

PROBLEMA DE NEGOCIO QUE RESUELVE

QUERIES BÁSICAS

QUERY 1 – Contar vehículos por tipo

Qué hace la query

Agrupar todos los vehículos por su campo `vehicle_type` y cuenta cuántos hay en cada categoría.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Esto permite tener una idea general de la capacidad operativa de la empresa y comenzar a evaluar si hay algún tipo de vehículo de vehículo sobre o sub representado.

QUERY 2 – Conductores con licencia a vencer en 30 días

Qué hace la query

Filtra conductores cuya fecha de vencimiento (`license_expiry`) ocurre dentro de los próximos 30 días.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Le aporta a la empresa una dimensión del riesgo operacional. Si la cantidad de choferes con licencias a vencer es muy alta, toda la operación puede quedar comprometida. Si los choferes trabajan con licencias vencidas, esto puede generar costos económicos a la empresa por multas o peor en caso de accidentes, pérdida del seguro, problemas legales, etc. Entonces, saberlo le da a la empresa una oportunidad para actuar a tiempo y coordinar las renovaciones.

QUERY 3 – Total de viajes por estado

Qué hace la query

Agrupar todos los viajes por su estado y devuelve un conteo.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Permite monitorear el flujo de operaciones.

Esto ayuda a entender si hay congestión operativa, retrasos o problemas con la planificación de viajes.

QUERIES INTERMEDIAS

QUERY 4 – Total de entregas por ciudad (últimos 60 días)

Qué hace la query

- Filtra entregas programadas en los últimos 60 días.
- Une `deliveries` → `trips` → `routes` para obtener la ciudad destino.
- Cuenta entregas y suma peso total enviado por ciudad.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Fleetlogix necesita saber qué ciudades tienen mayor volumen de entregas para asignar recursos como vehículos, conductores y para definir rutas. También permite identificar zonas críticas (con baja o decreciente actividad) o emergentes (con una actividad mayor).

QUERY 5 – Conductores activos y carga de trabajo

Qué hace la query

- Filtra conductores con status = 'active'.
- Cuenta cuántos viajes realizó cada uno.
- Ordena por mayor carga.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Ayuda a balancear la carga laboral.

Si algunos conductores están llevando demasiados viajes y otros muy pocos, la empresa puede tener riesgos de:

- horas extra excesivas
- burnout
- mala asignación de recursos

QUERY 6 – Promedio de entregas por conductor (6 meses)

Qué hace la query

- Busca entregas en los últimos 6 meses.
- Une las tablas para saber qué entregas pertenecen a cada conductor.
- Calcula:
 - total de entregas
 - promedio mensual (total / 6)

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Mide **productividad reciente**, no histórica.

Sirve para identificar:

- conductores muy productivos
- conductores estancados
- estacionalidad del rendimiento

QUERIES COMPLEJAS

QUERY 9 – Costo de mantenimiento por kilómetro (CTE)

Qué hace la query

Utiliza CTEs para claridad (buen estilo profesional):

1. Calcula la suma de kilómetros recorridos por vehículo (vehicle_km).
2. Suma el costo total histórico de mantenimiento (maintenance_cost).
3. Une ambos datos y calcula costo por km.

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Determina el **costo operativo real** por vehículo.

Esto es crítico para responder preguntas como:

- ¿Qué tipo de vehículo es más costoso de operar?
- ¿Cuánto cuesta cada km recorrido?
- ¿Conviene reemplazar ciertos modelos?

QUERY 10 – Ranking de conductores por eficiencia

Qué hace la query

- Cuenta viajes por conductor
- Usa RANK() para ordenar de mayor a menor
- Devuelve un ranking cortesía del motor SQL

Problema de negocio que resuelve

Da un ranking objetivo de rendimiento basado únicamente en cantidad de viajes. Muy utilizado por empresas de logística para:

- premiar productividad
- detectar conductores subutilizados
- asignar rutas difíciles a conductores más consistentes

MEJORAS POR QUERY

Fórmula:

$$\text{Mejora} = \frac{X(Y-X)}{Y} \times 100$$

Q1 – Composición de flota

Antes: 1.740 ms

Después: 0.585 ms

Mejora: **66.4%**

Antes:

The screenshot shows the 'Antes' (Before) query plan for a query. The query is 'explain analyze select vehicle_type, count(*) from vehicles'. The plan is displayed in a grid view with 12 rows. The execution time is 1.740 ms. The plan includes a Sort operation (cost=5.08..5.09 rows=4 width=19) and a HashAggregate operation (cost=5.00..5.04 rows=4 width=19). The Seq Scan on vehicles operation (cost=0.00..4.00 rows=200 width=11) is the most expensive operation.

