1.

a. Why is a combination of columns used as the primary key in table flights but a single column is a primary key in table aircraft?

The data table for flights uses a combination of columns for the primary key because there is not a single column that has unique rows while the data table for aircrafts has a column "Aircraft" in which every row is unique.

b. Can you come up with your primary key for the flights table?

- 2. Select the top > 3 rows from the table flight from origin airport "X"
 - a. Display output in ascending order by departure time
 - b. Display output in descending order by departure time

```
| Second Street | Second Stree
```

3. Find the origin airports with capacity > "X". Display in reverse alphabetical order.

```
q = '''SELECT Origin
   FROM flights LEFT JOIN aircrafts on flights.Aircraft = aircrafts.Aircraft
   WHERE aircrafts.Seats > 300
   ORDER BY Origin DESC; '''
   for row in cursor.execute(q): print(row)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('TPE',)
   ('SYD',)
   ('PVG',)
   ('PVG',)
   ('PVG',)
   ('PEK',)
   ('NRT',)
   ('NRT',)
   ('NRT',)
   ('NRT',)
   ('NRT',)
   ('LHR',)
   ('LHR',)
   ('LHR',)
   ('LHR',)
   ('LHR',)
   ('HKG',)
```

4. Find the aircraft model and the respective Count of aircraft models, Maximum passengers, and Sum of Passengers that travel from "X" on Airplanes whose model name has the number "3" in it.

```
[56] # Finds the aircraft model and the respective Count of aircraft models, Maximum passengers
# and Sum of Passengers that travel from BOS on Airplanes whose model name has the number
# "3" in it.

q = '''SELECT flights.Aircraft, SUM(flights.Aircraft), MAX(Seats), SUM(Seats)
FROM flights LEFT JOIN aircrafts ON flights.Aircraft = aircrafts.Aircraft
WHERE flights.Origin = 'BOS' AND flights.Flight LIKE '%3%';'''
for row in cursor.execute(q): print(row)

('757', 6783, 182, 1638)
```