

1)

The screenshot shows a database console interface. The 'Database Explorer' on the left shows a tree structure with 'database' at the top, followed by 'airport', 'postgres', 'information_schema', 'pg_catalog', and 'public'. Under 'public', there are 'tables' and 'airline'. The 'console' tab is active, showing a SQL query: `SELECT f.* FROM flights f JOIN airline a ON f.airline_id = a.airline_id WHERE airline_name = 'IPC';`. The results are displayed in a table with columns: flight_id, flight_no, scheduled_departure, scheduled_arrival, departure_airport_id, arrival_airport_id, and departure_time. The table contains 7 rows of data.

flight_id	flight_no	scheduled_departure	scheduled_arrival	departure_airport_id	arrival_airport_id	departure_time
1	13 BR-PE	2024-01-16	2023-06-02	13	20	1891
2	33 MZ-G	2023-09-21	2023-11-29	4	19	<null>
3	36 AU-NT	2023-03-29	2023-05-06	12	14	<null>
4	73 FR-K	2023-12-26	2023-04-30	18	9	144
5	78 US-VT	2023-08-28	2023-08-02	20	11	335
6	143 PH-BUK	2023-12-20	2023-10-24	12	9	919
7	170 SD-01	2023-12-02	2023-08-05	3	20	897

2)

The screenshot shows a database console interface. The 'Database Explorer' on the left shows a tree structure with 'database' at the top, followed by 'baggage', 'baggage_check', 'boarding_pass', 'booking', 'booking_flight', and 'flights'. Under 'flights', there are 'columns' and 'flight_id'. The 'console' tab is active, showing a SQL query: `SELECT f.flight_no, a.airport_name FROM flights f JOIN airport a ON f.departure_airport_id = a.airport_id;`. The results are displayed in a table with columns: flight_no and airport_name. The table contains 8 rows of data.

flight_no	airport_name
1 US-CT	Elorza Airport
2 US-NM	Figari Sud-Corse Airport
3 FI-OL	Darchula Airport
4 RU-KR	Lime Acres Finsch Mine Airport
5 RO-DJ	Hana Airport
6 CA-SK	Darchula Airport
7 AU-TAS	Ocean Falls Seaplane Base
8 US-AZ	Figari Sud-Corse Airport

3)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. The 'Database Explorer' on the left shows a tree structure with 'database' expanded, containing 'information_schema', 'pg_catalog', and 'public'. Under 'public', there are tables like 'airline', 'airport', 'baggage', 'baggage_check', 'boarding_pass', and 'booking'. The 'console' tab is active, showing a SQL query with two lines. The results pane at the bottom shows a table with one column, 'airline_name', and eight rows of data.

```
1 SELECT a.airline_name FROM airline a LEFT JOIN flights f ON a.airline_id = f.flight_id
2 AND f.scheduled_departure BETWEEN current_date and current_date + interval '1 month' WHERE f.flight_id IS NULL;
```

airline_name
IPC
PDN
KLE
KHS
YLQ
NGL
Ø
QIG

4)

The screenshot shows the same database console interface. The 'Database Explorer' now shows the 'booking' table expanded, listing its columns: 'booking_id' (integer), 'passenger_id' (integer), 'booking_platform' (varchar(50)), 'created_at' (date), 'update_at' (date), 'status' (varchar(50)), 'price' (numeric(7,2)), and 'ticket_discount' (numeric(5,2)). The 'console' tab shows a new SQL query with three lines. The results pane shows a table with two columns, 'first_name' and 'last_name', and two rows of data.

```
1 SELECT p.first_name, p.last_name FROM passengers p JOIN booking b 1<->1:n ON p.passenger_id = b.passenger_id
2 JOIN booking_flight bf 1<->1:n ON b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
3 JOIN flights f 1:n<->1 ON bf.flight_id = f.flight_id WHERE f.flight_no = 'US-CT';
```

first_name	last_name
Alphonso	Philippou
Elfnida	Schukent

5)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a SQL query and its results. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT
  f.flight_id,
  f.flight_no,
  AVG(b.price) as average_price,
  SUM(b.price) as total_revenue,
  MAX(b.price) as maximum_price,
  MIN(b.price) as minimum_price,
  COUNT(b.booking_id) as tickets_sold
FROM flights f
JOIN booking_flight bf 1<->1 ON f.flight_id = bf.flight_id
JOIN booking b 1.n<->1 ON bf.booking_id = b.booking_id
GROUP BY f.flight_id, f.flight_no;
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: flight_id, flight_no, average_price, total_revenue, maximum_price, minimum_price, and tickets_sold. The data is as follows:

flight_id	flight_no	average_price	total_revenue	maximum_price	minimum_price	tickets_sold
1	273 AU-WA	8929.2	8929.2	8929.2	8929.2	
2	951 PG-MPL	3834.54	6869.08	5888.12	188.96	
3	78 MY-12	683.27	683.27	683.27	683.27	
4	350 CN-41	5936.768	29683.84	9792.28	2528.04	
5	539 FR-F	5874.09	17622.27	7927.75	3116.63	
6	874 CA-MB	4981.886666666666	14705.66	7822.69	1839.8	
7	176 AZ-YE	6895	6895	9849.54	3942.36	