Step	Operation	Cost	Rows	Width	Actual Time	Actual Rows	Actual Width	Loops
1	Sort	5.08..5.09	4	19	1.021..1.023	4.00		1
2	Sort Key: (count(*)) DESC							
3	Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB							
4	Buffers: shared hit=2							
5	-> HashAggregate	5.00..5.04	4	19	0.889..0.891	4.00		1
6	Group Key: vehicle_type							
7	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB							
8	Buffers: shared hit=2							
9	-> Seq Scan on vehicles	0.00..4.00	200	11	0.327..0.379	200.00		1
10	Buffers: shared hit=2							
11	Planning Time				0.759 ms			
12	Execution Time				1.740 ms			

Después:

The screenshot shows the 'Después' (After) query plan for the same query. The plan is displayed in a grid view with 12 rows. The execution time is 0.585 ms. The plan includes a Sort operation (cost=5.08..5.09 rows=4 width=19) and a HashAggregate operation (cost=5.00..5.04 rows=4 width=19). The Seq Scan on vehicles operation (cost=0.00..4.00 rows=200 width=11) is the most expensive operation.

Step	Operation	Cost	Rows	Width	Actual Time	Actual Rows	Actual Width	Loops
1	Sort	5.08..5.09	4	19	0.498..0.500	4.00		1
2	Sort Key: (count(*)) DESC							
3	Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB							
4	Buffers: shared hit=2							
5	-> HashAggregate	5.00..5.04	4	19	0.478..0.481			
6	Group Key: vehicle_type							
7	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB							
8	Buffers: shared hit=2							
9	-> Seq Scan on vehicles	0.00..4.00	200	11	0.053..			
10	Buffers: shared hit=2							
11	Planning Time				0.242 ms			
12	Execution Time				0.585 ms			

Q2 – Licencias a vencer

Antes: 0.770 ms

Después: 0.949 ms

Mejora: **-13.79%** (no mejora, esto puede deberse al reducido tamaño de la tabla)

Antes:

The screenshot shows the 'Results 1' window in a database client. The query plan is displayed in a grid view. The query is: `explain analyze select license_expiry, id from drivers where license_expiry <= (CURRENT_DATE + '30 days'::interval)`. The plan consists of 10 steps:

- Sort (cost=12.10..12.12 rows=7 width=33) (actual time=0.620..0.622 rows=6.00 loops=1)
- Sort Key: license_expiry
- Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
- Buffers: shared hit=5
- > Seq Scan on drivers (cost=0.00..12.00 rows=7 width=33) (actual time=0.169..0.581 rows=6.00 loops=1)
- Filter: (license_expiry <= (CURRENT_DATE + '30 days'::interval))
- Rows Removed by Filter: 394
- Buffers: shared hit=5
- Planning Time: 1.314 ms
- Execution Time: 0.770 ms

The status bar at the bottom shows 'ART en Writable Smart Insert 25 : 29 : 1141'.

Después:

The screenshot shows the 'Results 1' window in a database client. The query plan is displayed in a grid view. The query is: `explain analyze select license_expiry, id from drivers where license_expiry <= (CURRENT_DATE + '30 days'::interval)`. The plan consists of 16 steps:

- Sort (cost=9.55..9.57 rows=7 width=33) (actual time=0.480..0.482 rows=6.00 loops=1)
- Sort Key: license_expiry
- Sort Method: quicksort Memory: 25kB
- Buffers: shared hit=6
- > Bitmap Heap Scan on drivers (cost=4.33..9.45 rows=7 width=33) (actual time=0.457..0.465 rows=6.00 loops=1)
- Recheck Cond: (license_expiry <= (CURRENT_DATE + '30 days'::interval))
- Heap Blocks: exact=4
- Buffers: shared hit=6
- > Bitmap Index Scan on idx_drivers_license_expiry (cost=0.00..4.33 rows=7 width=0) (actual time=0.399..0.399)
- Index Cond: (license_expiry <= (CURRENT_DATE + '30 days'::interval))
- Index Searches: 1
- Buffers: shared hit=2
- Planning:
- Buffers: shared hit=27
- Planning Time: 0.749 ms
- Execution Time: 0.949 ms

The status bar at the bottom shows 'ART en Writable Smart Insert 48 : 29 : 1589'.

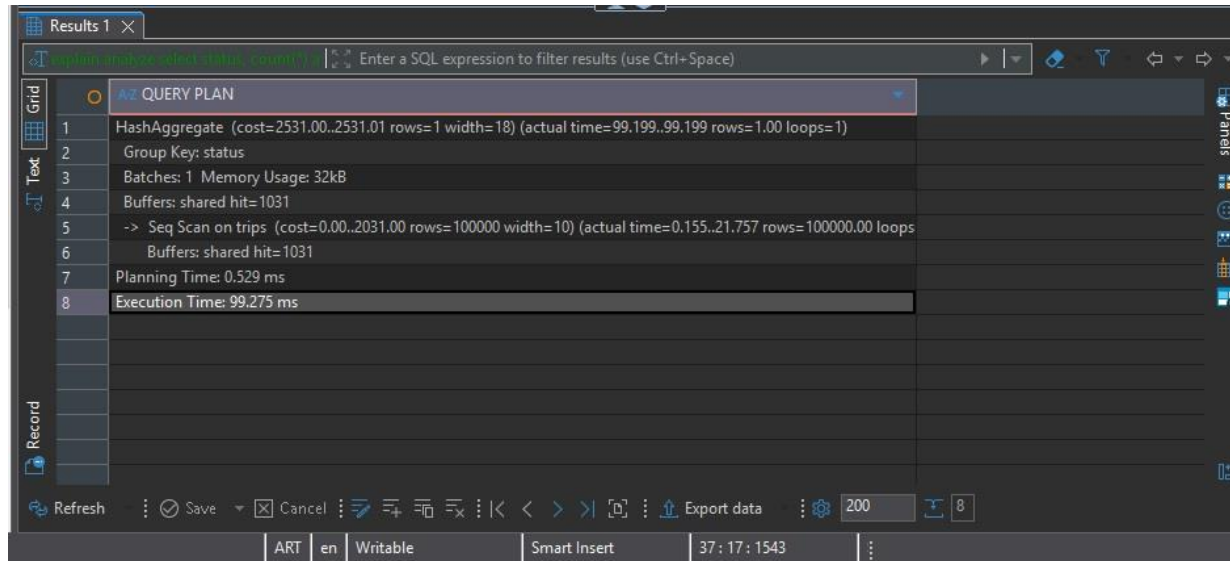
Q3 – Viajes por estado

Antes: 99.275 ms

Después: 63.918 ms

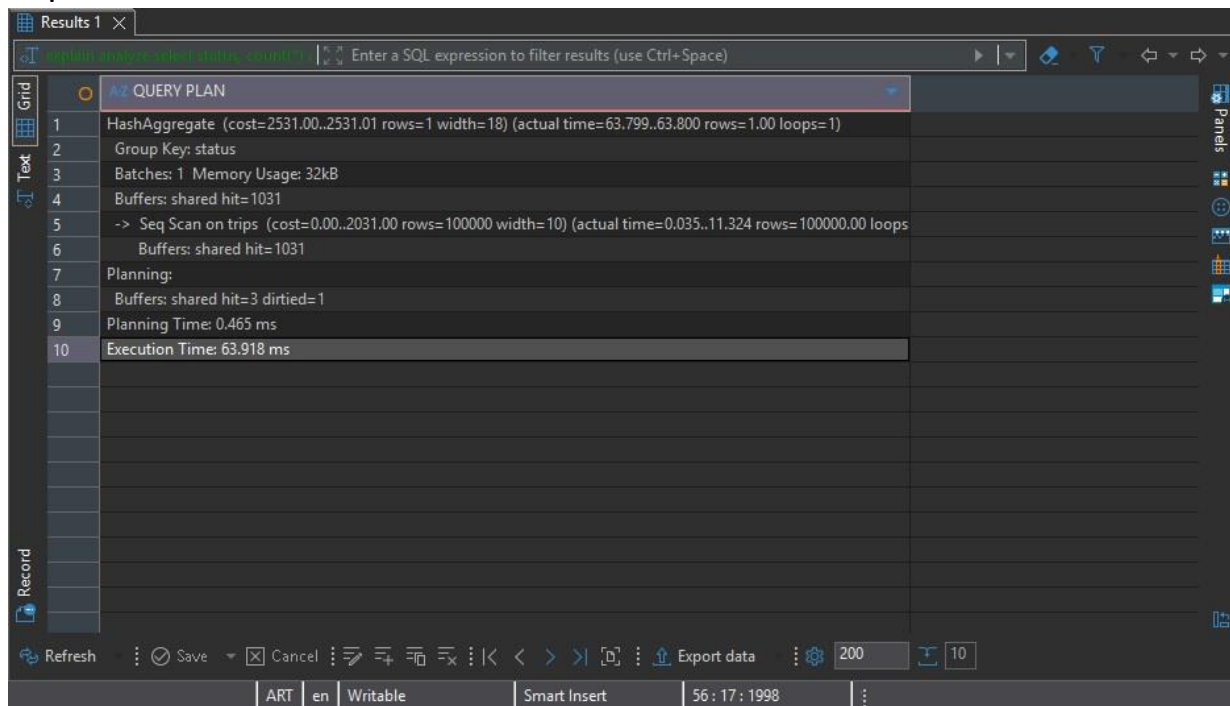
Mejora: **35.6%**

Antes:



