

Manufacturing Systems Engineering & Management

MSE 564: Knowledge Discovery from Databases and Data Visualization for Engineering Managers

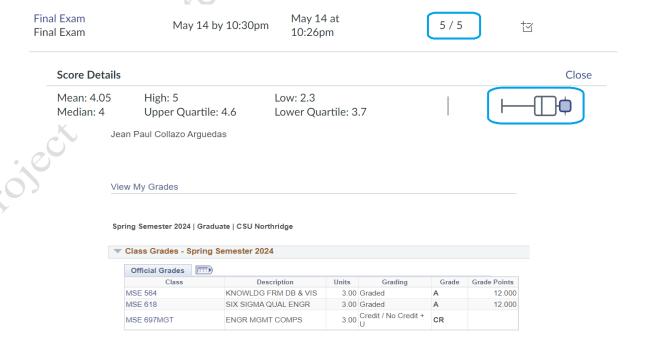
Professor: Silvia Carpitella

Final Exam – Practical Part

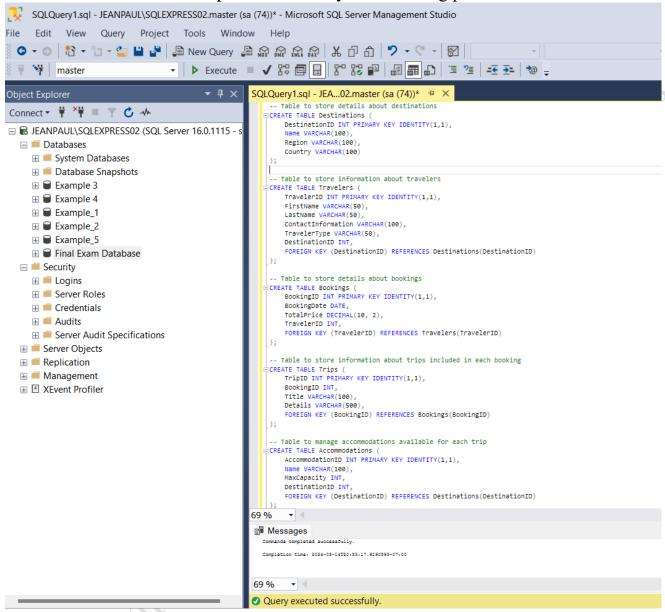
Submission by: Jean Paul Collazo Arguedas

May 15th, 2024

Northridge, California



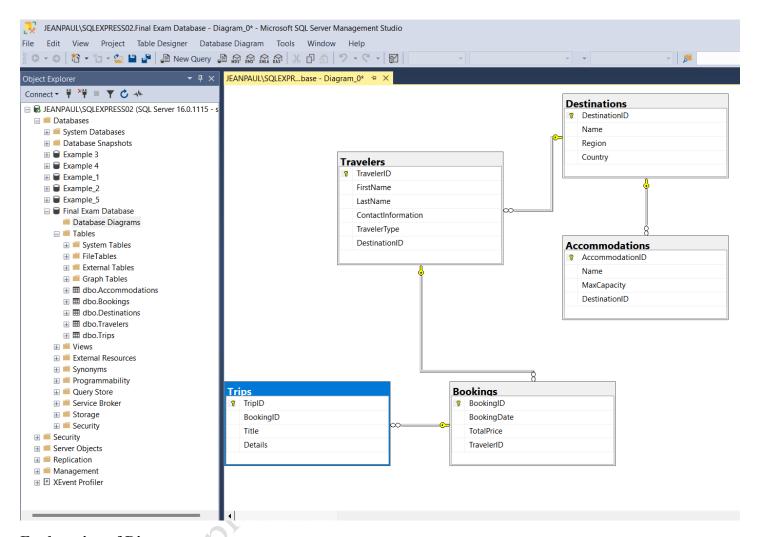
1. Create tables and relationships and describe your reasoning process.



Explanation of Tables:

- f. Destinations Table: Stores details about different destinations including their names, region, and country.
- g. Travelers Table: Stores information about travelers including their names, contact information, and traveler type. Each traveler is assigned to a specific destination using a foreign key reference to the Destinations table.
- h. Bookings Table: Stores details about bookings, including the booking date and total price. Each booking is linked to a traveler using a foreign key reference to the Travelers table.
- i. Trips Table: Stores information about trips included in each booking, with a title and details limited to 500 characters. Each trip is associated with a specific booking using a foreign key reference to the Bookings table.

j. Accommodations Table: Manages accommodation available for each trip, including their name and maximum capacity. It Specifies in which destination each accommodation is located using a foreign key reference to the Destinations table.



Explanation of Diagram:

Destinations Table: Contains information about different travel destinations.

Each destination has an ID, a name, a region, and a country.

Travelers Table: Contains information about travelers.

Each traveler has an ID, a first name, a last name, contact information, and a traveler type (like solo, family, business). Each traveler is linked to a destination by the DestinationID.

Bookings Table: Contains information about bookings.

Each booking has an ID, a booking date, and a total price.

Each booking is linked to a traveler by the TravelerID.

Trips Table: Contains information about trips included in each booking.

Each trip has an ID, a title, and details about the trip (limited to 500 characters).

Each trip is linked to a booking by the BookingID.

Accommodations Table:

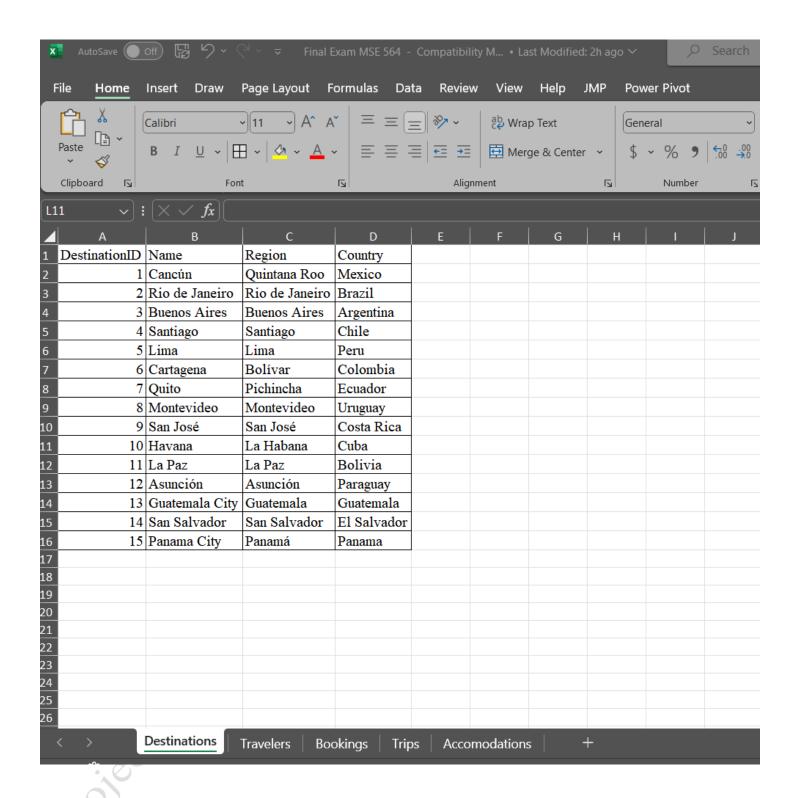
Contains information about accommodation available for each trip. Each accommodation has an ID, a name, and maximum capacity. Each accommodation is linked to a destination by the DestinationID.

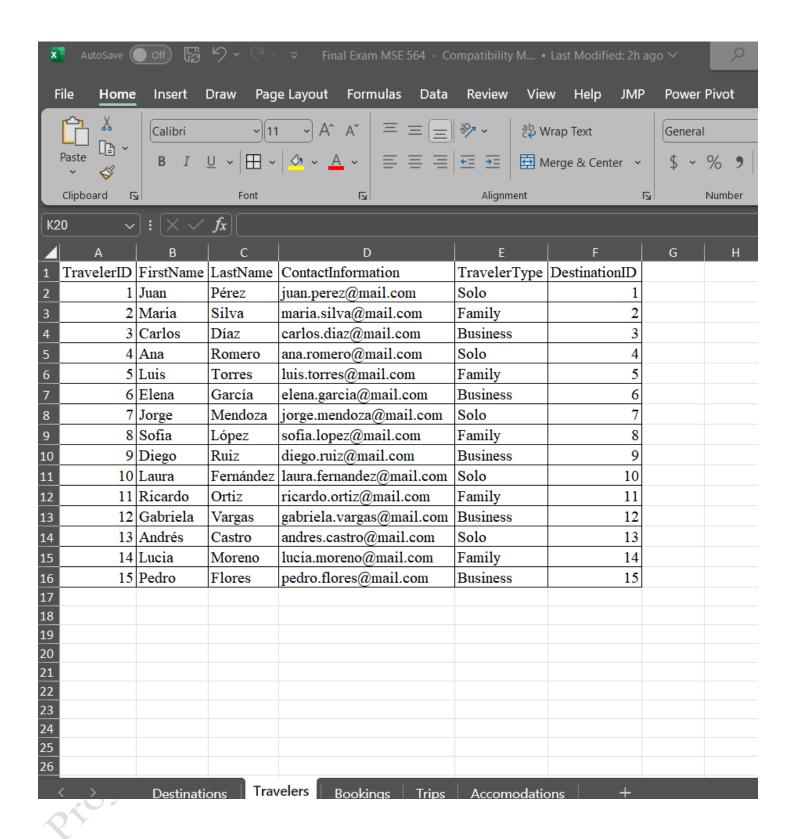
Relationships:

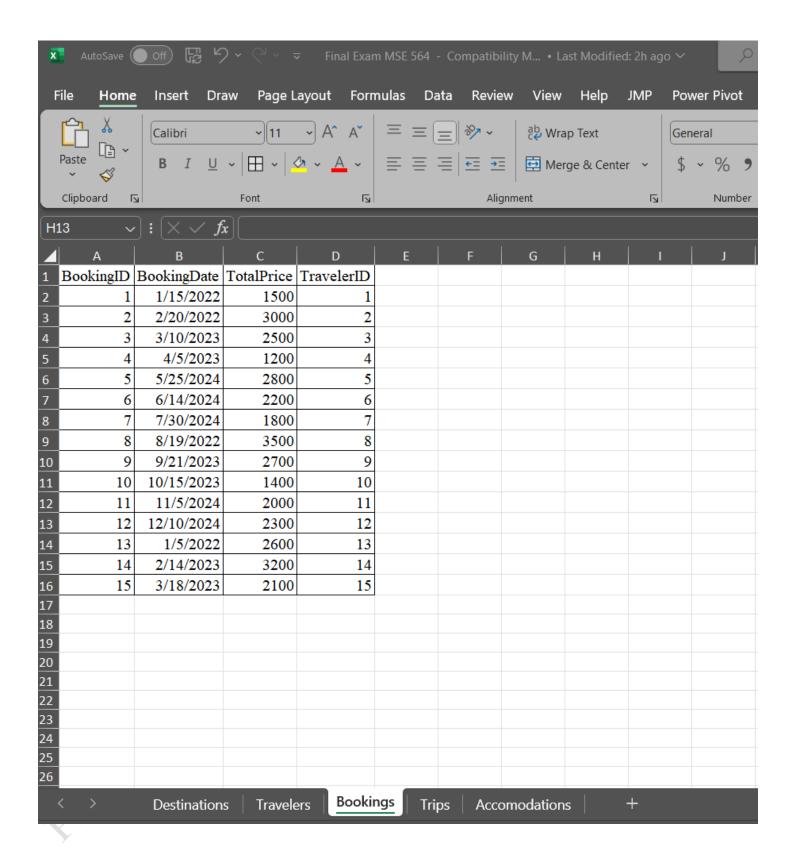
- Each destination can have multiple travelers.
- Each traveler can have multiple bookings.
- Each booking can include multiple trips.
- Each destination can have multiple accommodations.

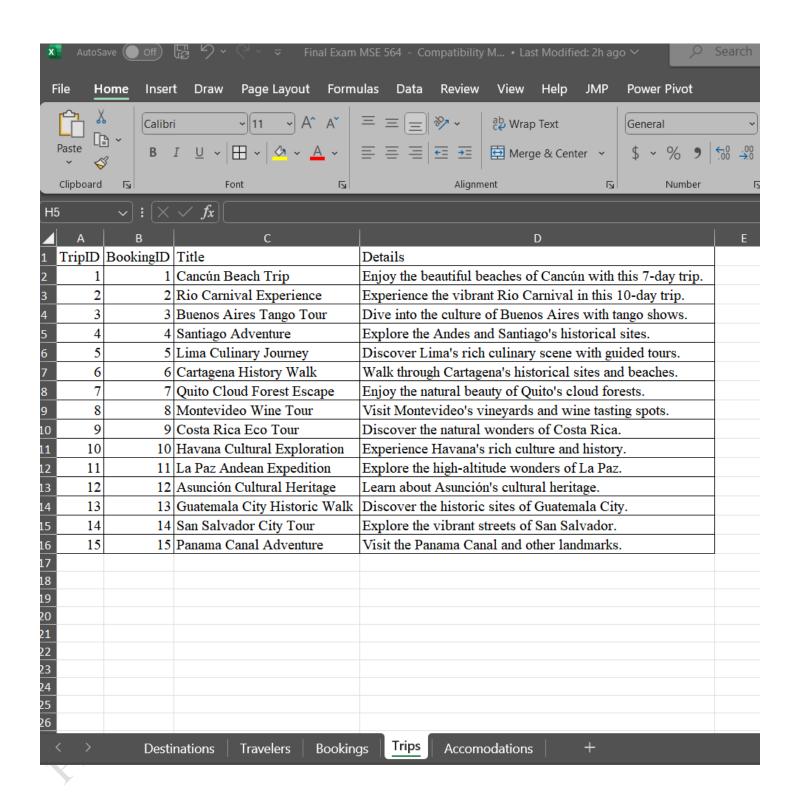
Diagram Summary:

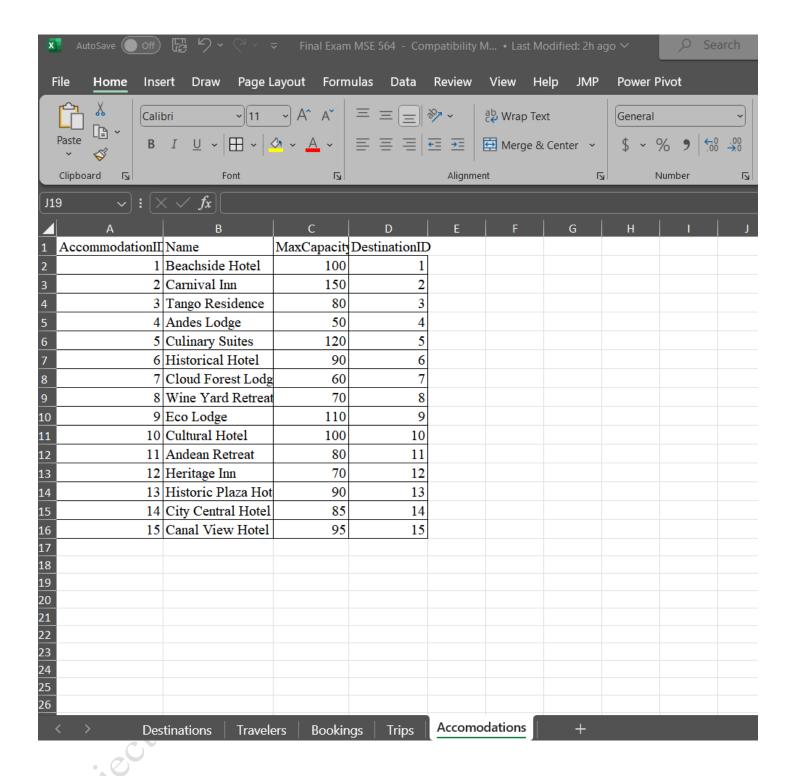
- ✓ Destinations table is at the center, connected to Travelers and Accommodations tables.
- ✓ Travelers table is connected to Bookings table.
- ✓ Bookings table is connected to Trips table.
- 2. Simulate a dataset containing at least 15 records each for the tables of destinations and bookings. Provide screenshots of all the excel tables.







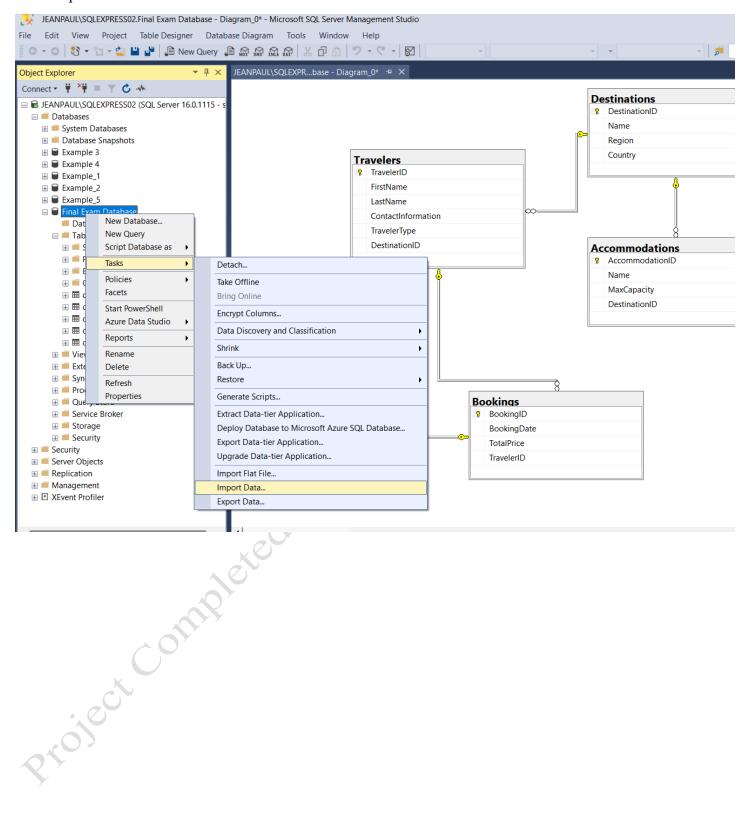




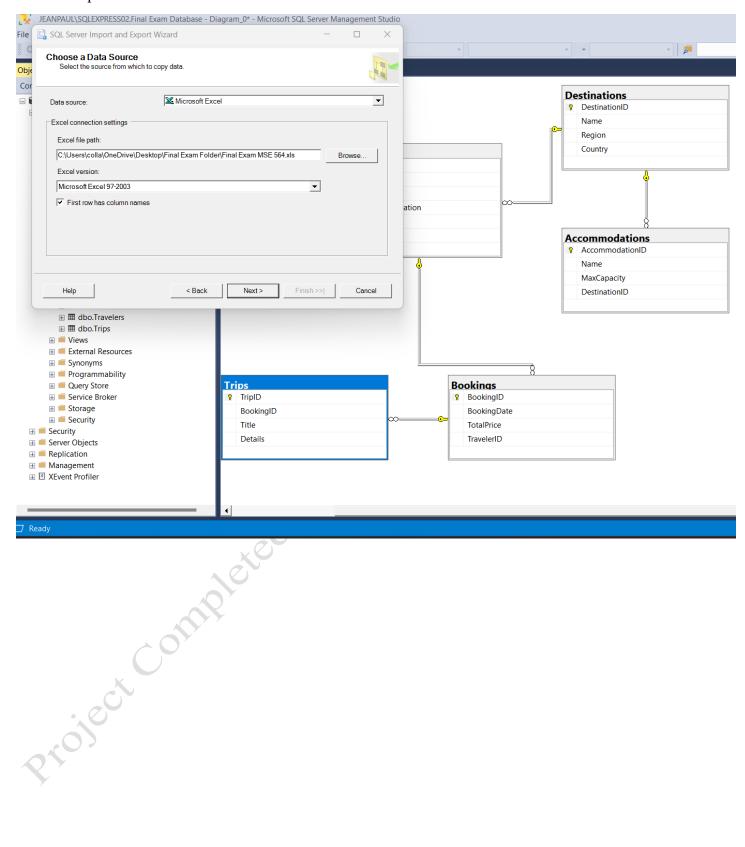
Import all the data within the database and provide the screenshots of the step-by-step (at least when importing the last table).

For this, considering the original requirements, my last data table is the Bookings Table. I will showcase all the screenshots for this table.

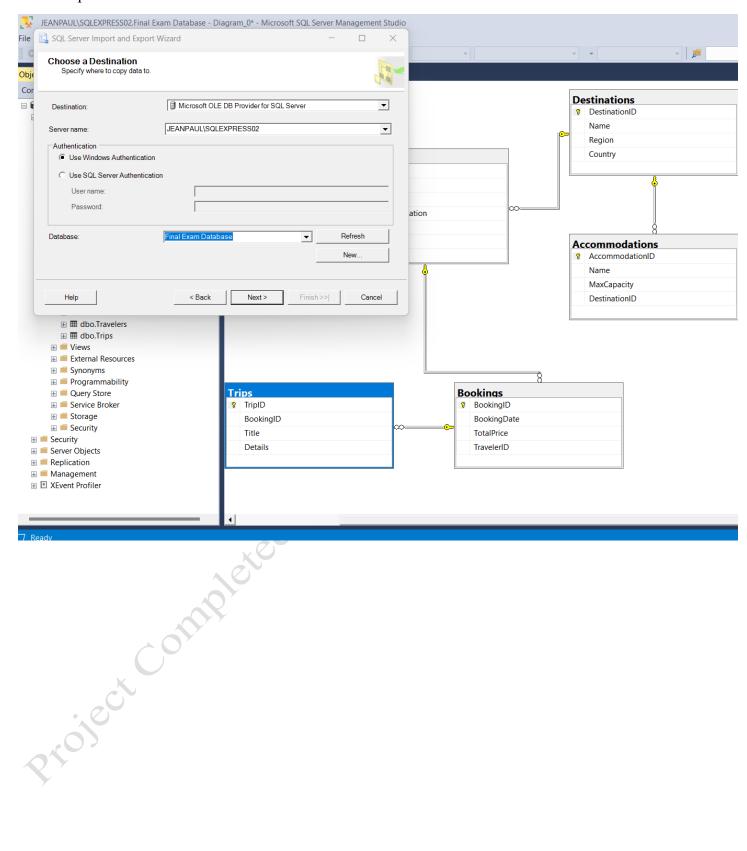
First Step:



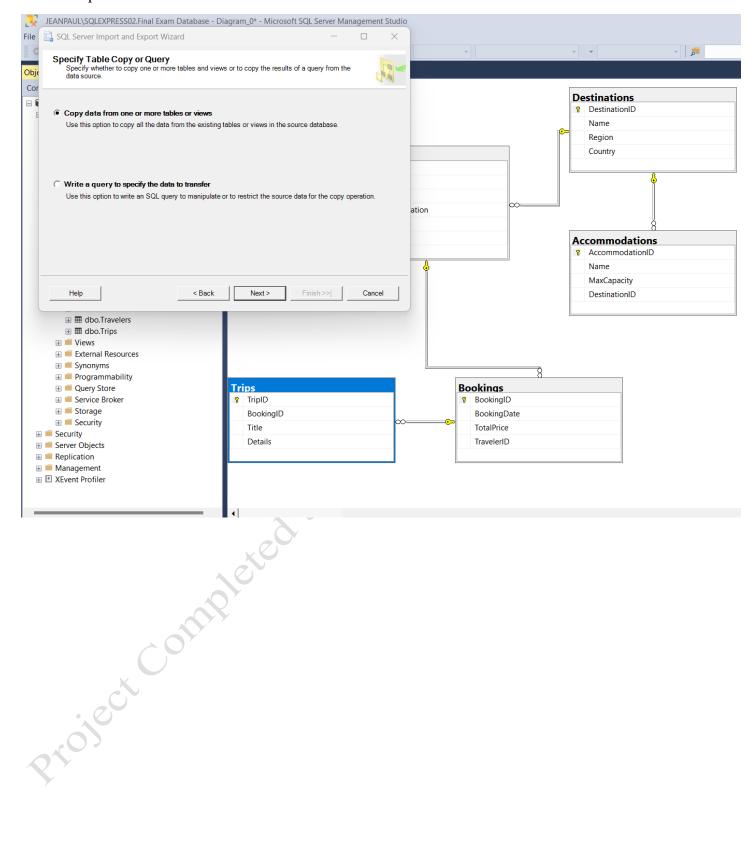
Second Step



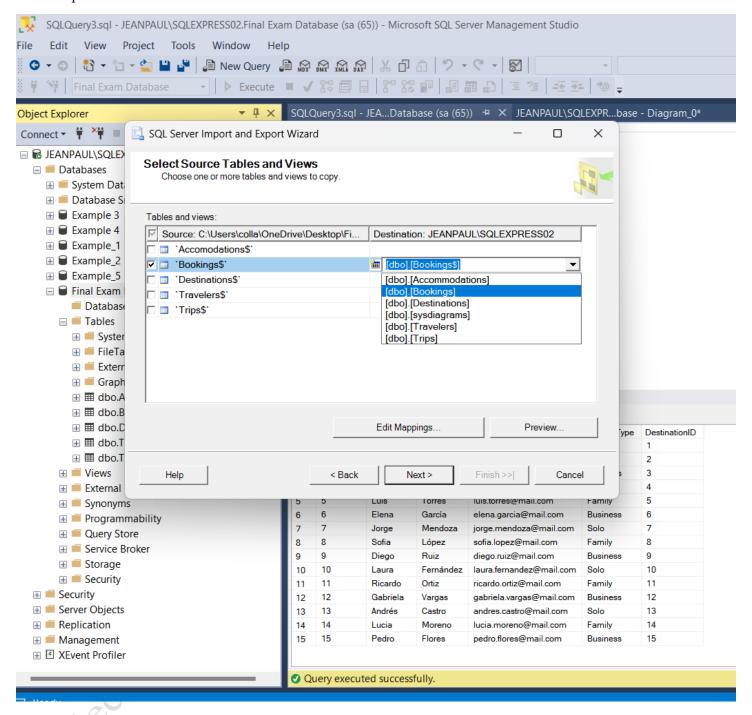
Third Step



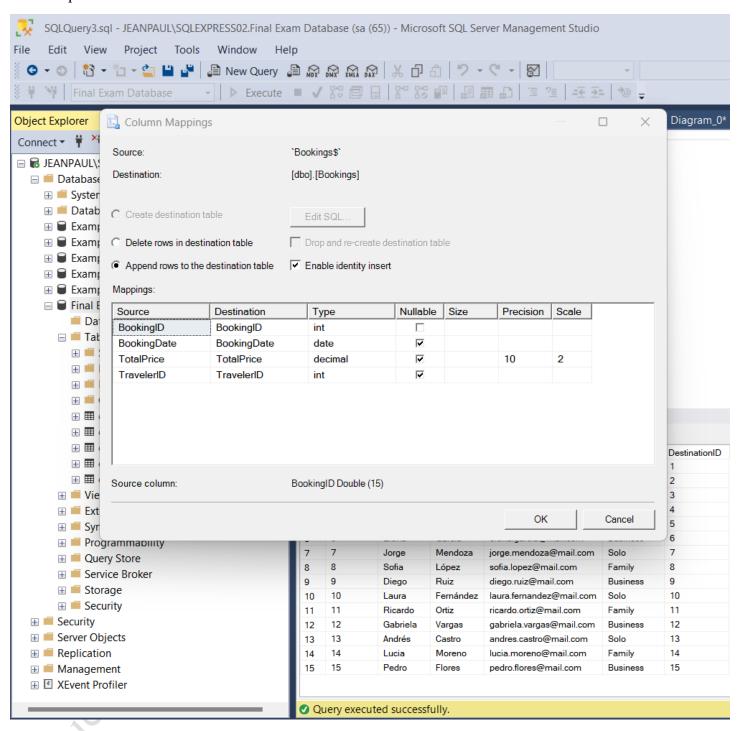
Fourth Step



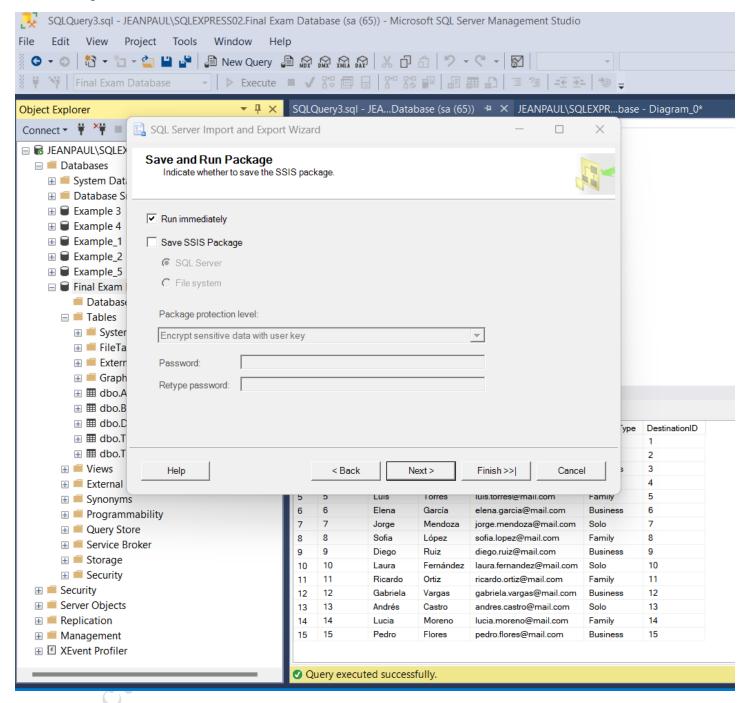
Fifth Step



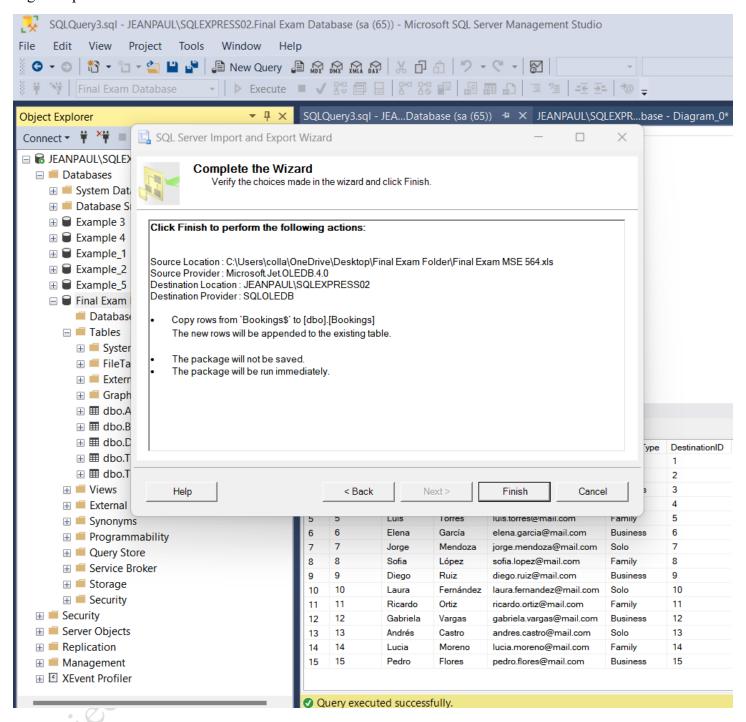
Sixth Step



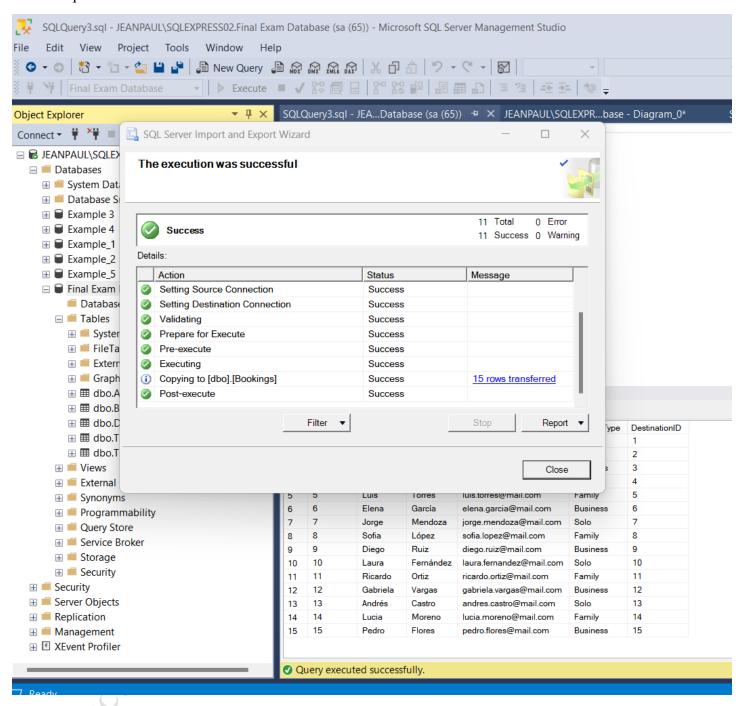
Seventh Step



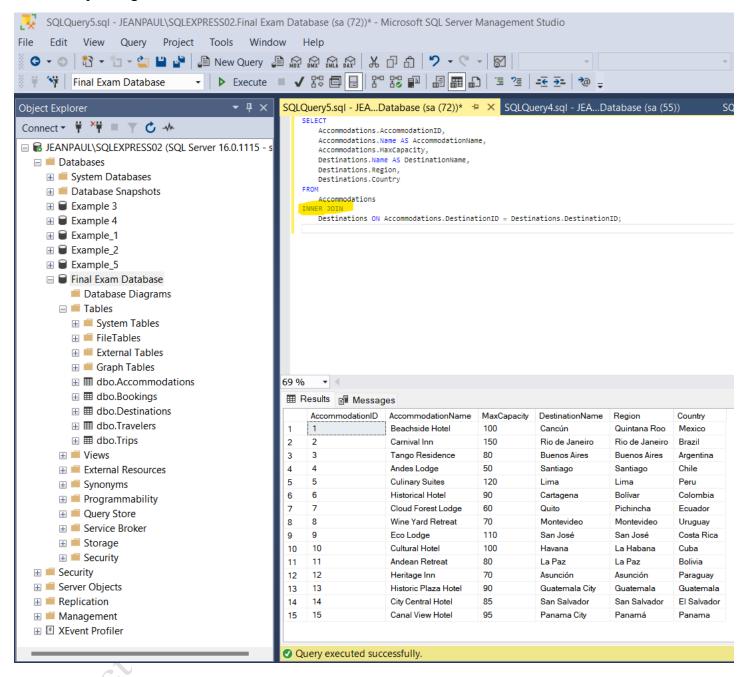
Eight Step



Ninth Step



Now, let's organize a comprehensive visualization of the last table with another table of my choice via inner join. I will be explaining the results that I want to achieve further:



For this scenario, I joined the Accommodations table with the Destinations table using an inner join to display a comprehensive view of accommodations along with their destination details.

This query selects the following columns:

- AccommodationID: The ID of the accommodation.
- AccommodationName: The name of the accommodation.
- MaxCapacity: The maximum capacity of the accommodation.
- DestinationName: The name of the destination where the accommodation is located.
- Region: The region of the destination.

• Country: The country of the destination.

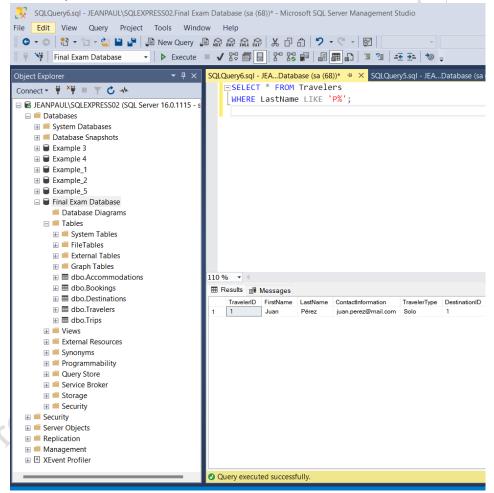
Executing this query will produce a table that combines the details from both Accommodations and Destinations, this is providing a comprehensive view of accommodations with their associated destination details.

Note: Practical scenario, in case CompanyX has a reservation that involves multiple people, the company can easily identify the maximum number of guests each accommodation can host. This will allow them to propose a better scheme to the customers in a lesser time, which allows the enhancement of their operations.

3. Report at least one practical example for each of the functions LIKE (with both% and _ wildcards) and COUNT and explain your results.

Example of LIKE with % Wildcard

The % wildcard matches zero or more characters. We want to find all travelers with the last name starting with "P", for instance:

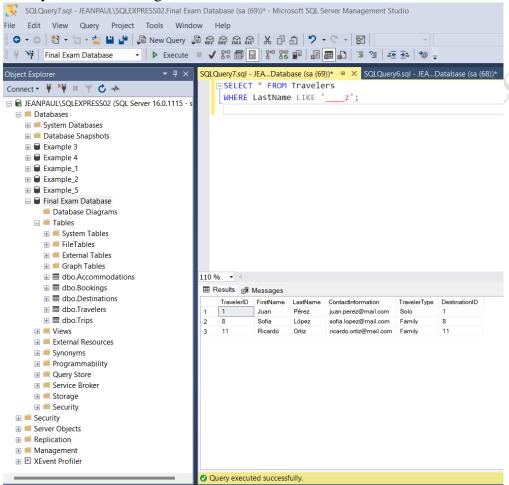


Explanation:

This query searches for all travelers whose last name starts with the letter "P". The % wildcard allows for any characters to follow "P". In this result, we only have one traveler, Juan Pérez, whose last name starts with "P".

Example of LIKE with _ Wildcard

The _ wildcard matches exactly one character. Suppose we want to find all travelers whose last name is exactly 5 characters long and ends with "z".

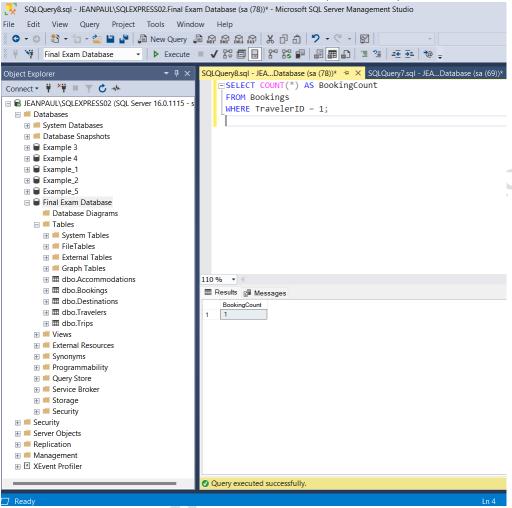


Explanation:

This query searches for all travelers whose last name is exactly 5 characters long and ends with the letter "z". The wildcard represents a single character. In this result, we have Juan Pérez again, whose last name matches the criteria of being 5 characters long and ending with "z". However, we can identify two more travelers: Sofia Lopez and Ricardo Ortiz.

Example of COUNT function:

The COUNT function is used to count the number of rows in a table or the number of non-NULL values in a column. Suppose we want to count the number of bookings made by a specific traveler, for this scenario, I will include traveler with TravelerID 1 (Juan Pérez).



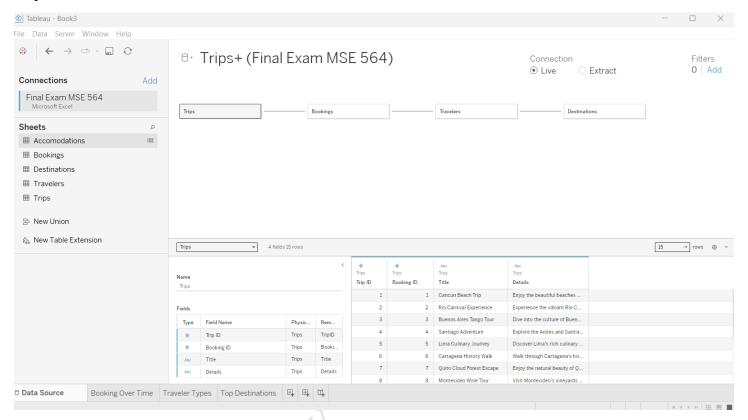
Explanation:

This query counts the number of bookings made by the traveler with TravelerID 1. The COUNT(*) function counts all rows that match the condition. Besides, In this result, the BookingCount is 1, indicating that Juan Pérez has made one booking.

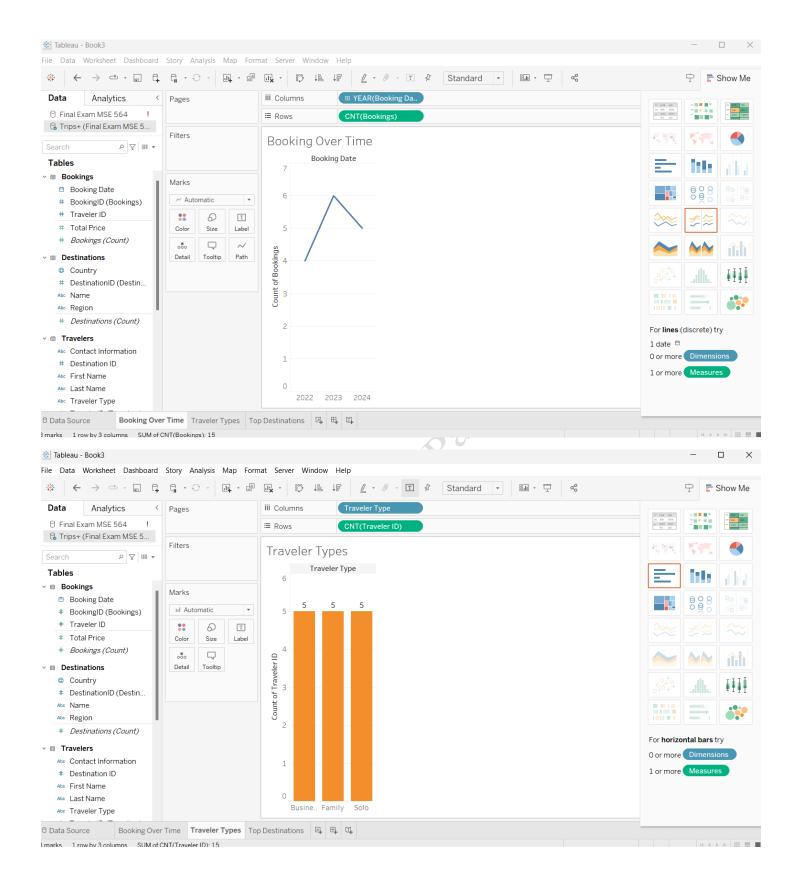
Finally, these examples demonstrate the practical use of the LIKE operator with wildcards and the COUNT function in SQL.

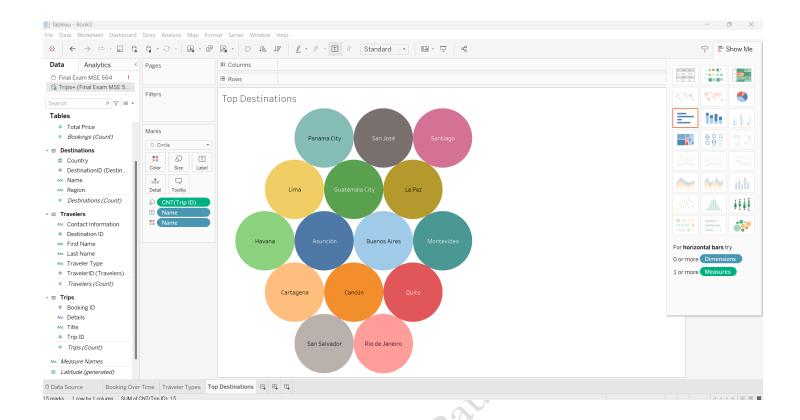
4. Create a Tableau dashboard with at least two visualizations and explain practical details.

Step 1:



Step 2: Creating Sheets: Booking Over Time, Traveler Types and Top Destinations





Last Step:

- Creation of the Dashboard and practical explanation:
- Practical Details of the Dashboard Components

Bookings Over Time:

Purpose: To track the trend of bookings over different months and years.

Practical Use: Helps to identify peak booking periods, allowing for better resource allocation and marketing efforts.

Traveler Types:

Purpose: To understand the distribution of different types of travelers.

Practical Use: Provides insights into customer demographics, which can inform targeted marketing strategies and service offerings.

Top Destinations:

Purpose: To highlight the most popular travel destinations.

Practical Use: Allows travel agencies to focus on high-demand destinations and plan promotions or special packages accordingly.

For the Dashboard:

demogra, zing data-driv This comprehensive Tableau dashboard provides valuable insights into bookings, traveler demographics, popular destinations, and trip details using circular graphs. This dashboard will be useful for making data-driven decisions

