

1)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database management interface. The left sidebar displays the Database Explorer with the 'postgres' database selected. The main area is a 'console' tab showing the execution of a SQL command:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_flights_actual_departure ON flights(actual_departure);
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Performing incremental introspection (PostgreSQL)".

2)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database management interface. The left sidebar displays the Database Explorer with the 'postgres' database selected. The main area is a 'console' tab showing the execution of two SQL commands:

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_flights_unique_flight_schedule  
ON flights(flight_no, scheduled_departure);
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Performing incremental introspection (PostgreSQL)".

3)

The screenshot shows the Database Explorer sidebar with the 'postgres' database selected. In the main console area, two SQL statements are being run:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_flights_airports_composite  
ON flights(departure_airport_id, arrival_airport_id);
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the time as 2:54, encoding as CRLF, character set as UTF-8, and 4 spaces.

4)

The screenshot shows the Database Explorer sidebar with the 'flights' table selected. In the main console area, the following SQL statements are being run:

```
DROP INDEX IF EXISTS idx_flights_airports_composite;  
EXPLAIN ANALYZE  
SELECT * FROM flights  
WHERE departure_airport_id = 14 AND arrival_airport_id = 2;
```

Below the console, the 'Result 2-2' tab is open, displaying the query plan:

```
1 Seq Scan on flights  (cost=0.00..27.98 rows=3 width=61) (actual time=0.116..0.239 rows=2.00 loops=1)  
  Filter: ((departure_airport_id = 14) AND (arrival_airport_id = 2))  
  Rows Removed by Filter: 997  
  Buffers: shared hit=13 dirtied=2  
Planning:  
  Buffers: shared hit=38  
Planning Time: 1.872 ms  
Execution Time: 0.299 ms
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the time as 5:59, encoding as CRLF, character set as UTF-8, and 4 spaces.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console interface. In the top right, there's a tab labeled "flights" which is selected. The main area displays the results of an EXPLAIN ANALYZE command for a query:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT * FROM flights
WHERE departure_airport_id = 14 AND arrival_airport_id = 2;
```

The results show a Bitmap Heap Scan on the "flights" table, using an index composite scan on "idx_flights_airports_composite". The execution plan details the cost, actual time, and buffer usage for each step.

5)

This screenshot shows the same PostgreSQL database console interface, but with a different query. The "flights" tab is still selected. The query is:

```
EXPLAIN ANALYZE
SELECT flight_no, scheduled_departure, actual_departure
FROM flights
WHERE departure_airport_id = 14 AND arrival_airport_id = 2
ORDER BY scheduled_departure;
```

The results show a Sort operation at the top of the execution plan, followed by a Bitmap Heap Scan on the "flights" table. The sort key is "scheduled_departure". The execution plan details the cost, actual time, and buffer usage for each step.

6)

The screenshot shows the Database Explorer and a code editor window. In the Database Explorer, under the database node, there is a passengers folder containing columns: passenger_id (integer) and first_name (varchar(50)). In the code editor's console tab, the following SQL is being run:

```
INSERT INTO passengers (passenger_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, gender, country_of_citizenship, country_of_residence, passport_number)
VALUES
(201, 'John', 'Doe', '1990-01-01', 'Male', 'USA', 'USA', 'AB123456'),
(202, 'Jane', 'Smith', '1992-02-02', 'Female', 'Canada', 'Canada', 'CD789012');
```

The transaction log in the Services panel shows the following output:

```
[2025-11-12 13:12:39] [23502] ОШИБКА: значение NULL в столбце "passenger_id" отношения "passengers" нарушает ограничение NOT NULL
[2025-11-12 13:12:39] [23502] ОШИБКА: ошибка: строка содержит (null, John, Doe, null, null, null, null, null).
[2025-11-12 13:18:24] postgres.public> CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_passengers_passport_unique ON passengers(passport_number)
[2025-11-12 13:18:24] [42P07] ОШИБКА: отношение "idx_passengers_passport_unique" уже существует
[2025-11-12 13:18:52] postgres.public> INSERT INTO passengers (passenger_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, gender, country_of_citizenship, country_of_residence, passport_number)
VALUES
(201, 'John', 'Doe', '1990-01-01', 'Male', 'USA', 'USA', 'AB123456', CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_DATE),
(202, 'Jane', 'Smith', '1992-02-02', 'Female', 'Canada', 'Canada', 'CD789012', CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_DATE)
```

At the bottom, it says [2025-11-12 13:18:52] 2 rows affected in 14 ms.

7)

The screenshot shows the Database Explorer and a code editor window. In the Database Explorer, under the database node, there is a passengers folder containing columns: passenger_id (integer) and first_name (varchar(50)). In the code editor's console tab, the following SQL is being run:

```
x_passengers_name_dob_country ON passengers(first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, country_of_citizenship);
SELECT * FROM passengers WHERE country_of_citizenship = 'Philippines' AND date_of_birth BETWEEN '1984-01-01' AND '1984-12-31';
```

The transaction log in the Services panel shows the following output:

```
2:143 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces
```

In the Services panel, the Results tab shows the query plan and execution details:

```
1 Seq Scan on passengers (cost=0.00..6.54 rows=1 width=64) (actual time=0.025..0.044 rows=1 loops=1)
  Filter: ((date_of_birth >= '1984-01-01'::date) AND (date_of_birth <= '1984-12-31'::date) AND ((country_of_citizenship)::text = 'Philippines'::text))
  Rows Removed by Filter: 201
  Planning:
    Buffers: shared hit=3
  Planning Time: 2.982 ms
  Execution Time: 0.067 ms
```

At the bottom, it says 8 rows.

8)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database management interface with the following details:

Database Explorer (Left Panel):

- Connected to database `database`.
- Tables: `airline`, `airport`, `passenger`, `public`, `table`.
- Schemas: `information_schema`, `pg_catalog`, `postgres`.

console Tab (Top Right):

```
-- List all indexes for Passengers table
SELECT
    indexname,
    indexdef
FROM pg_indexes
WHERE tablename = 'passenger';

-- Delete the created indexes
DROP INDEX IF EXISTS idx_passenger_passport_unique;
DROP INDEX IF EXISTS idx_passenger_name_dob_country;
```

Output Tab (Bottom Left):

indexname	indexdef
passenger_pkey	CREATE UNIQUE INDEX passenger_pkey ON public.passenger USIN...
uk_passport_num	CREATE UNIQUE INDEX uk_passport_num ON public.passenger USIN...
idx_passenger_passport_unique	CREATE UNIQUE INDEX idx_passenger_passport_unique ON public...
idx_passenger_name_dob_country	CREATE INDEX idx_passenger_name_dob_country ON public.passen...

Services Tab (Bottom Right):

10:54 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces