FOREIGN KEY ( "AIRPLANEID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."AIRPLANE" ( "AIRPLANEID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    CONSTRAINT "SEAT FK2" FOREIGN KEY ( "SEATTYPEID" )
        REFERENCES "DB508"."SEATTYPE" ( "SEATTYPEID" )
            ON DELETE CASCADE
    ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
            STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";

    SEATTYPE

CREATE TABLE "DB508". "SEATTYPE" (
                 VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE) NULL ENABLE,
                   VARCHAR2 (40 BYTE),
    CONSTRAINT "SEATTYPE PK" PRIMARY KEY ( "SEATTYPEID" )
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
           STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS"
   ENABLE
)
    SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
        PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
           STORAGE ( INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645 PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT
FLASH CACHE DEFAULT
CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT )
       TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

TICKETFARE

```
CREATE TABLE "DB508"."TICKETFARE"
   (
        "TICKETFAREID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE) NOT NULL ENABLE,
        "RESERVATIONID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
        "INVOICEID" VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE),
        "TICKETPRICE" NUMBER (10,2),
        CONSTRAINT "TICKETFARE PK" PRIMARY KEY ("TICKETFAREID")
        USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
        STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS
2147483645
        PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
        BUFFER POOL DEFAULT FLASH CACHE DEFAULT CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT)
        TABLESPACE "STUDENTS" ENABLE,
        CONSTRAINT "TICKETFARE FK1" FOREIGN KEY ("RESERVATIONID")
        REFERENCES "DB508". "RESERVATION" ("RESERVATIONID") ENABLE
   ) SEGMENT CREATION IMMEDIATE
    PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255
   NOCOMPRESS LOGGING
    STORAGE (INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
   PCTINCREASE 0 FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1
   BUFFER POOL DEFAULT FLASH CACHE DEFAULT CELL FLASH CACHE DEFAULT)
    TABLESPACE "STUDENTS";
```

6. Data Generation and Loading:

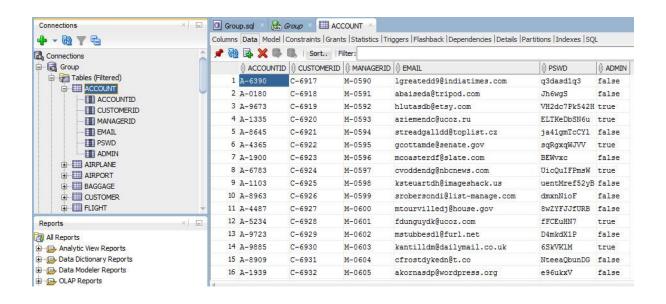
We have used website www.mockaroo.com for data generation. We downloaded excel files containing the data and then imported them in the tables that we created. We have a total of 32829 records in the database.

Below is the number of records per table:

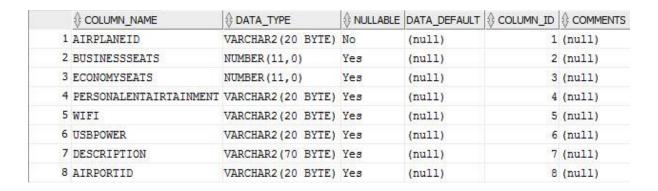
- 1. ACCOUNT- 900
- 2. AIRPLANE- 1979
- 3. AIRPORT-926
- 4. BAGGAGE- 2000
- 5. CUSTOMER- 10000
- 6. FLIGHT- 610
- 7. FLIGHTPRICE- 2000
- 8. INVOICE-3319
- 9. MANAGER- 1000
- 10. PASSENGER- 3000
- 11. PAYMENT- 4000
- 12. RESERVATION-1000
- 13. SEAT- 93
- 14. SEATTYPE- 2
- 15. TICKETFARE- 2000

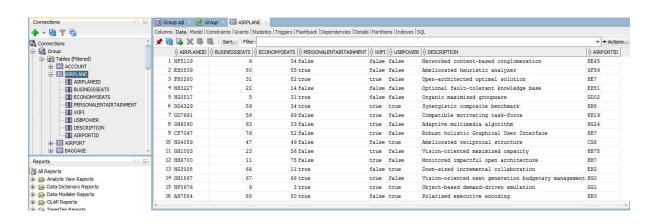
1. ACCOUNT

		DATA_TYPE	♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	ACCOUNTID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	CUSTOMERID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	MANAGERID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	EMAIL	VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	PSWD	VARCHAR2 (15 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)
6	ADMIN	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	6	(null)



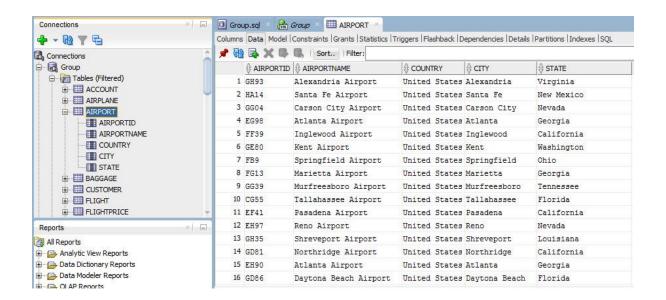
AIRPLANE



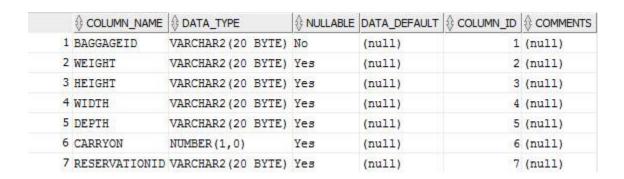


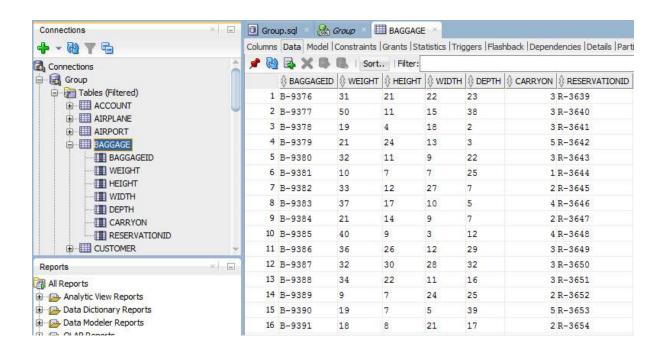
AIRPORT

		DATA_TYPE	♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	AIRPORTID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	AIRPORTNAME	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	COUNTRY	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	CITY	VARCHAR2 (30 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	STATE	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)



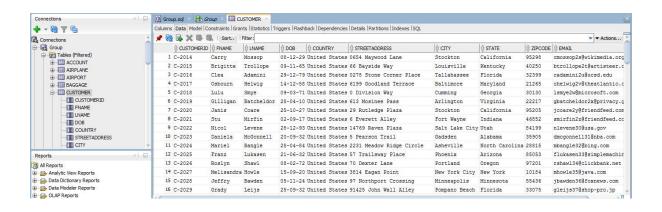
BAGGAGE





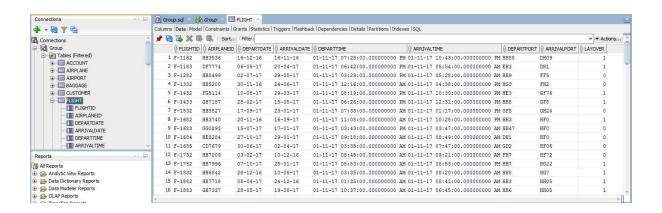
5. CUSTOMER

		DATA_TYPE	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	♦ COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	CUSTOMERID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	FNAME	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	LNAME	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	DOB	DATE	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	COUNTRY	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE	Yes	(null)	5	(null)
6	STREETADDRESS	VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE	Yes	(null)	6	(null)
7	CITY	VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE	Yes	(null)	7	(null)
8	STATE	VARCHAR2 (35 BYTE	Yes	(null)	8	(null)
9	ZIPCODE	VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE	Yes	(null)	9	(null)
10	EMAIL	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE	Yes	(null)	10	(null)



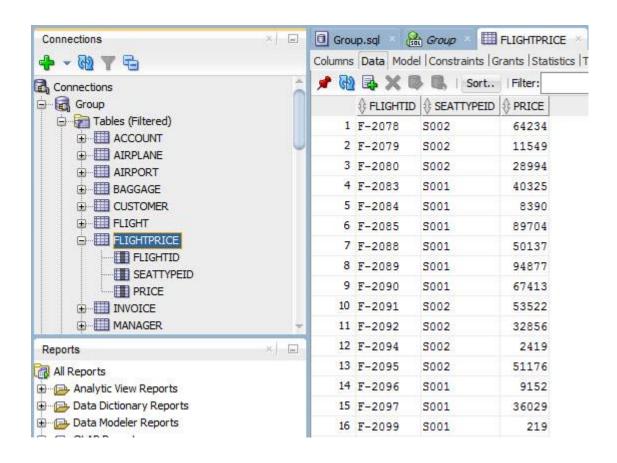
6. FLIGHT

	♦ COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	♦ COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	FLIGHTID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	AIRPLANEID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	DEPARTDATE	DATE	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	ARRIVALDATE	DATE	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	DEPARTTIME	TIMESTAMP (6)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)
6	ARRIVALTIME	TIMESTAMP (6)	Yes	(null)	6	(null)
7	DEPARTPORT	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	7	(null)
8	ARRIVALPORT	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	8	(null)
9	LAYOVER	NUMBER (1,0)	Yes	(null)	9	(null)

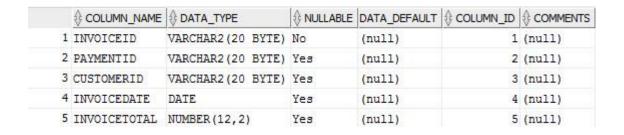


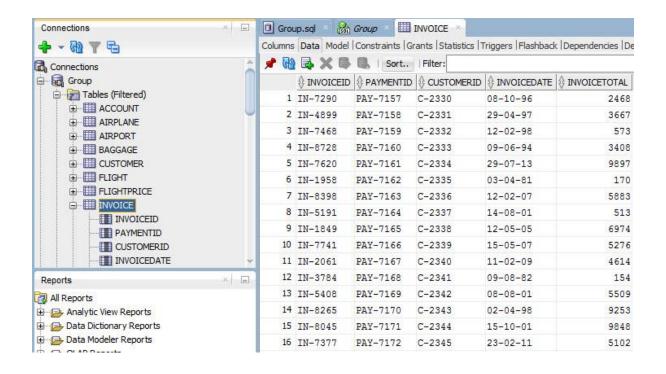
7. FLIGHTPRICE

		DATA_TYPE	♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	FLIGHTID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	1	(null)
2	SEATTYPEID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	PRICE	NUMBER (10,0)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)

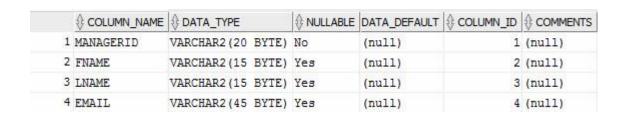


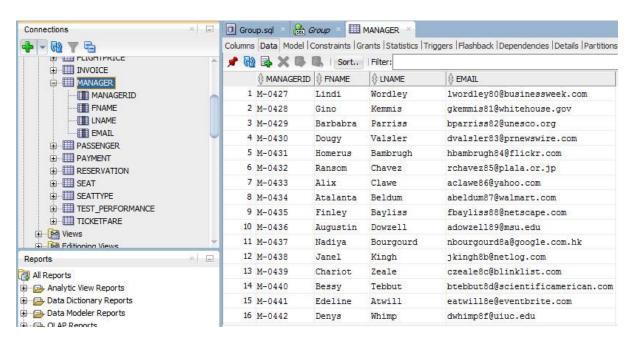
8. INVOICE





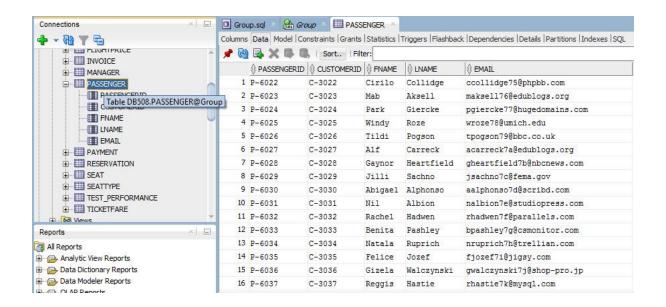
MANAGER





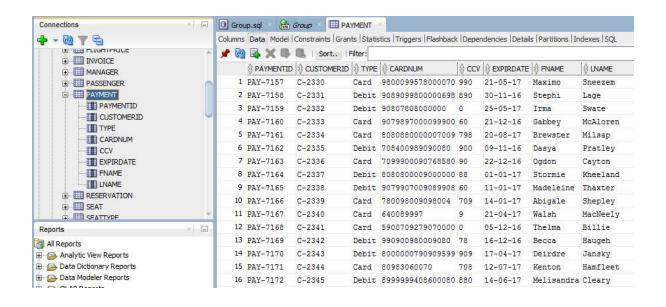
10. PASSENGER

	COLUMN_NAME			♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	\$ COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	PASSENGERID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	CUSTOMERID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	FNAME	VARCHAR2 (50	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	LNAME	VARCHAR2 (50	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	EMAIL	VARCHAR2 (45	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)

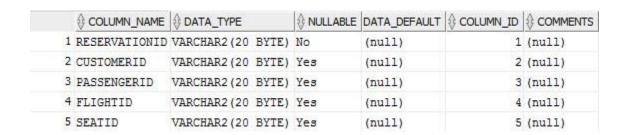


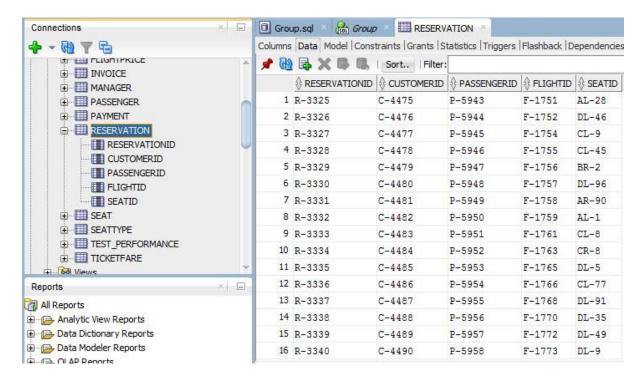
11. PAYMENT

			NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	♦ COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS
1	PAYMENTID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	CUSTOMERID	VARCHAR2 (20 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	TYPE	VARCHAR2 (45 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	CARDNUM	VARCHAR2 (16 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)
5	CCV	VARCHAR2 (5 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	5	(null)
6	EXPIRDATE	DATE	Yes	(null)	6	(null)
7	FNAME	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	7	(null)
8	LNAME	VARCHAR2 (50 BYTE)	Yes	(null)	8	(null)



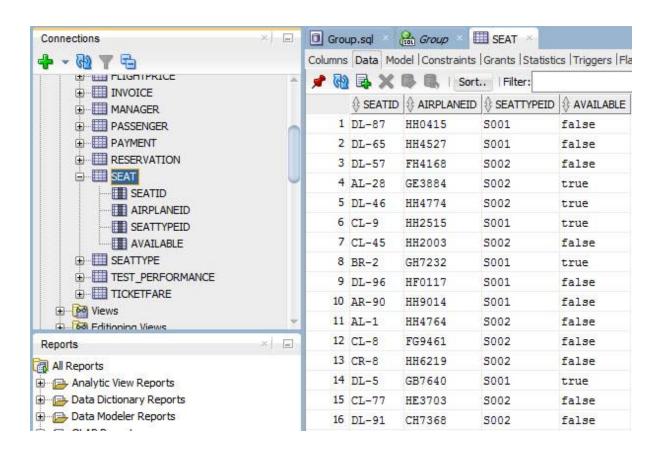
12. RESERVATION





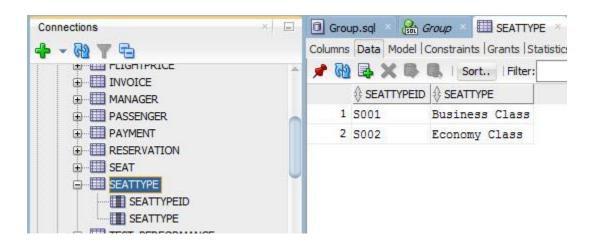
13. **SEAT**

	♦ COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE		♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT		♦ COMMENTS
1	SEATID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)
2	AIRPLANEID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)
3	SEATTYPEID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	3	(null)
4	AVAILABLE	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	4	(null)

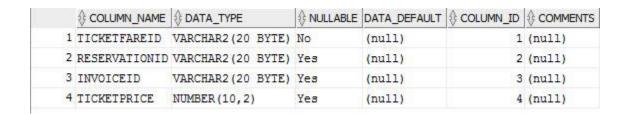


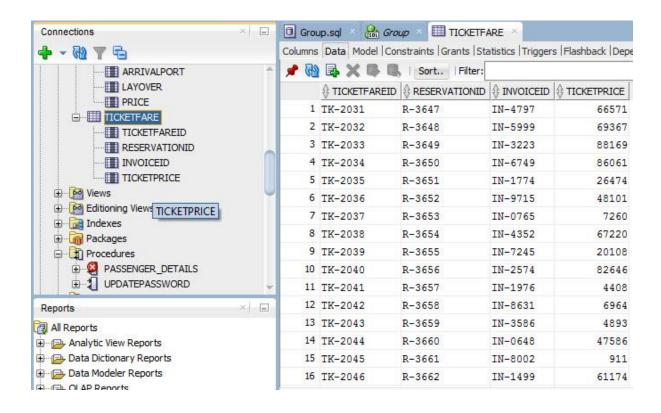
14. SEAT-TYPE

				♦ NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	♦ COMMENTS	
1	SEATTYPEID	VARCHAR2 (20	BYTE)	No	(null)	1	(null)	
2	SEATTYPE	VARCHAR2 (40	BYTE)	Yes	(null)	2	(null)	



15. TICKETFARE





7. Performance Tuning:

SQL statements are used to fetch the data from database. We can write the queries in many ways to fetch the data but writing in a best way to is important when we consider the performance. Below are a few instances

Retrieval becomes faster when we use the actual names of columns of the tables instead id

```
Select * From Flightprice;
```

Retrieval time- 0.21

```
Select Flightid,Seattypeid,Price From Flightprice;
```

Retrieval time-0.134

Always use Union all instead of Union

```
SELECT customerid FROM customer UNION ALL SELECT customerid FROM payment;

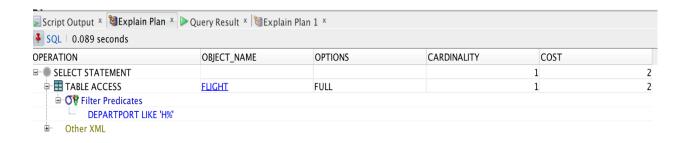
Retrieval time-0.171 SELECT customerid FROM customer UNION SELECT customerid FROM payment;
```

Retrieval time-0.11

Above are just a few tricks we could use while running simple queries to improve performance. Apart from these we could some additional features like indexing, hints, views etc to improve performance.

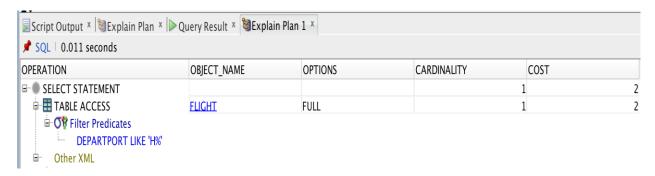
INDEXING

```
SELECT FLIGHTID, DEPARTDATE, ARRIVALDATE, ARRIVALPORT FROM FLIGHT WHERE DEPARTPORT LIKE 'H%';
```



```
CREATE INDEX FLIGHT_IDX ON FLIGHT (FLIGHTID, DEPARTPORT, ARRIVALPORT);
```

SELECT FLIGHTID, DEPARTDATE, ARRIVALDATE, ARRIVALPORT FROM FLIGHT WHERE DEPARTPORT LIKE 'H%';



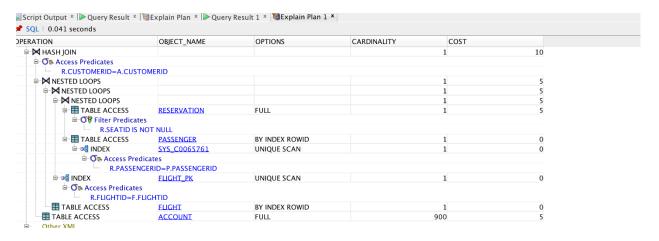
As we can notice, the retrieval time for the result set has decreased drastically after the use of indexes.

OPTIMIZATION

ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE = FIRST_ROWS;

PERATION	OBJECT_NAME	OPTIONS	CARDINALITY	COST	
				1	10
□ M NESTED LOOPS				1	5
■ M NESTED LOOPS				1	5
□ ■ TABLE ACCESS	RESERVATION	FULL		1	5
■ O ♥ Filter Predicates					
R.SEATID IS NO	OT NULL				
□ ■ TABLE ACCESS	PASSENGER	BY INDEX ROWID		1	0
□ 💐 INDEX	SYS_C0065761	UNIQUE SCAN		1	0
□ O Access Predic	ates				
R.PASSENGE	RID=P.PASSENGERID				
□ ■ TABLE ACCESS	FLIGHT	BY INDEX ROWID		1	0
□ •• INDEX	FLIGHT_PK	UNIQUE SCAN		1	0
□ Oth Access Predicate					
R.FLIGHTID=F.	FLIGHTID				
☐ TABLE ACCESS	ACCOUNT	FULL		1	5

ALTER SESSION SET OPTIMIZER_MODE = ALL_ROWS;



We can see there is reduction in cost by 5 when we alter the session to first_rows instead of all_rows.

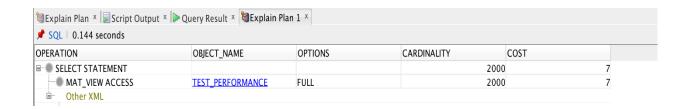
MATERIALIZED VIEW

Below query can be used to select data that has to be displayed on the first page of any airline booking website. This is a query that used n number of times, hence creating a materialized view for the same would prove to be very beneficial.

```
SELECT r.flightid,
   r.departdate,
   r.arrivaldate,
   r.departtime,
   r.arrivaltime,
   r.departport,
   r.arrivalport,
   r.arrivalport,
   r.layover,
   f.price
FROM flight r
INNER JOIN flightprice f
ON r.flightid = f.flightid;
```



```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW test_performance
AS
   (SELECT r.flightid,
        r.departdate,
        r.arrivaldate,
        r.arrivaltime,
        r.arrivaltime,
        r.arrivalport,
        r.arrivalport,
        r.layover,
        f.price
FROM flight r
INNER JOIN flightprice f
ON r.flightid = f.flightid
);
SELECT * FROM test_performance;
```



8. SQL Example Queries:

Query 1:

Display flights that are available from 'Pittsburgh Airport' to 'San Antonio Airport' on date '23-MAR-17' sorted in ascending order by flight price. Include flight details such as flight ID, departure time, arrival time, departure port, arrival port, layover and price for that flight.

```
SELECT F.FLIGHTID,

to_char(cast(F.DEPARTTIME as date), 'hh24:mi') as DEPARTTIME,

to_char(cast(F.ARRIVALTIME as date), 'hh24:mi') as ARRIVALTIME,

F.LAYOVER,

FR.PRICE

FROM FLIGHT F INNER JOIN FLIGHTPRICE FR

ON F.FLIGHTID=FR.FLIGHTID

INNER JOIN AIRPORT A

ON F.DEPARTPORT = A.AIRPORTID

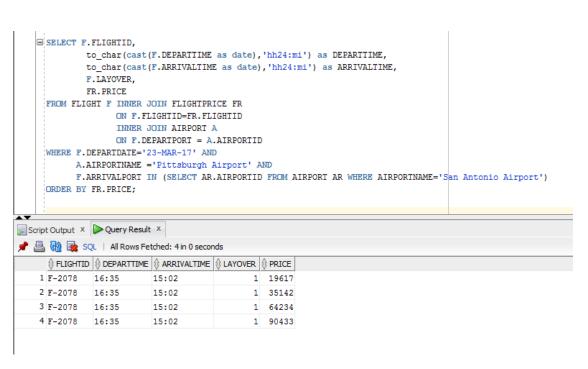
WHERE F.DEPARTDATE='23-MAR-17' AND

A.AIRPORTNAME ='Pittsburgh Airport' AND

F.ARRIVALPORT IN (SELECT AR.AIRPORTID FROM AIRPORT AR WHERE

AIRPORTNAME='San Antonio Airport')

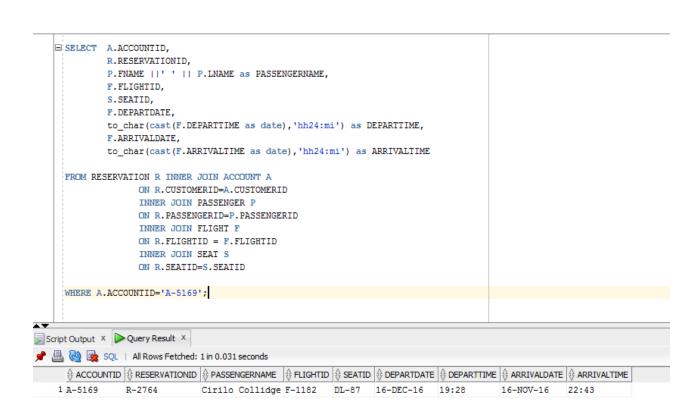
ORDER BY FR.PRICE;
```



Query 2:

For a given account id, A-5169 find out the reservations under that account, depicting reservation id, passenger name, flight id, seat id departure date and time and arrival date and time?

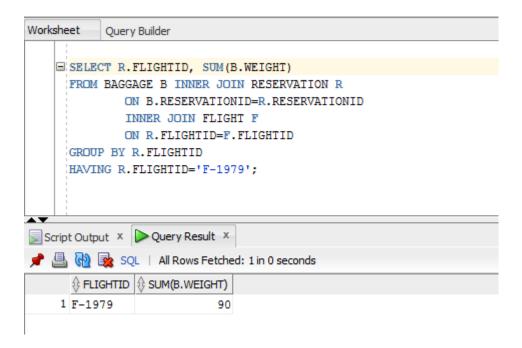
```
SELECT A.ACCOUNTID,
        R.RESERVATIONID,
        P.FNAME | | ' ' | | P.LNAME as PASSENGERNAME,
        F.FLIGHTID,
        S.SEATID,
        F.DEPARTDATE,
        to char(cast(F.DEPARTTIME as date), 'hh24:mi') as DEPARTTIME,
        F.ARRIVALDATE,
        to char(cast(F.ARRIVALTIME as date), 'hh24:mi') as ARRIVALTIME
FROM RESERVATION R INNER JOIN ACCOUNT A
              ON R.CUSTOMERID=A.CUSTOMERID
              INNER JOIN PASSENGER P
              ON R.PASSENGERID=P.PASSENGERID
              INNER JOIN FLIGHT F
              ON R.FLIGHTID = F.FLIGHTID
              INNER JOIN SEAT S
              ON R.SEATID=S.SEATID
WHERE A.ACCOUNTID='A-5169';
```



Query 3:

What is the total baggage weight given flight with ID 'F-1979' is carrying.

```
SELECT R.FLIGHTID, SUM(B.WEIGHT)
FROM BAGGAGE B INNER JOIN RESERVATION R
          ON B.RESERVATIONID=R.RESERVATIONID
          INNER JOIN FLIGHT F
          ON R.FLIGHTID=F.FLIGHTID
GROUP BY R.FLIGHTID
HAVING R.FLIGHTID='F-1979';
```



Query 4:

Query to show Total amount received through Debit Card month wise for a year 2016.

```
SELECT EXTRACT ( YEAR FROM I.INVOICEDATE ) "YEAR",

EXTRACT ( MONTH FROM I.INVOICEDATE ) "MONTH",

SUM (I.INVOICETOTAL) AS TOTAL

FROM INVOICE I INNER JOIN PAYMENT P

ON I.PAYMENTID= P.PAYMENTID

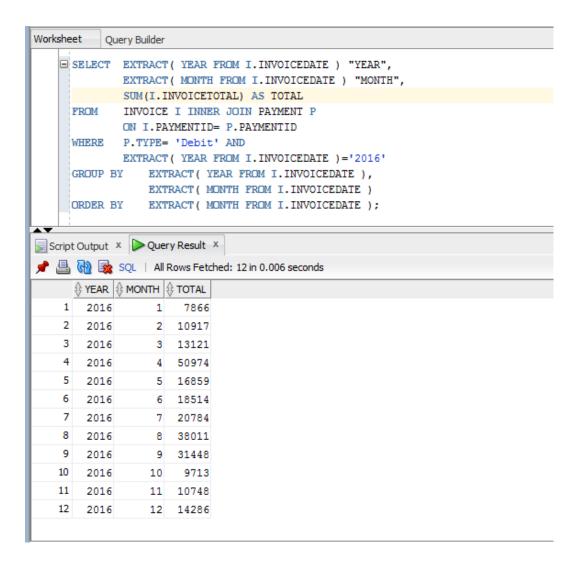
WHERE P.TYPE= 'Debit' AND

EXTRACT ( YEAR FROM I.INVOICEDATE )='2016'

GROUP BY EXTRACT ( YEAR FROM I.INVOICEDATE ),

EXTRACT ( MONTH FROM I.INVOICEDATE )

ORDER BY EXTRACT ( MONTH FROM I.INVOICEDATE );
```



Query 5:

QUERY TO FIND THE TOP 10 CHEAPEST FLIGHTS FROM ONE LOCATION TO ANOTHER LOCATION ALONG WITH RELEVANT DETAILS.

```
SELECT FP.FLIGHTID,

TO_CHAR (FP.PRICE,'$99,999.99') AS PRICE,

FL.DEPARTDATE,

TO_CHAR (FL.DEPARTTIME,'HH:MI:SS AM') AS DEPARTTIME,

TO_CHAR (FL.ARRIVALTIME,'HH:MI:SS AM') AS ARRIVALTIME,

AR1.CITY AS "DEPARTURE CITY",

AR2.CITY AS "ARRIVAL CITY"

FROM FLIGHTPRICE FP

JOIN FLIGHT FL ON FL.FLIGHTID = FP.FLIGHTID

JOIN AIRPORT AR1 ON AR1.AIRPORTID = FL.DEPARTPORT

JOIN AIRPORT AR2 ON AR2.AIRPORTID = FL.ARRIVALPORT

ORDER BY FP.PRICE

OFFSET 20 ROWS FETCH NEXT 10 ROWS ONLY;
```

			♦ DEPARTDATE		♦ ARRIVALTIME		\$ ARRIVAL CITY
1	F-1916	\$1,120.00	01-05-17	07:55:00 AM	06:16:00 AM	Katy	Bakersfield
2	F-2097	\$1,171.00	25-10-17	05:00:00 PM	11:17:00 AM	Sioux City	San Jose
3	F-1930	\$1,176.00	12-06-17	04:33:00 PM	02:17:00 AM	Orlando	Buffalo
4	F-1639	\$1,231.00	31-07-17	03:01:00 AM	08:33:00 AM	Providence	Houston
5	F-1759	\$1,305.00	03-10-17	06:10:00 AM	05:17:00 AM	Erie	Sacramento
6	F-1206	\$1,443.00	01-11-17	10:25:00 PM	04:07:00 AM	Lansing	Chula Vista
7	F-1865	\$1,467.00	24-08-17	09:53:00 PM	03:47:00 AM	Los Angeles	Gainesville
8	F-1933	\$1,494.00	14-11-16	02:58:00 PM	02:16:00 PM	College Station	Buffalo
9	F-1413	\$1,507.00	25-04-17	08:57:00 PM	07:15:00 PM	San Antonio	Stamford
10	F-1980	\$1,511.00	01-06-17	08:35:00 AM	04:20:00 AM	Lexington	Atlanta

Query 6:

QUERY TO FIND THE BUSIEST AIRPORT WITH MOST NUMBER OF FLIGHTS DEPARTING

```
SELECT AP.AIRPORTNAME,

COUNT (AP.AIRPORTNAME)

FROM FLIGHT F

INNER JOIN AIRPLANE A ON F.AIRPLANEID = A.AIRPLANEID

INNER JOIN AIRPORT AP ON A.AIRPORTID = AP.AIRPORTID

GROUP BY AP.AIRPORTNAME

HAVING COUNT(*) =

(SELECT MAX(COUNT(*))

FROM FLIGHT F

INNER JOIN AIRPLANE A ON F.AIRPLANEID = A.AIRPLANEID

INNER JOIN AIRPORT AP ON A.AIRPORTID = AP.AIRPORTID

GROUP BY AP.AIRPORTNAME);
```

Query 7:

QUERY TO FIND THE PASSENGER AND TRAVEL DETAILS FOR THOSE WHO ARE TRAVELLING ON THEIR BIRTHDAY

1 Houston Airport

```
FROM CUSTOMER C
INNER JOIN RESERVATION R ON R.CUSTOMERID = C.CUSTOMERID
INNER JOIN FLIGHT F ON R.FLIGHTID = F.FLIGHTID
JOIN AIRPORT AR1 ON AR1.AIRPORTID = F.DEPARTPORT
JOIN AIRPORT AR2 ON AR2.AIRPORTID = F.ARRIVALPORT
WHERE TO_CHAR(C.DOB,'MMDD')=TO_CHAR(F.DEPARTDATE,'MMDD');
```

	CUSTOMER NAME	∯ DOB		♦ DEPARTURE CITY	\$ ARRIVAL CITY
1	Lishe Fowlie	30-06-66	30-06-17	Fort Smith	Tulsa
2	Abagael Renyard	23-12-43	23-12-16	Fort Myers	Montpelier
3	Hendrick Sandell	05-03-23	05-03-17	San Diego	Miami
4	Lindsay Patershall	01-11-86	01-11-17	Lubbock	Fort Worth
5	Lazaro Ziems	25-10-07	25-10-17	Sioux City	San Jose

Query 8:

QUERY TO FIND CUSTOMERS WHO MADE LAST MINUTE BOOKINGS i.e. ON THE SAME DAY OF TRAVEL.

```
SELECT C.CUSTOMERID,

FNAME | | ' ' | | LNAME AS "CUSTOMER NAME",

F.DEPARTDATE,

I.INVOICEDATE

FROM CUSTOMER C

INNER JOIN RESERVATION R ON C.CUSTOMERID = R.CUSTOMERID

INNER JOIN INVOICE I ON R.CUSTOMERID = I.CUSTOMERID

INNER JOIN FLIGHT F ON R.FLIGHTID = F.FLIGHTID

WHERE F.DEPARTDATE = I.INVOICEDATE;
```

9. Database Programming

Procedure 1:

If a user wants to change his password, following procedure would set a new password for the user.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE UPDATEPASSWORD (
       CUSTOMER ID VARCHAR2,
       EMAIL ID VARCHAR2,
       PASSWD VARCHAR2,
       NEWVAL OUT VARCHAR2
)
AS
BEGIN
  UPDATE ACCOUNT
  SET PSWD = PASSWD WHERE CUSTOMERID = CUSTOMER ID AND EMAIL = EMAIL ID;
  IF( SQL%ROWCOUNT >= 1 )
  THEN
    NEWVAL := 'Successfully Updated';
  ELSE
   NEWVAL := 'Enter Valid Net Id and Customer Id';
  END IF;
END UPDATEPASSWORD;
```

Procedure 2:

Following procedure would authenticate the username and password entered by the user when logging in.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION log in (username IN VARCHAR2, pw IN VARCHAR2)
RETURN VARCHAR2
AS
 count_match NUMBER;
BEGIN
 SELECT COUNT (*)
   INTO count match
   FROM ACCOUNT
   WHERE customerid=username
   AND pswd=pw;
  IF count_match = 0 THEN
   dbms output.put line('Wrong username or password!');
  ELSIF count match = 1 THEN
   dbms output.put line('Login successful!');
   dbms output.put line('Too many attempts!');
 END IF;
END;
```

10. DBA Scripts

Mostly Database administrators executes the DBA Scripts. Following are some of the scenarios where database scripts that are executed to control databases.

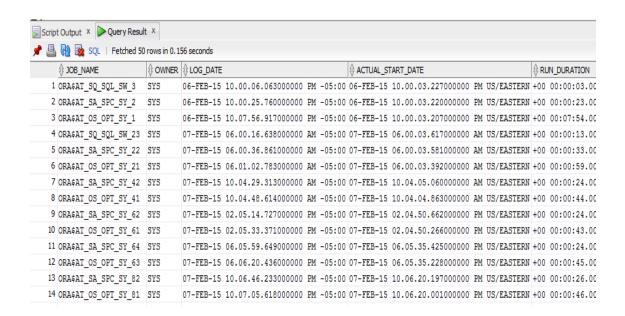
1. To troubleshoot or identify any performance issue at any point of time, the administrator need to fetch the information about the session and its attributes. Following query will fetch this information.

```
SELECT statsname.name, sstatistics.value
FROM
v$sesstat sstatistics,
v$statname statsname,
v$session sen WHERE
sstatistics.statistic# = statsname.statistic#
AND sen.audsid = SYS_CONTEXT ('USERENV', 'SESSIONID')
AND sen.sid = sstatistics.sid;
```

	♦ NAME	VALUE
1	OS CPU Qt wait time	0
2	Requests to/from client	37
3	logons cumulative	1
4	logons current	1
5	opened cursors cumulative	80
6	opened cursors current	3
7	user commits	0
8	user rollbacks	0
9	user calls	84
10	recursive calls	333
11	recursive cpu usage	3
12	pinned cursors current	1
13	user logons cumulative	1
14	user logouts cumulative	0
15	session logical reads	423
16	session logical reads in local numa group	0
17	session logical reads in remote numa group	0
18	session stored procedure space	0

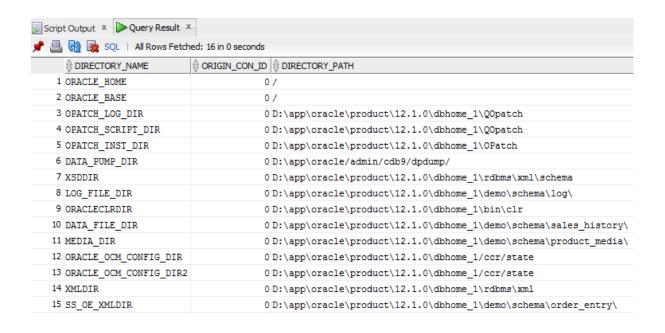
2. In order to identify database performance issues, session statistics must available to the DBA and following query will return all the session statistics.

```
SELECT job_name,
owner,
log_date,
actual_start_date,
run_duration,
status
FROM
dba_scheduler_job_run_details ORDER BY log_date;
```



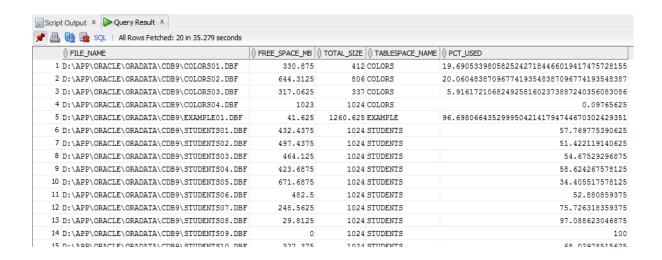
3. With following query, DBA can record the target path of the directories in the database, which can be helpful for the backups.

```
SELECT directory_name,
ORIGIN_CON_ID,
directory_path
FROM
dba directories;
```



4. Effective utilization of the memory is essential to improve performance of the database. A DBA can find out the free space available for current datafiles.

```
Select df.file_name,
nv1(fr.bytes/(1024*1024),0) free_space_MB,
df.bytes/(1024*1024) total_size,
df.tablespace_name,
((df.bytes-nv1(fr.bytes,0))/df.bytes)*100 pct_used
from (select sum(bytes) bytes, file_id from dba_free_space group by
file_id) fr, dba_data_files df
where df.file_id = fr.file_id(+) order by 1, df.file_id;
```



