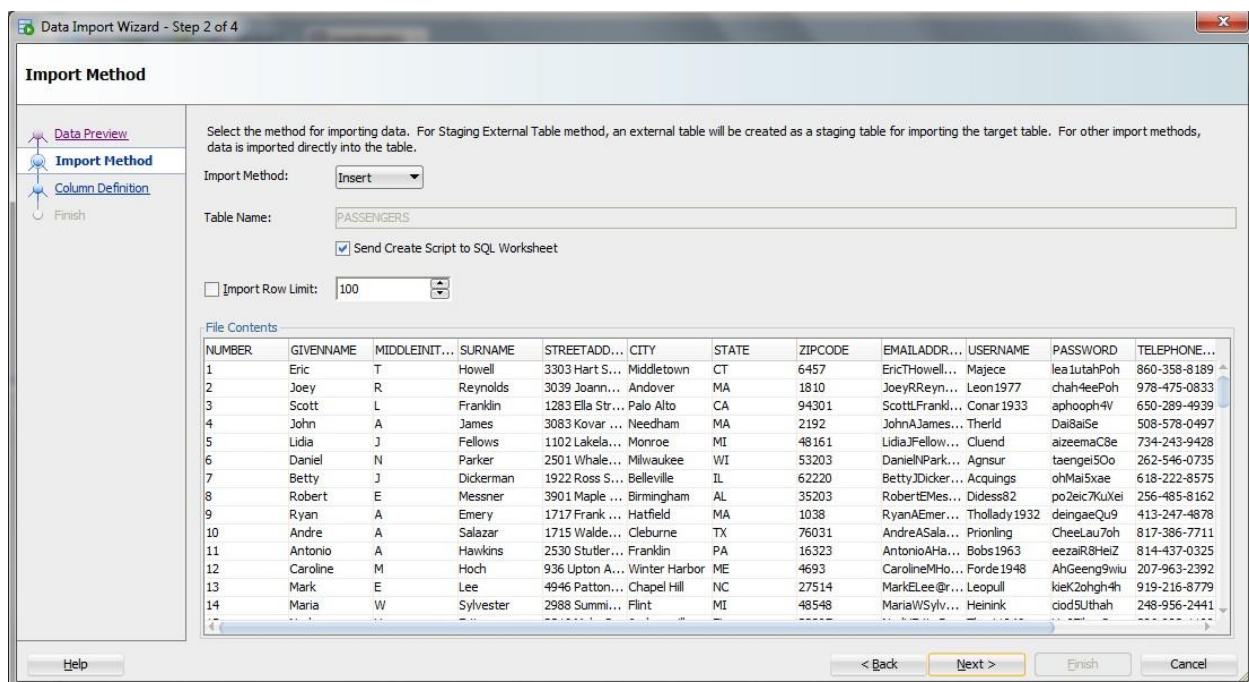
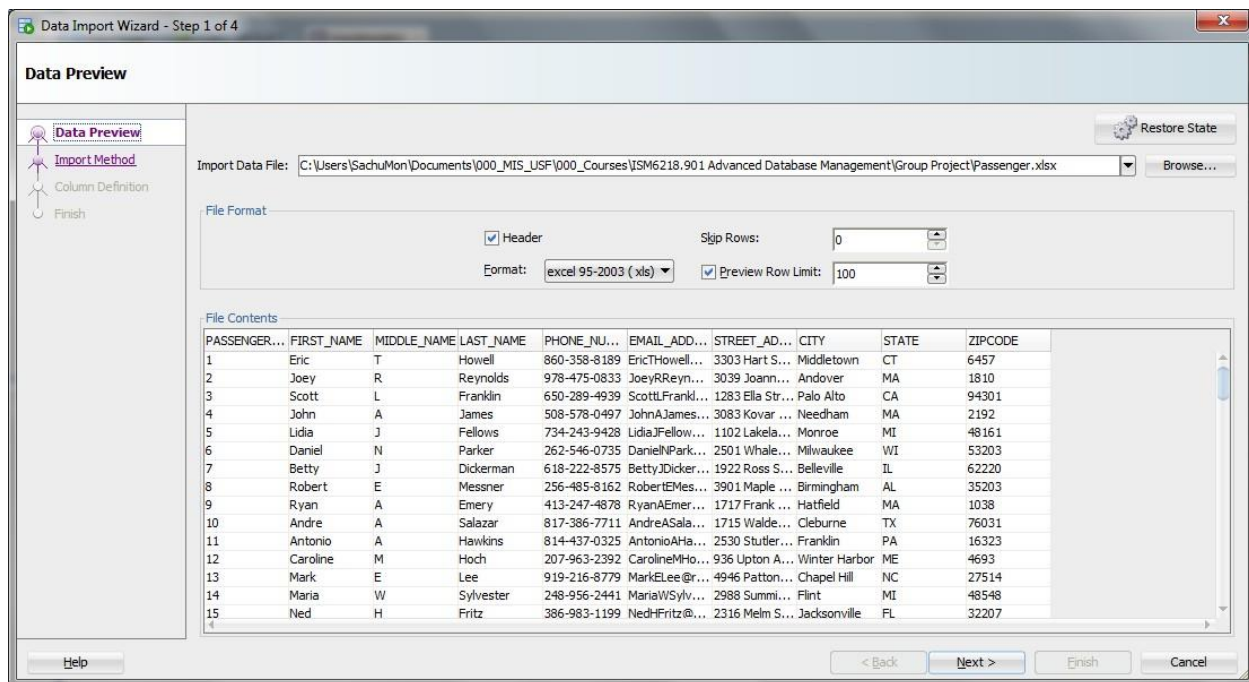


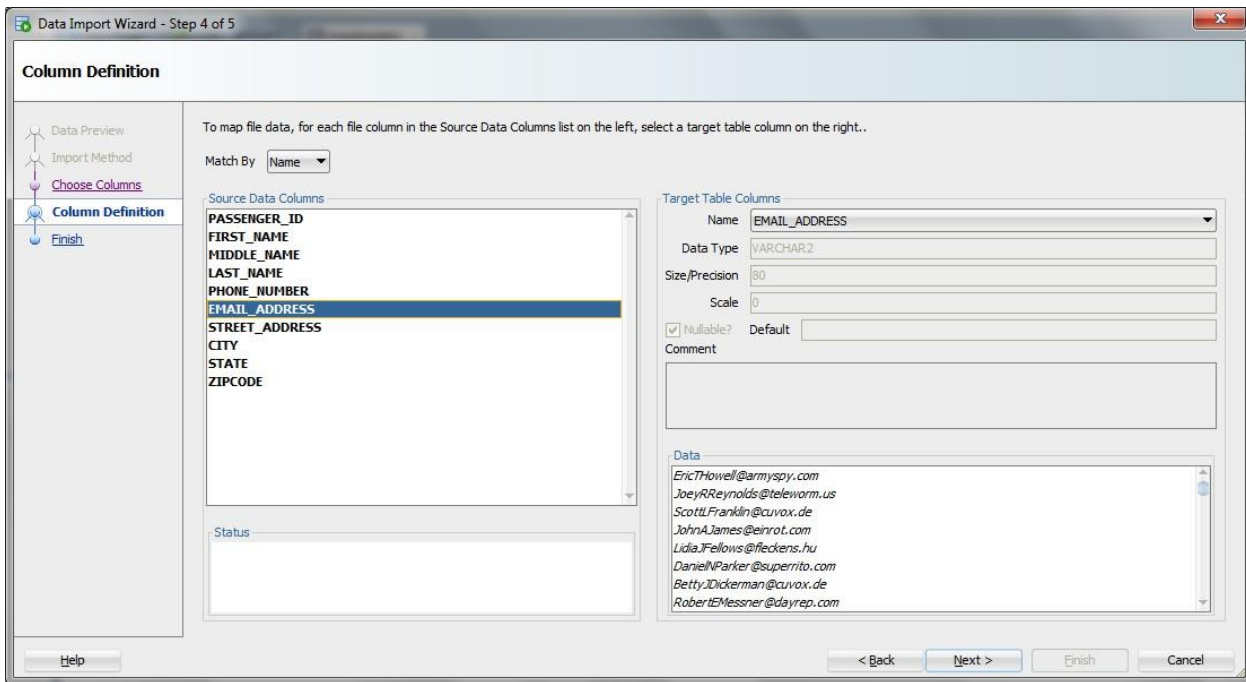
Airline Management System – Data Generation and Loading

Table: Passenger Count: 11000

The data for the Passenger table was inserted using an MS Excel import into Oracle SQL Developer. Since the data is related with personally identifiable information (PII), we used the free service of a website which generates bulk identity test profiles: <http://www.fakenamegenerator.com/>.

Once the data dump was available in CSV format, the converted EXCEL file was used to import data using the standard SQL Developer procedure. Following are the screenshots of the procedure followed:





After successful import, table had 11000 records.

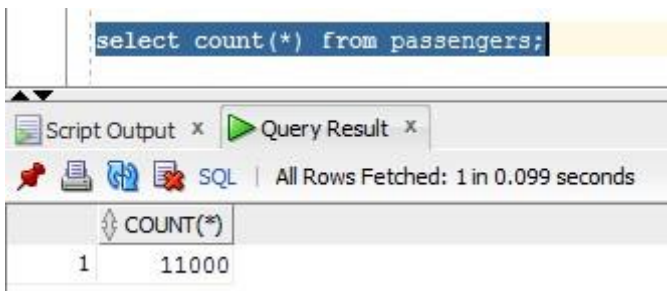


Table: Airports

Count: 726

The data for the Passenger table was inserted using an MS Excel import into Oracle SQL Developer. The data dump was downloaded from IATA official website.

Once the data dump was available in CSV format, the converted EXCEL file was used to import data using the standard SQL Developer procedure similar to that of Passengers table.

Table: Payments

Count: 100

The data for the Passenger table was inserted using an MS Excel import into Oracle SQL Developer.

Once the data dump was available in CSV format, the converted EXCEL file was used to import data using the standard SQL Developer procedure.

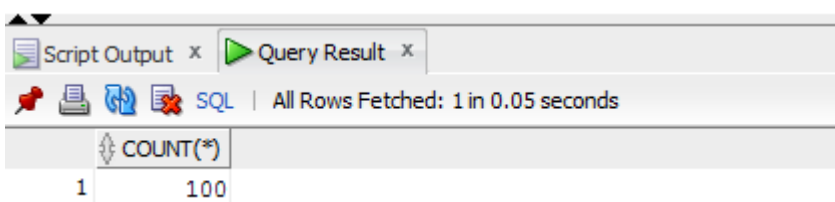
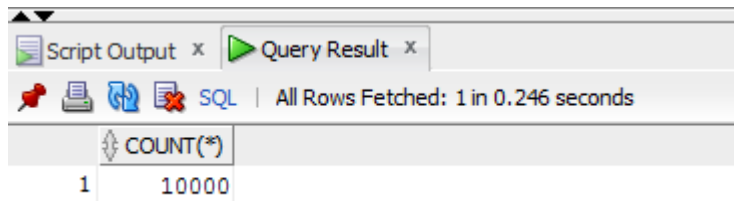


Table: Aircraft_Model
Count: 10000

We also implemented Sequences and Triggers for inserting data into this table to sequentially generate Aircraft_Model_Id.

Remaining data was uploaded from Boeing website.



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'Script Output' and 'Query Result'. Below the tabs, a status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.246 seconds'. The main area displays a table with one row and two columns. The first column is labeled '1' and the second column is labeled '10000'. The table header shows 'COUNT(*)'.

	COUNT(*)
1	10000

Table: Aircraft
Count: 589

Once the data dump was available in CSV format, the converted EXCEL file was used to import data using the standard SQL Developer procedure similar to that of Passengers table.

Data was also inserted using manual inserts after data verification to match constraints.

```
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA30','59','N328AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA31','60','N329AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA32','61','N330AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA33','62','N331AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA34','63','N332AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA35','64','N333AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA36','65','N334AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA37','66','N335AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA38','67','N336AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA39','68','N337AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA40','69','N338AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA41','70','N339AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA42','71','N340AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA43','72','N341AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA44','73','N342AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA45','74','N343AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA46','75','N344AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA47','76','N345AA');
INSERT INTO AIRCRAFT (FLIGHT_NUMBER, MODEL_ID, TAIL_NUMBER) VALUES ('AA48','77','N346AA');
.....
```