6)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a SQL query and its results. The query is as follows:

```
SELECT
  f.flight_id,
  f.flight_no,
  a.airline_name,
  dep.airport_name as departure_airport,
  dep.city as departure_city,
  arr.airport_name as arrival_airport,
  arr.city as arrival_city,
  arr.country as arrival_country
FROM flights f
JOIN airline a 1.n<->1 ON f.airline_id = a.airline_id
JOIN airport dep 1.n<->1 ON f.departure_airport_id = dep.airport_id
JOIN airport arr 1.n<->1 ON f.arrival_airport_id = arr.airport_id
WHERE arr.country = 'China';
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: flight_id, flight_no, airline_name, departure_airport, departure_city, arrival_airport, and arrival_country. The data is as follows:

flight_id	flight_no	airline_name	departure_airport	departure_city	arrival_airport	arrival_country
1	3 FI-OL	SMM	Darchula Airport	Hilotongan	Elorza Airport	Shuiting
2	9 IN-OR	IFH	Hana Airport	Wilmington	Pitalito Airport	Linfen
3	13 BR-PE	IPC	Figari Sud-Corse Airport	Itapetinga	Melilla Airport	Sangzhou
4	14 US-IN	QIG	Darchula Airport	Hilotongan	Lime Acres Finsch Mine Airport	Tielu
5	23 CN-65	YLP	Alert Bay Aircort	Dubrava	Lime Acres Finsch Mine Airport	Tielu
6	24 BR-T0	CSC	Lime Acres 238 rows	report	Pitalito Airport	Linfen

7)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane shows a tree view of the database structure, including 'information_schema', 'pg_catalog', and 'public' schema. The 'public' schema is expanded, showing 'tables' (10), 'airline', 'airport', 'columns' (7), 'keys' (2), 'indexes' (2), 'checks' (1), 'baggage', and 'baggage-check'. The 'airport' table is selected. The main console area displays a SQL query:

```
SELECT
  p.first_name,
  p.last_name,
  arr.airport_name as arrival_airport,
  arr.country
FROM passengers p
JOIN booking b 1<->1.m ON p.passenger_id = b.passenger_id
JOIN booking_flight bf 1<->1.m ON b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
JOIN flights f 1.m<->1 ON bf.flight_id = f.flight_id
JOIN airport arr 1.m<->1 ON f.arrival_airport_id = arr.airport_id
WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(CURRENT_DATE, p.date_of_birth)) < 18;
```

Below the query, the 'Services' pane shows the query results. The table has 4 columns: 'first_name', 'last_name', 'arrival_airport', and 'country'. The status bar at the bottom indicates '0 rows'.

8)

The screenshot shows the same database console interface. The SQL query is updated to:

```
SELECT
  p.first_name || ' ' || p.last_name as passenger_name,
  p.passport_number,
  f.scheduled_arrival
FROM passengers p
JOIN booking b 1<->1.m ON p.passenger_id = b.passenger_id
JOIN booking_flight bf 1<->1.m ON b.booking_id = bf.booking_id
JOIN flights f 1.m<->1 ON bf.flight_id = f.flight_id;
```

The 'Services' pane now displays the query results in a table with 4 columns: 'passenger_name', 'passport_number', and 'scheduled_arrival'. The table contains 6 rows of data:

	passenger_name	passport_number	scheduled_arrival
1	Muhammad Fass	109932770-9	2023-10-18
2	Trevar Broun	788025864-7	2023-05-08
3	Auria Breffitt	570537341-4	2023-11-03
4	Archie Toffel	677556708-1	2023-05-18
5	Sanders Biddles	514546405-3	2023-05-24
6	Sanders Biddles	514546405-3	2023-05-24

The status bar at the bottom indicates '8:43 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces'.

9)

Database Explorer

database

- information_schema
- pg_catalog
- public
 - tables 10
 - airline
 - airport
 - columns 7
 - keys 2
 - indexes 2
 - checks 1
 - baggage
 - baggage_check

console

```
1 SELECT a.country, COUNT(*) as flight_count
2 FROM flights f JOIN airline al ON f.airline_id = al.airline_id
3 JOIN airport a ON f.departure_airport_id = a.airport_id
4 WHERE al.airline_country = a.country GROUP BY a.country;
```

Services

Output

country	flight_count
Indonesia	6
Slovenia	2
Greece	1
Russia	5
China	50
Brazil	5

8 rows

Database Consoles > database > console 4:30 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces