

# Air Cargo Analysis

## Air Cargo Analysis.

Project 2 | **Gradable** ⓘ

### DESCRIPTION

Air Cargo is an aviation company that provides air transportation services for passengers and freight. Air Cargo uses its aircraft to provide different services with the help of partnerships or alliances with other airlines. The company wants to prepare reports on regular passengers, busiest routes, ticket sales details, and other scenarios to improve the ease of travel and booking for customers.

### Project Objective:

You, as a DBA expert, need to focus on identifying the regular customers to provide offers, analyze the busiest route which helps to increase the number of aircraft required and prepare an analysis to determine the ticket sales details. This will ensure that the company improves its operability and becomes more customer-centric and a favorable choice for air travel.

**Note:** You must download the dataset from the course resource section in the LMS and create the tables to perform the above objective.

### Dataset description:

**Customer:** Contains the information of customers

- customer\_id - ID of the customer
- first\_name - First name of the customer
- last\_name - Last name of the customer
- date\_of\_birth - Date of birth of the customer
- gender - Gender of the customer

**passengers\_on\_flights:** Contains information about the travel details

- aircraft\_id - ID of each aircraft in a brand
- route\_id - Route ID of from and to location
- customer\_id - ID of the customer
- depart - Departure place from the airport
- arrival - Arrival place in the airport
- seat\_num - Unique seat number for each passenger
- class\_id - ID of travel class
- travel\_date - Travel date of each passenger
- flight\_num - Specific flight number for each route

**ticket\_details:** Contains information about the ticket details

- p\_date - Ticket purchase date
- customer\_id - ID of the customer
- aircraft\_id - ID of each aircraft in a brand
- class\_id - ID of travel class
- no\_of\_tickets - Number of tickets purchased
- a\_code - Code of each airport
- price\_per\_ticket - Price of a ticket
- brand - Aviation service provider for each aircraft

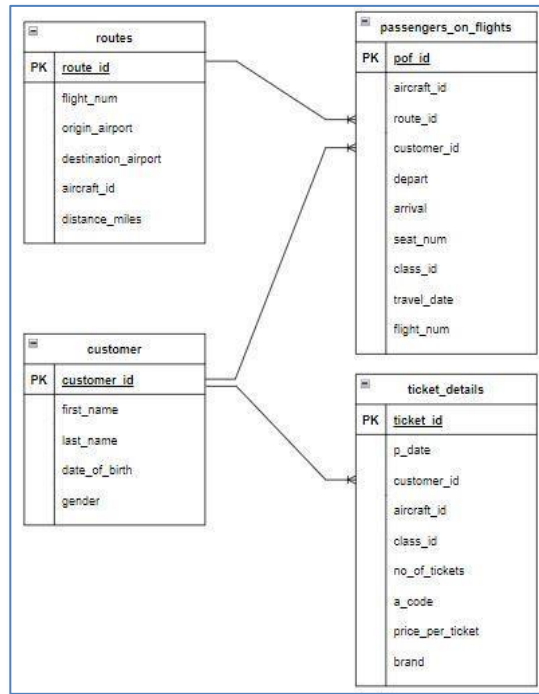
**routes:** Contains information about the route details

- Route\_id - Route ID of from and to location
- Flight\_num - Specific flight number for each route
- Origin\_airport - Departure location
- Destination\_airport - Arrival location
- Aircraft\_id - ID of each aircraft in a brand
- Distance\_miles - Distance between departure and arrival location

# Air Cargo Analysis

Following operations should be performed: SQL Code and Output Screenshots

1. Create an ER diagram for the given airlines database.



2. Write a query to create route\_details table using suitable data types for the fields, such as route\_id, flight\_num, origin\_airport, destination\_airport, aircraft\_id, and distance\_miles. Implement the check constraint for the flight number and unique constraint for the route\_id fields. Also, make sure that the distance miles field is greater than 0.

MySQL Workbench interface showing a query in the Query Editor. The query is:

```
1 • create database aircargo;
2 • show databases;
```

The Navigator pane on the left shows the database structure, including the 'aircargo' database. The Result Grid pane on the right shows the output of the query, listing the databases: aircargo, employee, information\_schema, mysql, performance\_schema, project, and sys.

# Air Cargo Analysis

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

employee

Tables

emp\_record\_table

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

project

Tables

data\_science\_team

proj\_table

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

sys

Query 1 x ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
3 • use aircargo;
4
5 • create table if not exists customer(
6     customer_id int not null auto_increment primary key,
7     first_name varchar(20) not null,
8     last_name varchar(20) not null,
9     date_of_birth date not null,
10    gender char(1) not null
11 );
12
13 • describe customer;
```

Result Grid

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
customer_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
first_name	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
last_name	varchar(20)	NO		NULL	
date_of_birth	date	NO		NULL	
gender	char(1)	NO		NULL	

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

aircargo

Tables

customer

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

employee

project

sys

Query 1 x ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
15 • load data local infile 'C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Workbench 8.0\data\datasets\customer.csv'
16 into table customer
17 fields terminated by ',' enclosed by '"' lines terminated by '\n' ignore 1 rows;
18
19 • select * from customer;
```

Result Grid

customer_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender
1	Julie	Sam	1989-01-12	F
2	Steve	Ryan	1983-04-03	M
3	Morris	Lois	1993-12-09	M
4	Cathenna	Emily	1977-09-14	F
5	Aaron	Kim	1991-02-18	M
6	Alexander	Scot	1985-02-12	M
7	Anderson	Stewart	1992-01-11	M
8	Floyd	Ted	1993-02-21	M
9	Leo	Travis	1994-03-22	M
10	Melvin	Tracy	1995-04-23	M
11	Roger	Walson	1996-05-24	M
12	Shirley	Wally	1997-06-25	F
13	Solomon	Walter	1998-07-26	M
14	Carol	Vernon	1999-08-27	F
15	Linda	William	1986-09-28	F
16	Chirstine	Willis	1987-10-06	F
17	Catherine	Shad	1988-11-09	F
18	Gloria	Richie	1989-12-04	F
19	Joyce	Paul	1990-06-02	F
20	Sara	Oliver	1991-01-01	F
21	Chirsty	Josh	2004-01-10	M
22	Pheny	Eri	1999-01-29	M
23	Erwin	Tosh	1994-02-03	M
24	Calvin	Willis	1994-02-15	M
25	Moss	Morris	2011-02-18	M
26	Bryan	Collin	2011-02-28	M
27	Cherly	Vernon	1992-03-19	F
28	Du plesis	Chris	1994-04-17	M

Table: customer

Columns:

- customer\_id int AI PK
- first\_name varchar(20)
- last\_name varchar(20)
- date\_of\_birth date
- gender char(1)

# Air Cargo Analysis

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

aircargo

Tables

customer

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

employee

project

sys

Query 1 x ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
21 • create table if not exists routes(  
22     route_id int not null unique primary key,  
23     flight_num int constraint chk_1 check (flight_num is not null),  
24     origin_airport char(3) not null,  
25     destination_airport char(3) not null,  
26     aircraft_id varchar(10) not null,  
27     distance_miles int not null constraint check_2 check (distance_miles > 0)  
28 );  
29  
30 • describe routes;
```

Result Grid

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
route_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
flight_num	int	YES		NULL	
origin_airport	char(3)	NO		NULL	
destination_airport	char(3)	NO		NULL	
aircraft_id	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
distance_miles	int	NO		NULL	

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

SCHEMAS

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aircargo

Tables

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Functions

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project

sys

Query 1 x ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
31  
32 • load data local infile 'C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Workbench 8.0\data\datasets\routes.csv'  
33 into table routes  
34 fields terminated by ',' enclosed by '"' lines terminated by '\n' ignore 1 rows;  
35  
36 • select * from routes;
```

Result Grid

route_id	flight_num	origin_airport	destination_airport	aircraft_id	distance_miles
1	1111	EWB	HNL	767-301ER	4962
2	1112	HNL	EWB	767-301ER	4962
3	1113	EWB	LHR	A321	3466
4	1114	JFK	LAX	767-301ER	2475
5	1115	LAX	JFK	767-301ER	2475
6	1116	HNL	LAX	767-301ER	2556
7	1117	LAX	ORD	A321	1745
8	1118	ORD	EWB	A321	719
9	1119	DEN	LAX	ERJ142	862
10	1120	HNL	DEN	A321	3365
12	1122	ABT	ADK	767-301ER	4300
13	1123	ADK	BQN	A321	2232
14	1124	BQN	CAK	A321	2445
15	1125	CAK	ANI	767-301ER	2000
16	1126	ALB	APN	A321	1700
17	1127	APN	BLV	767-301ER	1900
18	1128	ANI	BGR	ERJ142	2450
19	1129	ATW	AVL	A321	2222
20	1130	AVL	BOI	767-301ER	3134
21	1131	BFL	BET	A321	2425
22	1132	BGR	BJI	ERJ142	1242
23	1133	BLV	BFL	767-301ER	2354
24	1134	BJI	BQN	A321	1575
25	1135	RDM	BJI	A321	2425
26	1136	BET	BTM	ERJ142	1311
27	1137	BOI	CLD	A321	578

Table: routes

Columns:

- route\_id int PK
- flight\_num int
- origin\_airport char(3)
- destination\_airport char(3)
- aircraft\_id varchar(10)
- distance\_miles int

routes 5 x

Output

Action Output



# Air Cargo Analysis

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator: ScienceQTechEmployeePerform...

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

aircargo

Tables

customer

routes

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

employee

project

sys

Query 1 x ScienceQTechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
37
38 • create table if not exists pof(
39     pof_id int auto_increment primary key,
40     customer_id int not null,
41     aircraft_id varchar(10) not null,
42     route_id int not null,
43     depart char(3) not null,
44     arrival char(3) not null,
45     seat_num char(4) not null,
46     class_id varchar(15) not null,
47     travel_date date not null,
48     flight_num int not null,
49     constraint fk_pof foreign key (customer_id) references customer(customer_id)
50 );
51
52 • describe pof;
```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
pof_id	int	NO	PRI	<a href="#">NULL</a>	auto_increment
customer_id	int	NO	MUL	<a href="#">NULL</a>	
aircraft_id	varchar(10)	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
route_id	int	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
depart	char(3)	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
arrival	char(3)	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
seat_num	char(4)	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
class_id	varchar(15)	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
travel_date	date	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	
flight_num	int	NO		<a href="#">NULL</a>	

Administration Schemas

Information

Table: routes

```
load data local infile 'D:/Assignments/updated_assignments/SQL-Data-Science/1643892746_airlines_datasets/passengers_on_flights.csv'
into table pof
fields terminated by ',' enclosed by '"' lines terminated by '\n' ignore 1 rows;
```

64 • select \* from pof;

65

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export: | Wrap Cell Content: [IA](#)

	customer_id	aircraft_id	route_id	depart	arrival	seat_num	class_id	travel_date	flight_num
	2	A321	34	CRW	COD	01B	Bussiness	26-01-2019	1117
	2	767-301ER	4	JFK	LAX	01E	Economy	02-09-2018	1114
	1	ERJ142	9	DEN	LAX	01EP	Economy Plus	26-12-2019	1119
	1	CRJ900	30	BUR	STT	01FC	First Class	04-11-2018	1140
	5	767-301ER	12	ABI	ADK	02B	Bussiness	02-07-2018	1122
	5	ERJ142	18	ANI	BGR	02E	Economy	06-05-2020	1128
	8	A321	38	CST	DAL	02EP	Economy Plus	09-08-2020	1148
	4	767-301ER	5	LAX	JFX	02FC	First Class	06-04-2020	1115
	7	767-301ER	20	AVL	BOI	03B	Bussiness	08-07-2020	1130
	5	ERJ142	22	BGR	BJI	03E	Economy	31-05-2020	1132
	11	ERJ142	31	BTM	CHA	03EP	Economy Plus	02-08-2018	1141
	4	767-301ER	4	JFK	LAX	03FC	First Class	30-04-2020	1114
	11	767-301ER	5	LAX	JFX	04B	Bussiness	12-11-2020	1115
	8	A321	43	CBM	BOI	04E	Economy	02-05-2018	1153
	17	A321	13	ABI	ADK	04EP	Economy Plus	03-06-2019	1123
	9	767-301ER	15	CAK	ANI	04FC	First Class	10-09-2020	1125

of 63 x

Output

# Air Cargo Analysis

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

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Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

aircargo

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pof

routes

Views

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Functions

employee

project

sys

Query 1 ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
59
60 create table if not exists ticket_details(
61     tkt_id int auto_increment primary key,
62     p_date date not null,
63     customer_id int not null,
64     aircraft_id varchar(10) not null,
65     class_id varchar(15) not null,
66     no_of_tkts int not null,
67     a_code char(3) not null,
68     price_per_tkt decimal(5,2) not null,
69     brand varchar(30) not null,
70     constraint fk_tkt_dts foreign key (customer_id) references customer(customer_id)
71 );
72
73 describe ticket_details;
```

Result Grid

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
tkt_id	int	NO	PRI		auto_increment
p_date	date	NO			
customer_id	int	NO	MUL		
aircraft_id	varchar(10)	NO			
class_id	varchar(15)	NO			
no_of_tkts	int	NO			
a_code	char(3)	NO			
price_per_tkt	decimal(5,2)	NO			
brand	varchar(30)	NO			

Table: pof

Columns:

- pof\_id int AI PK
- customer\_id int
- aircraft\_id varchar(10)
- route\_id int
- depart char(3)
- arrival char(3)
- seat\_num char(4)
- class\_id varchar(15)
- travel\_date date
- flight\_num int

Result 8

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action
110	13:49:12	SHOW COLUMNS FROM 'aircargo'.pof
111	13:49:17	PREPARE stmt FROM 'INSERT INTO 'aircargo'.pof ('customer_id','aircraft_id','route_id','depart','arrival','seat_num','class_id','travel_date','flight_num...'

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80

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Navigator

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sys

Query 1 ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...

Limit to 1000 rows

```
75 load data local infile 'C:\Program Files\MySQL\MySQL Workbench 8.0\data\datasets\ticket_details.csv'
76 into table ticket_details
77 fields terminated by ',' enclosed by '"' lines terminated by '\n' ignore 1 rows;
78
79 select * from ticket_details;
```

Result Grid

tkt_id	p_date	customer_id	aircraft_id	class_id	no_of_tkts	a_code	price_per_tkt	brand
1	2018-12-26	27	767-301ER	Economy	1	DAL	130.00	Emirates
2	2020-02-02	22	ERJ142	Economy Plus	1	AGB	220.00	Jet Airways
3	2020-03-03	21	CRJ900	Business	1	BOH	490.00	British Airways
4	2020-04-04	4	767-301ER	First Class	1	AGB	390.00	Emirates
5	2020-05-05	5	ERJ142	Economy	1	CTM	120.00	Jet Airways
6	2020-07-07	7	767-301ER	Business	1	BFS	430.00	Emirates
7	2020-08-08	8	A321	Economy Plus	1	DAL	275.00	Qatar Airways
8	2020-09-09	9	767-301ER	First Class	1	BOH	380.00	Emirates
9	2020-10-10	10	A321	Economy	1	MCO	135.00	Qatar Airways
10	2020-11-11	11	767-301ER	Business	1	AGB	465.00	Emirates
11	2020-12-12	19	CRJ900	Economy Plus	1	DEN	225.00	British Airways
12	2019-01-01	13	A321	First Class	1	YVR	395.00	Qatar Airways
13	2019-02-02	14	ERJ142	Economy	1	CTM	120.00	Jet Airways
14	2019-03-03	25	767-301ER	Business	1	BHX	499.00	Emirates
15	2019-04-04	16	CRJ900	First Class	1	YVR	395.00	British Airways
16	2019-05-05	17	A321	Economy Plus	1	BFS	250.00	Qatar Airways
17	2019-06-06	18	767-301ER	Economy	1	YVR	190.00	Emirates
18	2019-07-07	24	A321	Business	1	CTM	480.00	Qatar Airways
19	2019-08-09	20	CRJ900	First Class	1	MCO	365.00	British Airways
20	2019-09-21	25	767-301ER	Economy	1	BOH	150.00	Emirates
21	2019-10-22	29	A321	Business	1	PEK	410.00	Qatar Airways
22	2019-11-23	1	ERJ142	Economy Plus	1	BFS	250.00	Jet Airways
23	2019-12-24	14	767-301ER	Economy	1	BHX	170.00	Emirates
24	2019-01-25	2	A321	Business	1	YVR	505.00	Qatar Airways
25	2018-01-01	9	CRJ900	First Class	1	AGB	390.00	British Airways
26	2018-02-01	19	767-301ER	Economy	1	AGB	100.00	Emirates
27	2018-03-01	18	767-301ER	First Class	1	BFS	375.00	Emirates
28	2018-04-01	29	FR1147	Business	1	FMF	510.00	Jet Airways

Table: ticket\_details

Columns:

- tkt\_id int AI PK
- p\_date date
- customer\_id int
- aircraft\_id varchar(10)
- class\_id varchar(15)
- no\_of\_tkts int
- a\_code char(3)
- price\_per\_tkt decimal(5,2)
- brand varchar(30)

Result 9

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action
118	13:56:01	SHOW SESSION VARIABLES LIKE 'lower_case_table_names'

# Air Cargo Analysis

- Write a query to display all the passengers (customers) who have travelled in routes 01 to 25. Take data from the passengers\_on\_flights table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema with tables: customer, pof, routes, ticket\_details, Views, Stored Procedures, Functions, employee, project, and sys. The main query editor contains the following SQL:

```
77 fields terminated by ',' enclosed by '"' lines terminated by '\n' ignore 1 rows;
78
79 • select * from ticket_details;
80
81 • select * from customer where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from pof where route_id between 1 and 25) order by customer_id;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

customer_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender
1	Julie	Sam	1989-01-12	F
2	Steve	Ryan	1983-04-03	M
4	Cathenna	Emily	1977-09-14	F
5	Aaron	Kim	1991-02-18	M
7	Anderson	Stewart	1992-01-11	M
9	Leo	Travis	1994-03-22	M
10	Melvin	Tracy	1995-04-23	M
11	Roger	Walson	1996-05-24	M
13	Solomon	Walter	1998-07-26	M
15	Linda	William	1986-09-28	F
17	Catherine	Shad	1988-11-09	F
18	Gloria	Richie	1989-12-04	F
22	Pheny	Eri	1999-01-29	M
24	Calvin	Willis	1994-02-15	M
25	Moss	Morris	2011-02-18	M
29	Watson	Ronald	1991-01-11	M
31	James	Robert	1994-04-12	M
44	Bily	Brian	2002-10-26	M
46	Louis	Douglas	1997-09-22	M
49	Russell	Peter	1996-06-01	M
50	Rose	Arthur	1996-05-23	F
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

- Write a query to identify the number of passengers and total revenue in business class from the ticket\_details table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL:

```
90 • select count(distinct customer_id) as num_passengers,
91 sum(no_of_tickets * Price_per_ticket) as total_revenue from ticket_details
92 where class_id='Bussiness';
93
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

num_passengers	total_revenue
11	6034

- Write a query to display the full name of the customer by extracting the first name and last name from the customer table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL:

```
81 • select * from customer where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from pof where route_id between 1 and 25) order by customer_id;
82
83 • select count(distinct customer_id) as num_passengers, sum(no_of_tkts * price_per_tkt) as total_revenue from ticket_details where class_id = 'Bussin
84
85 • select concat(first_name, ' ', last_name) as full_name from customer;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

full_name
Julie Sam
Steve Ryan
Morris Leo
Cathenna Emily
Aaron Kim
Alexander Scott
Anderson Ste...
Floyd Ted
Leo Travis
Melvin Tracy
Roger Walson
Shirley Wally
Solomon Walter
Carol Vernon
Linda William
Christine Willis
Catherine Shad
Gloria Richie
Joyce Paul
Sara Oliver
Christy Josh
Pheny Eri
Erwin Tosh
Calvin Willis
Moss Morris
Bryan Collin
Cherly Vernon
Duplessis Che...

# Air Cargo Analysis

6. Write a query to extract the customers who have registered and booked a ticket. Use data from the customer and ticket\_details tables.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema with tables: customer, pof, routes, and ticket\_details. The main editor shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
Query 1: ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...
83 select count(distinct customer_id) as num_passengers, sum(no_of_tkts * price_per_tkt) as total_revenue from ticket_details where class_id = 'Business';
84
85 select concat(first_name, ' ', last_name) as full_name from customer;
86
87 select first_name, last_name from customer where customer_id in (select distinct b.customer_id from customer a, ticket_details b);
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the third query, displaying a list of customer names (first\_name and last\_name).

7. Write a query to identify the customer's first name and last name based on their customer ID and brand (Emirates) from the ticket\_details table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema. The main editor shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
Query 1: ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...
86
87 select first_name, last_name from customer where customer_id in (select distinct b.customer_id from customer a, ticket_details b);
88
89 select first_name, last_name from customer where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from ticket_details where brand = 'Emirates');
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the third query, displaying a list of customer names (first\_name and last\_name).

8. Write a query to identify the customers who have travelled by *Economy Plus* class using GroupBy and Having clause on the passengers\_on\_flights table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema. The main editor shows a query window with the following SQL code:

```
Query 1: ScienceQtechEmployeePerform...
90
91 select class_id, count(distinct customer_id) as num_passengers from pof group by class_id having class_id = 'Economy Plus';
92
93 select * from customer a
94 inner join (select distinct customer_id from pof where class_id = 'Economy Plus') b
95 on a.customer_id = b.customer_id;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the third query, displaying a list of customer details (customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name, date\_of\_birth, gender, customer\_id).



# Air Cargo Analysis

9. Write a query to identify whether the revenue has crossed 10000 using the IF clause on the ticket\_details table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema with tables: customer, pof, routes, ticket\_details, Views, Stored Procedures, Functions, employee, project, and sys. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
94 inner join (select distinct customer_id from pof where class_id = 'Economy Plus') b
95 on a.customer_id = b.customer_id;
96
97 • select if((select sum(no_of_tkts * price_per_tkt) as total_revenue from ticket_details) > 10000, 'Crossed 10K', 'Not Crossed 10K') as revenue_check;
98
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query:

revenue_check
Crossed 10K

10. Write a query to create and grant access to a new user to perform operations on a database.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
99 • create user if not exists 'gayuram'@'127.0.0.1' identified by 'password123';
100 • grant all privileges on aircargo to gayuram@127.0.0.1;
101
```

The 'Output' section at the bottom shows the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
178	15:40:44	create user if not exists 'gayuram'@'127.0.0.1' identified by 'password123'	0 row(s) affected	0.047 sec
179	15:41:28	grant all privileges on aircargo to gayuram@127.0.0.1	0 row(s) affected	0.000 sec

11. Write a query to find the maximum ticket price for each class using window functions on the ticket\_details table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
99 • create user if not exists 'gayuram'@'127.0.0.1' identified by 'password123';
100 • grant all privileges on aircargo to gayuram@127.0.0.1;
101
102 • select class_id, max(price_per_tkt) from ticket_details group by class_id;
103 • select distinct class_id, max(price_per_tkt) over (partition by class_id) as max_price from ticket_details order by max_price;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query:

class_id	max_price
Economy	190.00
Economy Plus	295.00
First Class	395.00
Business	510.00

12. For the route ID 4, write a query to view the execution plan of the passengers\_on\_flights table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
101
102 • select class_id, max(price_per_tkt) from ticket_details group by class_id;
103 • select distinct class_id, max(price_per_tkt) over (partition by class_id) as max_price from ticket_details order by max_price;
104
105 • explain select * from pof where route_id = 4;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the execution plan for the query:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	pof		INDEX	ALL	INDEX			50	10.00	Using where

# Air Cargo Analysis

13. Write a query to extract the passengers whose route ID is 4 by improving the speed and performance of the passengers\_on\_flights table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statements:

```
103 • select distinct class_id, max(price_per_tkt) over (partition by class_id) as max_price from ticket_details order by max_price;
104
105 • explain select * from pof where route_id = 4;
106 • create index idx_rid on pof (route_id);
107 • explain select * from pof where route_id = 4;
```

The result grid shows the execution plan for the query after the index is created:

id	select_type	table	partitions	type	possible_keys	key	key_len	ref	rows	filtered	Extra
1	SIMPLE	pof	1000	ref	idx_rid	idx_rid	4	const	3	100.00	

14. Write a query to calculate the total price of all tickets booked by a customer across different aircraft IDs using rollup function.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL statements:

```
105 • explain select * from pof where route_id = 4;
106 • create index idx_rid on pof (route_id);
107 • explain select * from pof where route_id = 4;
108
109 • select customer_id, aircraft_id, sum(price_per_tkt * no_of_tkts) as total_price from ticket_details group by customer_id, aircraft_id order by customer_id, aircraft_id;
```

The result grid shows the execution plan for the query after the index is created:

customer_id	aircraft_id	total_price
1	CR3900	320.00
1	ERJ142	250.00
2	767-30 IER	130.00
2	A321	505.00
4	767-30 IER	780.00
5	767-30 IER	430.00
5	ERJ142	240.00
7	767-30 IER	430.00
8	A321	465.00
9	767-30 IER	380.00
9	CR3900	390.00
10	A321	135.00
11	767-30 IER	930.00
11	ERJ142	295.00
13	A321	395.00
14	767-30 IER	170.00
14	ERJ142	120.00
15	A321	430.00
16	CR3900	395.00
17	A321	250.00
18	767-30 IER	565.00
19	767-30 IER	100.00
19	CR3900	450.00
20	CR3900	680.00
21	CR3900	490.00
22	ERJ142	220.00
24	A321	480.00
25	767-30 IER	648.00
27	767-30 IER	130.00
28	ERJ142	170.00
29	A321	410.00
29	ERJ142	510.00
31	767-30 IER	130.00
44	480 11,475	770.00

The screenshot also shows the table structure for the ticket\_details table:

Columns:	data type
tk_id	int AI PK
p_date	date
customer_id	int
aircraft_id	varchar(10)
class_id	varchar(15)
no_of_tkts	int
a_code	char(3)
price_per_tkt	decimal(5,2)
brand	varchar(30)

# Air Cargo Analysis

15. Write a query to create a view with only business class customers along with the brand of airlines.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' window contains the following SQL code:

```
113 • create view buss_class_customers as
114 • select a.*, b.brand from customer a
115 • inner join (select distinct customer_id, brand from ticket_details where class_id = 'Business' order by customer_id) b
116 • on a.customer_id = b.customer_id;
117
118 • select * from buss_class_customers;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

customer_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender	brand
2	Steve	Ryan	1983-04-03	M	Qatar Airways
5	Aaron	Kim	1991-02-18	M	Emirates
7	Anderson	Stewart	1992-01-11	M	Emirates
11	Roger	Walson	1996-05-24	M	Emirates
15	Linda	William	1986-09-28	F	Qatar Airways
21	Christy	Josh	2004-01-10	M	British Airways
24	Calvin	Willis	1994-02-15	M	Qatar Airways
25	Moss	Morris	2011-02-18	M	Emirates
29	Watson	Ronald	1991-01-11	M	Jet Airways
29	Watson	Ronald	1991-01-11	M	Qatar Airways
33	Mark	Ethan	1994-05-22	M	British Airways
49	Russell	Peter	1996-06-01	M	Emirates

16. Write a query to create a stored procedure to get the details of all passengers flying between a range of routes defined in run time. Also, return an error message if the table doesn't exist.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' window contains the following SQL code:

```
141 • select * from customer where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from pof where route_id in (1,5));
142
143
144 • create procedure check_route(in rid varchar(255))
145 • begin
146 •     declare TableNotFound condition for 1146;
147 •     declare exit handler for TableNotFound
148 •     select 'Please check if table customer/route id are created - one/both are missing' Message;
149 •     set @query = concat('select * from customer where customer_id in (select distinct customer_id from pof where route_id in (',rid,'))');
150 •     prepare sql_query from @query;
151 •     execute sql_query;
152 • end//
153 • delimiter ;
154 • call check_route("1,5");
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

customer_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender
18	Gloria	Richie	1989-12-04	F
4	Catherina	Emily	1977-09-14	F
11	Roger	Walson	1996-05-24	M

17. Write a query to create a stored procedure that extracts all the details from the routes table where the travelled distance is more than 2000 miles.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query' window contains the following SQL code:

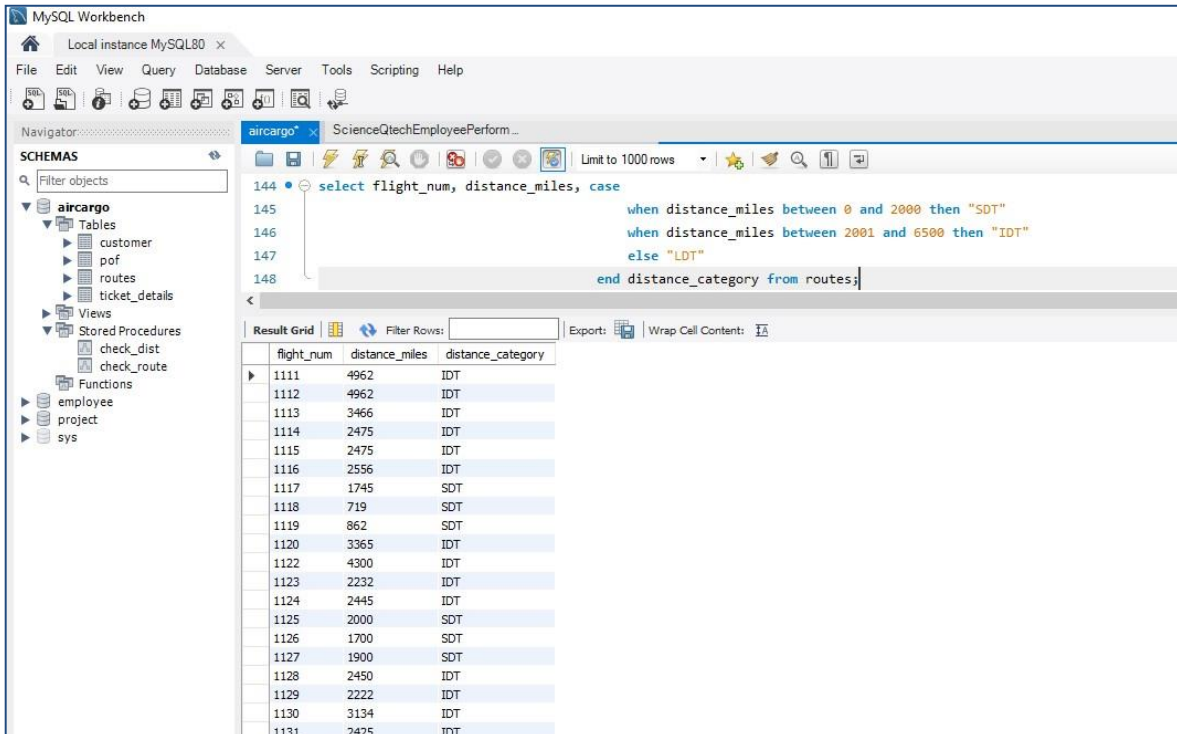
```
120 • delimiter //
121 • create procedure check_dist()
122 • begin
123 •     select * from routes where distance_miles > 2000;
124 • end //
125 • delimiter ;
126
127 • call check_dist;
```

The 'Result Grid' shows the following data:

route_id	flight_num	origin_airport	destination_airport	aircraft_id	distance_miles
1	1111	EWK	HNL	767-301ER	4962
2	1112	HNL	EWK	767-301ER	4962
3	1113	EWK	LHR	A321	3466
4	1114	JFK	LAX	767-301ER	2475
5	1115	LAX	JFK	767-301ER	2475
6	1116	HNL	LAX	767-301ER	2556
10	1120	HNL	DEN	A321	3365
12	1122	ABI	ADK	767-301ER	4300

# Air Cargo Analysis

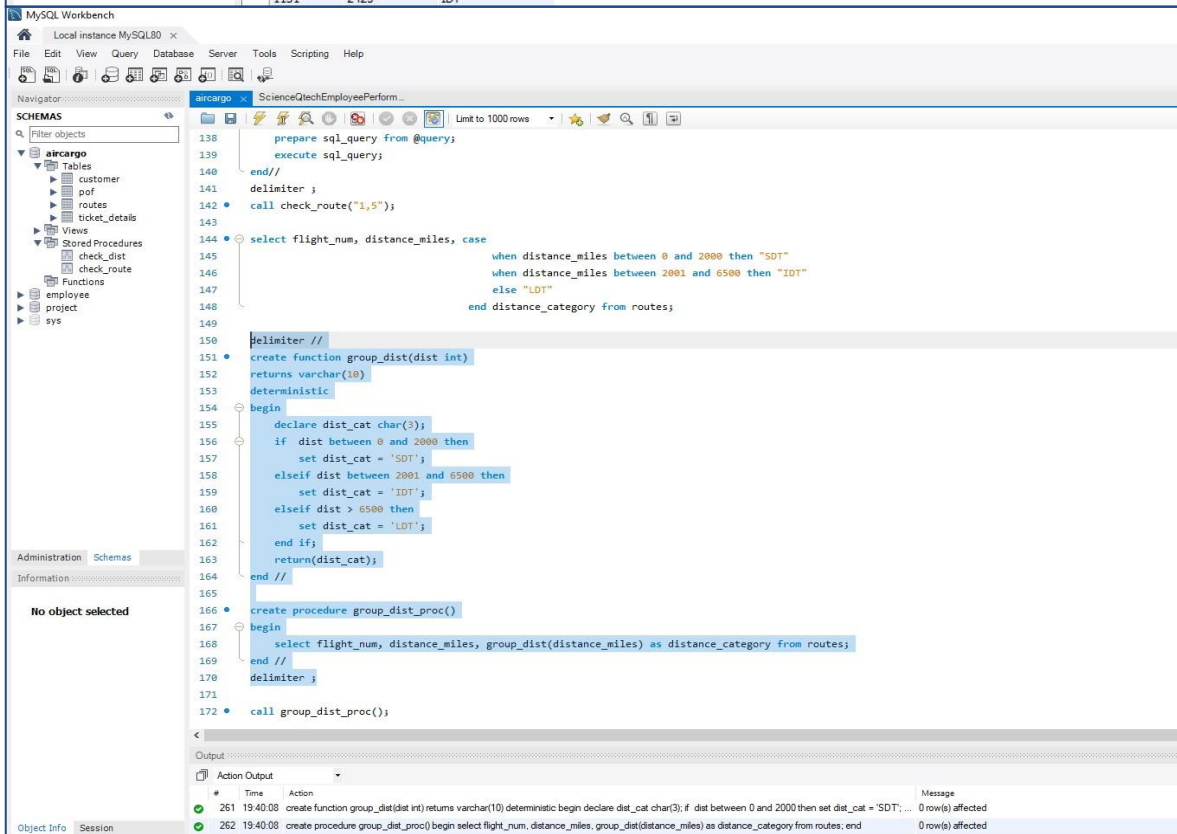
18. Write a query to create a stored procedure that groups the distance travelled by each flight into three categories. The categories are, short distance travel (SDT) for  $\geq 0$  AND  $\leq 2000$  miles, intermediate distance travel (IDT) for  $>2000$  AND  $\leq 6500$ , and long-distance travel (LDT) for  $>6500$ .



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema with tables: customer, pof, routes, and ticket\_details. The main editor shows a SQL query that selects flight numbers, distances in miles, and categorizes them into SDT, IDT, or LDT based on distance ranges. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the output of the query.

```
144 select flight_num, distance_miles, case
145     when distance_miles between 0 and 2000 then "SDT"
146     when distance_miles between 2001 and 6500 then "IDT"
147     else "LDT"
148 end distance_category from routes;
```

flight_num	distance_miles	distance_category
1111	4962	IDT
1112	4962	IDT
1113	3466	IDT
1114	2475	IDT
1115	2475	IDT
1116	2556	IDT
1117	1745	SDT
1118	719	SDT
1119	862	SDT
1120	3365	IDT
1122	4300	IDT
1123	2232	IDT
1124	2445	IDT
1125	2000	SDT
1126	1700	SDT
1127	1900	SDT
1128	2450	IDT
1129	2222	IDT
1130	3134	IDT
1131	2425	IDT



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a SQL script that creates a function and a stored procedure to categorize flight distances. The script includes comments and SQL syntax for creating the function 'group\_dist' and the stored procedure 'group\_dist\_proc'. The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution results of the script.

```
138 prepare sql_query from @query;
139 execute sql_query;
140 end//
141 delimiter ;
142 call check_route("1,5");
143
144 select flight_num, distance_miles, case
145     when distance_miles between 0 and 2000 then "SDT"
146     when distance_miles between 2001 and 6500 then "IDT"
147     else "LDT"
148 end distance_category from routes;
149
150 delimiter //
151 create function group_dist(dist int)
152 returns varchar(10)
153 deterministic
154 begin
155     declare dist_cat char(3);
156     if dist between 0 and 2000 then
157         set dist_cat = 'SDT';
158     elseif dist between 2001 and 6500 then
159         set dist_cat = 'IDT';
160     elseif dist > 6500 then
161         set dist_cat = 'LDT';
162     end if;
163     return(dist_cat);
164 end //
165
166 create procedure group_dist_proc()
167 begin
168     select flight_num, distance_miles, group_dist(distance_miles) as distance_category from routes;
169 end //
170 delimiter ;
171
172 call group_dist_proc();
```

Output:

#	Time	Action	Message
261	19:40:08	create function group_dist(dist int) returns varchar(10) deterministic begin declare dist_cat char(3); if dist between 0 and 2000 then set dist_cat = 'SDT'; ...	0 row(s) affected
262	19:40:08	create procedure group_dist_proc() begin select flight_num, distance_miles, group_dist(distance_miles) as distance_category from routes; end	0 row(s) affected



# Air Cargo Analysis

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema with tables: customer, pof, routes, ticket\_details, Views, Stored Procedures, check\_dist, check\_route, Functions, employee, project, and sys. The main editor shows a stored procedure named 'group\_dist\_proc' that calculates distance categories for flight routes. The 'Result Grid' displays the output of the procedure, showing flight numbers, distances, and their corresponding categories.

```
165
166 • create procedure group_dist_proc()
167 • begin
168 •   select flight_num, distance_miles, group_dist(distance_miles) as distance_category from routes;
169 • end //
170 • delimiter ;
171
172 • call group_dist_proc();
```

flight_num	distance_miles	distance_category
1111	4962	IDT
1112	4962	IDT
1113	3466	IDT
1114	2475	IDT
1115	2475	IDT
1116	2556	IDT
1117	1745	SDT
1118	719	SDT
1119	862	SDT
1120	3365	IDT
1122	4300	IDT
1123	2232	IDT
1124	2445	IDT
1125	2000	SDT
1126	1700	SDT
1127	1900	SDT
1128	2450	IDT
1129	2222	IDT
1130	3134	IDT
1131	2425	IDT
1132	1242	SDT
1133	2354	IDT
1134	1575	SDT
1135	2425	IDT
1136	1311	SDT
1137	578	SDT
1138	246	SDT
1139	909	SDT
1140	780	SDT

19. Write a query to extract ticket purchase date, customer ID, class ID and specify if the complimentary services are provided for the specific class using a stored function in stored procedure on the ticket\_details table. Condition: If the class is *Business* and *Economy Plus*, then complimentary services are given as *Yes*, else it is *No*

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'aircargo' database schema. The main editor shows a query that extracts ticket purchase date, customer ID, class ID, and a complimentary service status based on the class type. The 'Result Grid' displays the output of the query, showing a list of tickets with their purchase dates, customer IDs, class IDs, and whether complimentary services were provided.

```
173
174 • select p_date, customer_id, class_id, case
175 •   when class_id in ('Business', 'Economy Plus') then "Yes"
176 •   else "No"
177 • end as complimentary_service from ticket_details;
```

p_date	customer_id	class_id	complimentary_service
2018-12-26	27	Economy	No
2020-02-02	22	Economy Plus	Yes
2020-03-03	21	Business	Yes
2020-04-04	4	First Class	No
2020-05-05	5	Economy	No
2020-07-07	7	Business	Yes
2020-08-08	8	Economy Plus	Yes
2020-09-09	9	First Class	No
2020-10-10	10	Economy	No
2020-11-11	11	Business	Yes
2020-12-12	19	Economy Plus	Yes
2019-01-01	13	First Class	No
2019-02-02	14	Economy	No
2019-03-03	25	Business	Yes
2019-04-04	16	First Class	No
2019-05-03	17	Economy Plus	Yes
2019-06-06	18	Economy	No
2019-07-07	24	Business	Yes
2019-08-09	20	First Class	No
2019-09-21	25	Economy	No
2019-10-22	29	Business	Yes
2019-11-23	1	Economy Plus	Yes
2019-12-24	14	Economy	No
2019-01-25	2	Business	Yes
2018-01-01	9	First Class	No
2018-02-01	19	Economy	No
2018-03-01	18	First Class	No
2018-04-01	29	Business	Yes
2018-05-01	8	Economy	No
2018-06-01	20	First Class	No
2018-07-01	5	Business	Yes
2018-08-01	11	Economy Plus	Yes
2018-09-01	2	Economy	No

# Air Cargo Analysis

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a script editor containing SQL code to create a function and a procedure. The function `check_comp_serv` takes a class type as input and returns 'Yes' for Business and Economy Plus, and 'No' for others. The procedure `check_comp_serv_proc` uses this function to update the `complimentary_service` column in the `ticket_details` table.

```
179 delimiter //
180 create function check_comp_serv(cls varchar(15))
181 returns char(3)
182 deterministic
183 begin
184     declare comp_ser char(3);
185     if cls in ('Business', 'Economy Plus') then
186         set comp_ser = 'Yes';
187     else
188         set comp_ser = 'No';
189     end if;
190     return(comp_ser);
191 end //
192
193 create procedure check_comp_serv_proc()
194 begin
195     select p_date, customer_id, class_id, check_comp_serv(class_id) as complimentary_service from ticket_details;
196 end //
197 delimiter ;
198
199 call check_comp_serv_proc();
```

The Result Grid shows the output of the procedure call, displaying columns: `p_date`, `customer_id`, `class_id`, and `complimentary_service`.

p_date	customer_id	class_id	complimentary_service
2018-12-26	27	Economy	No
2020-02-02	22	Economy Plus	Yes
2020-03-03	21	Business	Yes
2020-04-04	4	First Class	No
2020-05-05	5	Economy	No
2020-07-07	7	Business	Yes
2020-08-08	8	Economy Plus	Yes
2020-09-09	9	First Class	No
2020-10-10	10	Economy	No
2020-11-11	11	Business	Yes
2020-12-12	19	Economy Plus	Yes
2019-01-01	13	First Class	No
2019-02-02	14	Economy	No
2019-03-03	25	Business	Yes

20. Write a query to extract the first record of the customer whose last name ends with Scott using a cursor from the customer table.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a script editor containing a query to retrieve the first record of a customer whose last name is 'Scott'.

```
197 delimiter ;
198
199 call check_comp_serv_proc();
200
201 select * from customer where last_name = 'Scott' limit 1;
202
```

The Result Grid shows the output of the query, displaying columns: `customer_id`, `first_name`, `last_name`, `date_of_birth`, and `gender`.

customer_id	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	gender
37	Samuel	Scott	2000-01-28	M

# Air Cargo Analysis

The image displays two screenshots of the MySQL Workbench interface, illustrating the development and execution of a stored procedure for an Air Cargo Analysis project.

**Top Screenshot:** The main editor window shows the creation of a stored procedure named `cust_lname_scott()`. The procedure uses a cursor to iterate over customers with the last name 'Scott' and inserts their details into a temporary table `cursor_table`. The code is as follows:

```
delimiter ;
call check_comp_serv_proc();
select * from customer where last_name = 'Scott' limit 1;
delimiter //
create procedure cust_lname_scott()
begin
  declare c_id int;
  declare f_name varchar(20);
  declare l_name varchar(20);
  declare dob date;
  declare gen char(1);
  declare cust_rec cursor
  for
  select * from customer where last_name = 'Scott';
  create table if not exists cursor_table(
    c_id int ,
    f_name varchar(20),
    l_name varchar(20),
    dob date,
    gen char(1)
  );
  open cust_rec;
  fetch cust_rec into c_id, f_name, l_name, dob, gen ;
  insert into cursor_table(c_id, f_name, l_name, dob, gen) values (c_id, f_name, l_name, dob, gen);
  close cust_rec;
  select * from cursor_table;
end//
delimiter ;
```

The **Output** pane shows the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message
287	20:21:35	select * from customer where last_name = 'Scott' limit 1	1 row(s) returned
288	20:22:51	create procedure cust_lname_scott() begin declare c_id int; declare f_name varchar(20); declare l_name varchar(20); declare dob date; decla...	0 row(s) affected

**Bottom Screenshot:** The main editor window shows the call to the stored procedure `call cust_lname_scott();`. The **Result Grid** displays the output of the procedure:

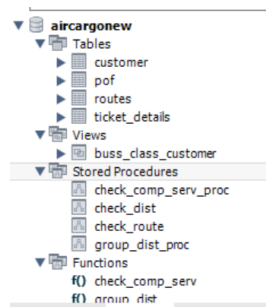
c_id	f_name	l_name	dob	gen
37	Samuel	Scott	2000-01-28	M

The **Output** pane shows the execution results:

#	Time	Action	Message
269	19:52:47	call check_comp_serv_proc()	50 row(s) returned

# Air Cargo Analysis

So, finally Schema Screen Shot is given below



Done By,

**Kaushik Prasad Dey**