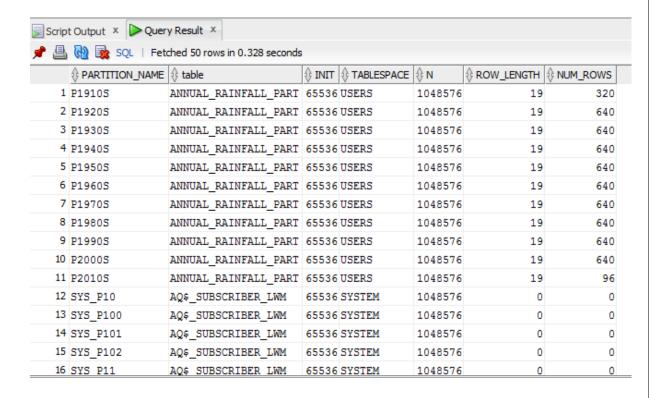
5. DBA can troubleshoot by identifying locked sessions with following query, it will display the name of the user that created the lock, object on which the lock is created, session id and serial number.

```
SELECT l.session id||','||v.serial# sid serial,
1.oracle_username DB508,
o.object_name,
o.object_type,
DECODE ( 1.locked mode,
0, 'None',1, 'Null',
2, 'Row-S (SS)',
3, 'Row-X (SX)',
4, 'Share',
5, 'S/Row-X (SSX)',
6, 'Exclusive',
TO CHAR (1.locked mode)
) lock mode,
o.status,
to char(o.last ddl time,'dd.mm.yy') last ddl
FROM dba objects o, gv$locked object 1, v$session v
WHERE o.object id = 1.object id
AND l.session id=v.sid
ORDER BY 2, 3;
```

```
SELECT 1.session_id||','||v.serial# sid_serial,
 1.oracle_username DB508,
 o.object_name,
 o.object_type,
 DECODE ( 1.locked mode,
 0, 'None',1, 'Null',
 2, 'Row-S (SS)',
 3, 'Row-X (SX)',
 4, 'Share',
 5, 'S/Row-X (SSX)',
 6, 'Exclusive',
 TO_CHAR(1.locked_mode)
 ) lock mode,
 o.status,
 to_char(o.last_ddl_time,'dd.mm.yy') last_ddl
 FROM dba_objects o, gv$locked_object 1, v$session v
 WHERE o.object id = 1.object id
 AND 1.session id=v.sid
 ORDER BY 2, 3;
```

6. For effective space management, with following query DBA can know the partition details of the table sorted in order of corresponding row length.

```
SELECT part.partition_name,
part.table_name as "table",
part.initial_extent init,
part.tablespace_name tablespace,
part.next_extent n,
part.avg_row_len row_length,
part.num_rows
FROM dba_tab_partitions part
ORDER BY part.table_name, part.partition_name;
```

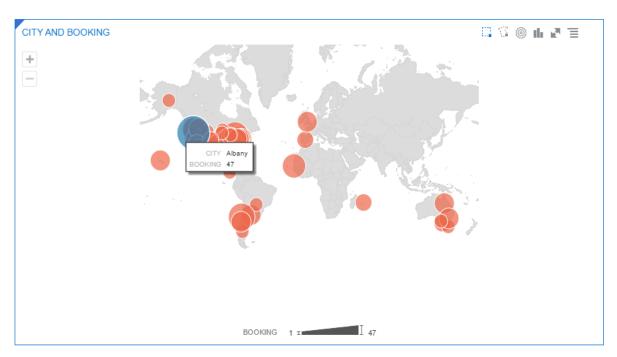


11. Data visualization

Data visualization have been done suing Oracle Data Visualization Desktop. We first connected the airline database to the application and created following visualizations.

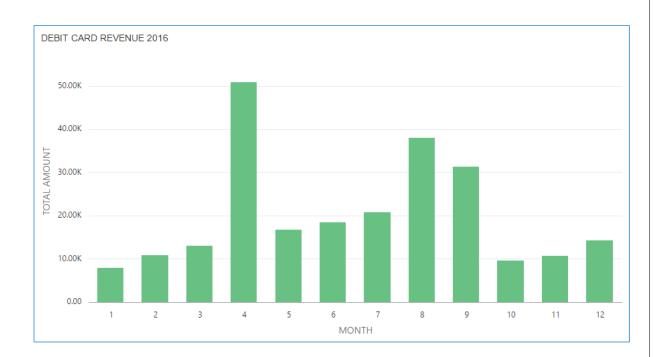
1. Busiest City

The city from which most of the people fly from. In the below graph Albany have been the busiest port with 47 reservations.





2. Monthly amount incurred using debit card in 2016.



3. Monthly amount incurred using credit card in 2016

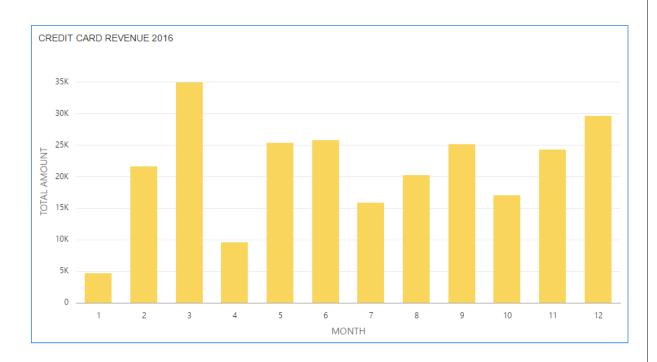


Table of Evaluation

- Logical database design **25 Points**
- Physical database design 17 Points
- Data generation and loading **20 Points**
- Performance tuning 8 Points
- Querying **12 Points**
- DBA scripts **9 Points**
- Data visualization 4 Points
- Database programming (Stored Procedure) **5 Points**