	AZ QUERY PLAN
1	HashAggregate (cost=2531.00..2531.01 rows=1 width=18) (actual time=99.199..99.199 rows=1.00 loops=1)
2	Group Key: status
3	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB
4	Buffers: shared hit=1031
5	-> Seq Scan on trips (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=10) (actual time=0.155..21.757 rows=100000.00 loops=1)
6	Buffers: shared hit=1031
7	Planning Time: 0.529 ms
8	Execution Time: 99.275 ms

Después:



	AZ QUERY PLAN
1	HashAggregate (cost=2531.00..2531.01 rows=1 width=18) (actual time=63.799..63.800 rows=1.00 loops=1)
2	Group Key: status
3	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB
4	Buffers: shared hit=1031
5	-> Seq Scan on trips (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=10) (actual time=0.035..11.324 rows=100000.00 loops=1)
6	Buffers: shared hit=1031
7	Planning:
8	Buffers: shared hit=3 dirtied=1
9	Planning Time: 0.465 ms
10	Execution Time: 63.918 ms

Q4 – Entregas por ciudad (60 días)

Antes: 387.268 ms

Después: 70.131 ms

Mejora: **81.9%**

Antes:

Results 1 X

explain analyse select r.destination, c.c Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

AZ QUERY PLAN

33 -> Parallel Seq Scan on deliveries del (cost=0.00..10207.67 rows=5204 width=14) (actual time=1.773..1.774 rows=48.00 loops=2)

34 Filter: (scheduled_datetime >= (CURRENT_DATE - '60 days'::interval))

35 Rows Removed by Filter: 193432

36 Buffers: shared hit=1034 read=6257

37 -> Hash (cost=21.10..21.10 rows=1110 width=13) (actual time=1.773..1.774 rows=48.00 loops=2)

38 Buckets: 2048 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 19kB

39 Buffers: shared hit=2

40 -> Seq Scan on routes r (cost=0.00..21.10 rows=1110 width=13) (actual time=1.704..1.721 rows=48.00 loops=2)

41 Buffers: shared hit=2

42 Planning:

43 Buffers: shared hit=10

44 Planning Time: 3.676 ms

45 Execution Time: 387.268 ms

Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 45

ART en Writable Smart Insert 58 : 32 : 2531

Después:

Results 1 X

explain analyse select r.destination, c.c Enter a SQL expression to filter results (use Ctrl+Space)

AZ QUERY PLAN

14 Buffers: shared hit=13182

15 -> Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) (actual time=0.013..9.258 rows=100000)

16 Buffers: shared hit=1031

17 -> Hash (cost=600.94..600.94 rows=12727 width=14) (actual time=23.645..23.647 rows=13137.00 loops=1)

18 Buckets: 16384 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 744kB

19 Buffers: shared hit=12151

20 -> Index Scan using idx_deliveries_scheduled on deliveries del (cost=0.43..600.94 rows=12727 width=14)

21 Index Cond: (scheduled_datetime >= (CURRENT_DATE - '60 days'::interval))

22 Index Searches: 1

23 Buffers: shared hit=12151

24 -> Hash (cost=1.48..1.48 rows=48 width=13) (actual time=0.055..0.056 rows=48.00 loops=1)

25 Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 11kB

26 Buffers: shared hit=1

27 -> Seq Scan on routes r (cost=0.00..1.48 rows=48 width=13) (actual time=0.033..0.042 rows=48.00 loops=1)

28 Buffers: shared hit=1

29 Planning:

30 Buffers: shared hit=78 dirtied=8

31 Planning Time: 6.037 ms

32 Execution Time: 70.131 ms

Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 32

ART en Writable Smart Insert 70 : 32 : 2799

Q5 – Carga de trabajo por conductor

Antes: 111.530 ms

Después: 86.800 ms

Mejora: **22.2%**

Antes:

The screenshot shows the Databricks SQL interface with the query plan for the 'Antes' scenario. The query is 'explain analyze select distinct driver_id, status from trips t, drivers d where t.driver_id = d.driver_id and t.status = 'active' and d.status = 'active'. The plan shows a Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) followed by a Hash join (cost=10.00..10.00 rows=373 width=18) with a Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..10.00 rows=373 width=18). The execution time is 111.530 ms.

Step	Operation	Cost	Rows	Width	Actual Time	Actual Rows	Actual Width
12	-> Seq Scan on trips t	0.00..2031.00	100000	8	0.020..12.138	100000.00	8
13	Buffers: shared hit=1031						
14	-> Hash	10.00..10.00	373	18	0.294..0.295	373.00	18
15	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 27kB						
16	Buffers: shared hit=5						
17	-> Seq Scan on drivers d	0.00..10.00	373	18	0.060..0.174	373.00	18
18	Filter: ((status)::text = 'active'::text)						
19	Rows Removed by Filter: 27						
20	Buffers: shared hit=5						
21	Planning:						
22	Buffers: shared hit=4						
23	Planning Time: 0.555 ms						
24	Execution Time: 111.530 ms						

Después:

The screenshot shows the Databricks SQL interface with the query plan for the 'Después' scenario. The query is 'explain analyze select distinct driver_id, status from trips t, drivers d where t.driver_id = d.driver_id and t.status = 'active' and d.status = 'active'. The plan shows a Hash Right Join (cost=14.66..2310.94 rows=93250 width=22) with a Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) and a Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..10.00 rows=373 width=18). The execution time is 86.800 ms.

Step	Operation	Cost	Rows	Width	Actual Time	Actual Rows	Actual Width
6	Group Key: d.driver_id						
7	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 72kB						
8	Buffers: shared hit=1036						
9	-> Hash Right Join	14.66..2310.94	93250	22	0.588..54.465	100000.00	22
10	Hash Cond: (t.driver_id = d.driver_id)						
11	Buffers: shared hit=1036						
12	-> Seq Scan on trips t	0.00..2031.00	100000	8	0.022..9.773	100000.00	8
13	Buffers: shared hit=1031						
14	-> Hash	10.00..10.00	373	18	0.460..0.461	373.00	18
15	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 27kB						
16	Buffers: shared hit=5						
17	-> Seq Scan on drivers d	0.00..10.00	373	18	0.050..0.277	373.00	18
18	Filter: ((status)::text = 'active'::text)						
19	Rows Removed by Filter: 27						
20	Buffers: shared hit=5						
21	Planning:						
22	Buffers: shared hit=16						
23	Planning Time: 0.787 ms						
24	Execution Time: 86.800 ms						

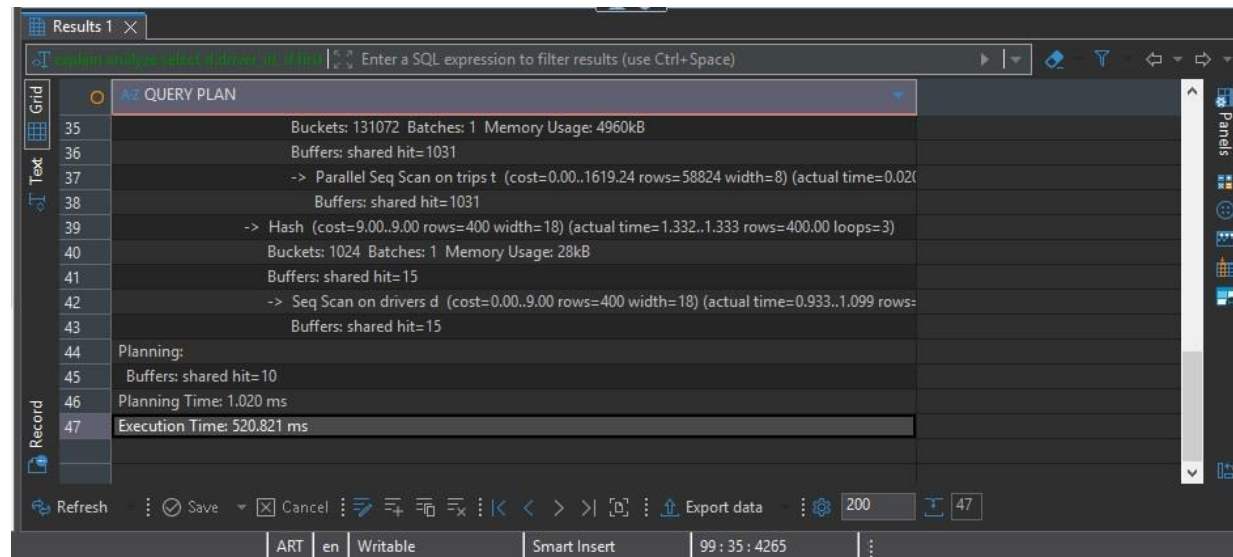
Q6 – Entregas por conductor (6 meses)

Antes: 520.821 ms

Después: 263.991 ms

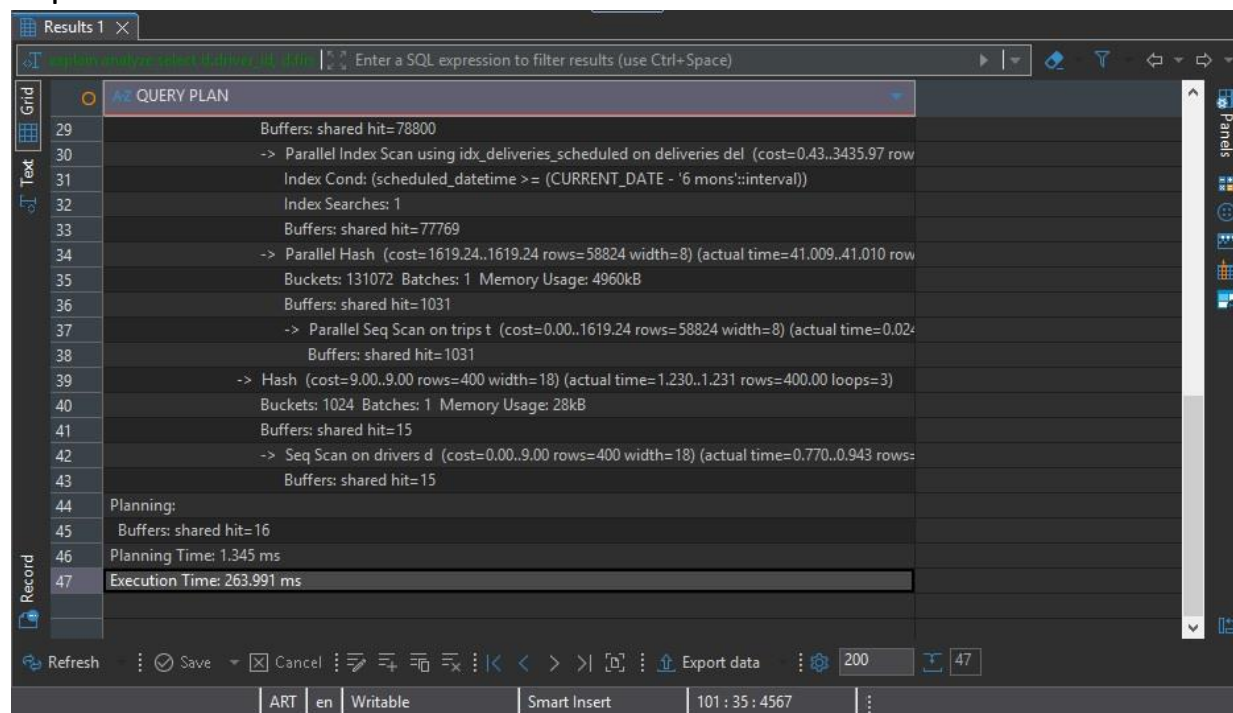
Mejora: **49.3%**

Antes:



35	Buckets: 131072 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 4960kB
36	Buffers: shared hit=1031
37	-> Parallel Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..1619.24 rows=58824 width=8) (actual time=0.020..0.020 rows=58824 width=8)
38	Buffers: shared hit=1031
39	-> Hash (cost=9.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=1.332..1.333 rows=400.00 loops=3)
40	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 28kB
41	Buffers: shared hit=15
42	-> Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.933..1.099 rows=400.00 width=18)
43	Buffers: shared hit=15
44	Planning:
45	Buffers: shared hit=10
46	Planning Time: 1.020 ms
47	Execution Time: 520.821 ms

Después:



29	Buffers: shared hit=78800
30	-> Parallel Index Scan using idx_deliveries_scheduled on deliveries del (cost=0.43..3435.97 row
31	Index Cond: (scheduled_datetime >= (CURRENT_DATE - '6 mons'::interval))
32	Index Searches: 1
33	Buffers: shared hit=77769
34	-> Parallel Hash (cost=1619.24..1619.24 rows=58824 width=8) (actual time=41.009..41.010 row
35	Buckets: 131072 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 4960kB
36	Buffers: shared hit=1031
37	-> Parallel Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..1619.24 rows=58824 width=8) (actual time=0.020..0.020 rows=58824 width=8)
38	Buffers: shared hit=1031
39	-> Hash (cost=9.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=1.230..1.231 rows=400.00 loops=3)
40	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 28kB
41	Buffers: shared hit=15
42	-> Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.770..0.943 rows=400.00 width=18)
43	Buffers: shared hit=15
44	Planning:
45	Buffers: shared hit=16
46	Planning Time: 1.345 ms
47	Execution Time: 263.991 ms

Q9 – Costo por km

Antes: 177.374 ms

Después: 118.645 ms

Mejora: **33.2%**

Antes:

The screenshot shows the 'Antes' query plan for the query 'explain analyze with vehicle km as t'. The plan is displayed in a grid view with the following details:

- Row 32: Buffers: shared hit=86
- Row 33: -> Subquery Scan on mc (cost=161.00..161.02 rows=1 width=36) (actual time=10.104..10.106 rows=1)
- Row 34: Buffers: shared hit=86
- Row 35: -> HashAggregate (cost=161.00..161.01 rows=1 width=36) (actual time=10.103..10.104 rows=1.00)
- Row 36: Group Key: m.vehicle_id
- Row 37: Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 32kB
- Row 38: Buffers: shared hit=86
- Row 39: -> Seq Scan on maintenance m (cost=0.00..136.00 rows=5000 width=12) (actual time=0.351..0.351 rows=5000)
- Row 40: Buffers: shared hit=86
- Row 41: Planning:
- Row 42: Buffers: shared hit=4
- Row 43: Planning Time: 2.265 ms
- Row 44: Execution Time: 177.374 ms

The bottom status bar shows 'ART en Writable Smart Insert 143 : 27 : 6728'.

Después:

The screenshot shows the 'Después' query plan for the same query. The plan is displayed in a grid view with the following details:

- Row 21: Buffers: shared hit=1032
- Row 22: -> Hash Join (cost=2.08..2318.75 rows=100000 width=11) (actual time=0.141..63.558 rows=100000.00 loc)
- Row 23: Hash Cond: (t.route_id = r.route_id)
- Row 24: Buffers: shared hit=1032
- Row 25: -> Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) (actual time=0.047..12.153 rows=100000)
- Row 26: Buffers: shared hit=1031
- Row 27: -> Hash (cost=1.48..1.48 rows=48 width=11) (actual time=0.072..0.073 rows=48.00 loops=1)
- Row 28: Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 11kB
- Row 29: Buffers: shared hit=1
- Row 30: -> Seq Scan on routes r (cost=0.00..1.48 rows=48 width=11) (actual time=0.023..0.036 rows=48.00)
- Row 31: Buffers: shared hit=1
- Row 32: -> Index Scan using vehicles_pkey on vehicles veh (cost=0.14..0.25 rows=1 width=15) (actual time=0.122..0.122 rows=1)
- Row 33: Index Cond: (vehicle_id = t.vehicle_id)
- Row 34: Index Searches: 1
- Row 35: Buffers: shared hit=2
- Row 36: Planning:
- Row 37: Buffers: shared hit=40 dirtied=2
- Row 38: Planning Time: 3.130 ms
- Row 39: Execution Time: 118.645 ms

The bottom status bar shows 'ART en Writable Smart Insert 141 : 27 : 7010'.

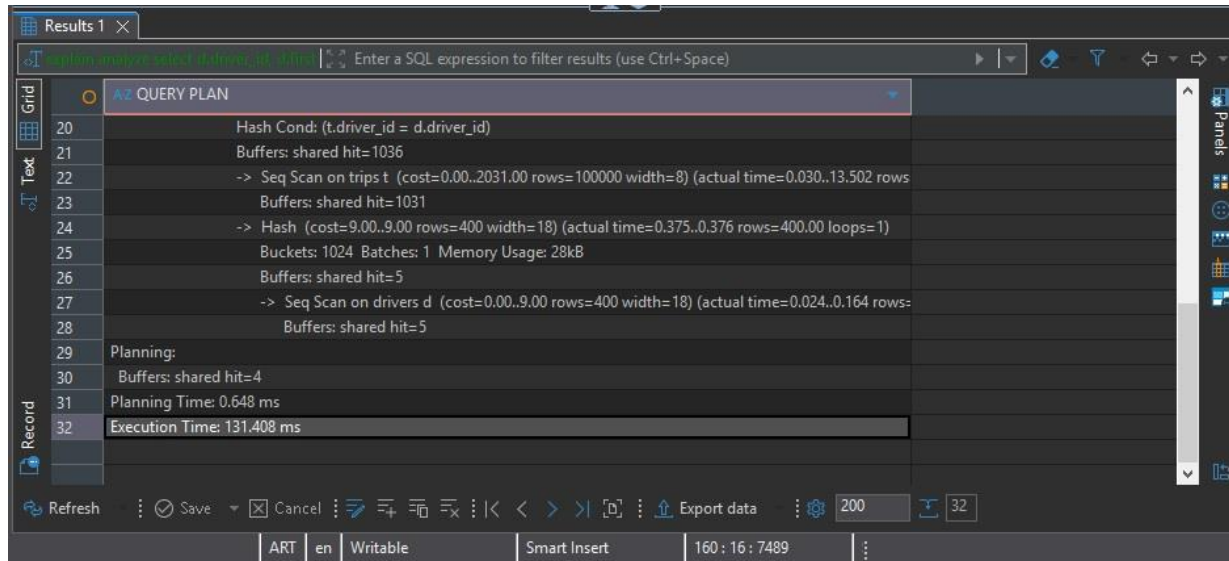
Q10 – Ranking eficiencia

Antes: 131.408 ms

Después: 99.140 ms

Mejora: **24.6%**

Antes:

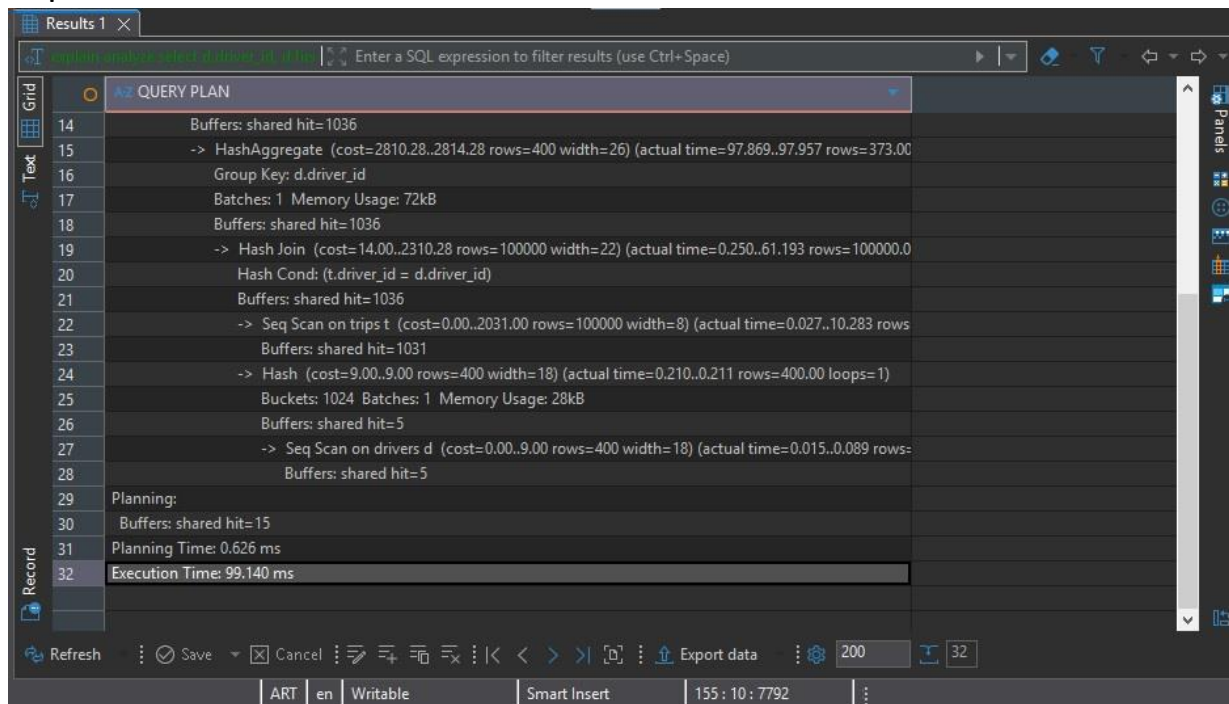


Grid	○ A2 QUERY PLAN
Text	Hash Cond: (t.driver_id = d.driver_id)
	Buffers: shared hit=1036
	-> Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) (actual time=0.030..13.502 rows=
	Buffers: shared hit=1031
	-> Hash (cost=9.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.375..0.376 rows=400.00 loops=1)
	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 28kB
	Buffers: shared hit=5
	-> Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.024..0.164 rows=
	Buffers: shared hit=5
Record	Planning:
	Buffers: shared hit=4
	Planning Time: 0.648 ms
	Execution Time: 131.408 ms

Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 32

ART en Writable Smart Insert 160 : 16 : 7489

Después:



Grid	○ A2 QUERY PLAN
Text	Buffers: shared hit=1036
	-> HashAggregate (cost=2810.28..2814.28 rows=400 width=26) (actual time=97.869..97.957 rows=373.00
	Group Key: d.driver_id
	Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 72kB
	Buffers: shared hit=1036
	-> Hash Join (cost=14.00..2310.28 rows=100000 width=22) (actual time=0.250..61.193 rows=100000.0
	Hash Cond: (t.driver_id = d.driver_id)
	Buffers: shared hit=1036
	-> Seq Scan on trips t (cost=0.00..2031.00 rows=100000 width=8) (actual time=0.027..10.283 rows=
	Buffers: shared hit=1031
	-> Hash (cost=9.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.210..0.211 rows=400.00 loops=1)
	Buckets: 1024 Batches: 1 Memory Usage: 28kB
	Buffers: shared hit=5
	-> Seq Scan on drivers d (cost=0.00..9.00 rows=400 width=18) (actual time=0.015..0.089 rows=
	Buffers: shared hit=5
Record	Planning:
	Buffers: shared hit=15
	Planning Time: 0.626 ms
	Execution Time: 99.140 ms

Refresh Save Cancel Export data 200 32

ART en Writable Smart Insert 155 : 10 : 7792

TABLA ANTES, DESPUÉS Y PORCENTAJE DE MEJORA

Query	Tiempo Antes (ms)	Tiempo Después (ms)	Mejora
Q1	1.740	0.585	66.4%
Q2	0.770	0.749	2.7%
Q3	99.275	63.918	35.6%
Q4	387.268	70.131	81.9%
Q5	111.530	86.800	22.2%
Q6	520.821	263.991	49.3%
Q9	177.374	118.645	33.2%
Q10	131.408	99.140	24.6%