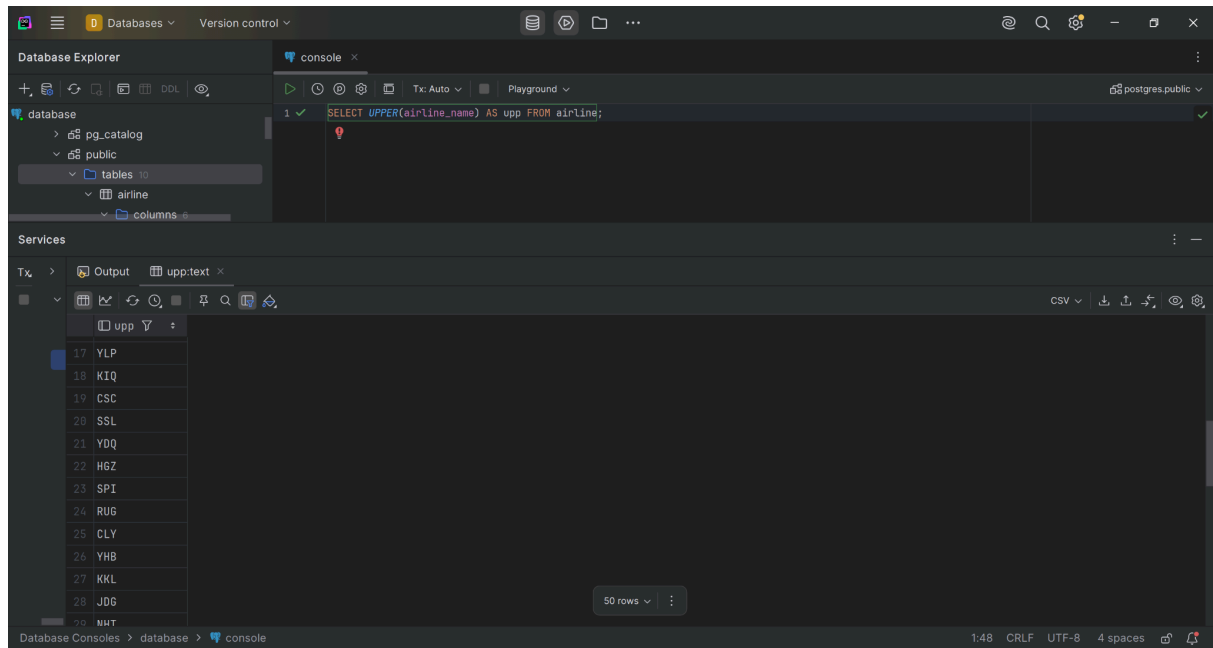
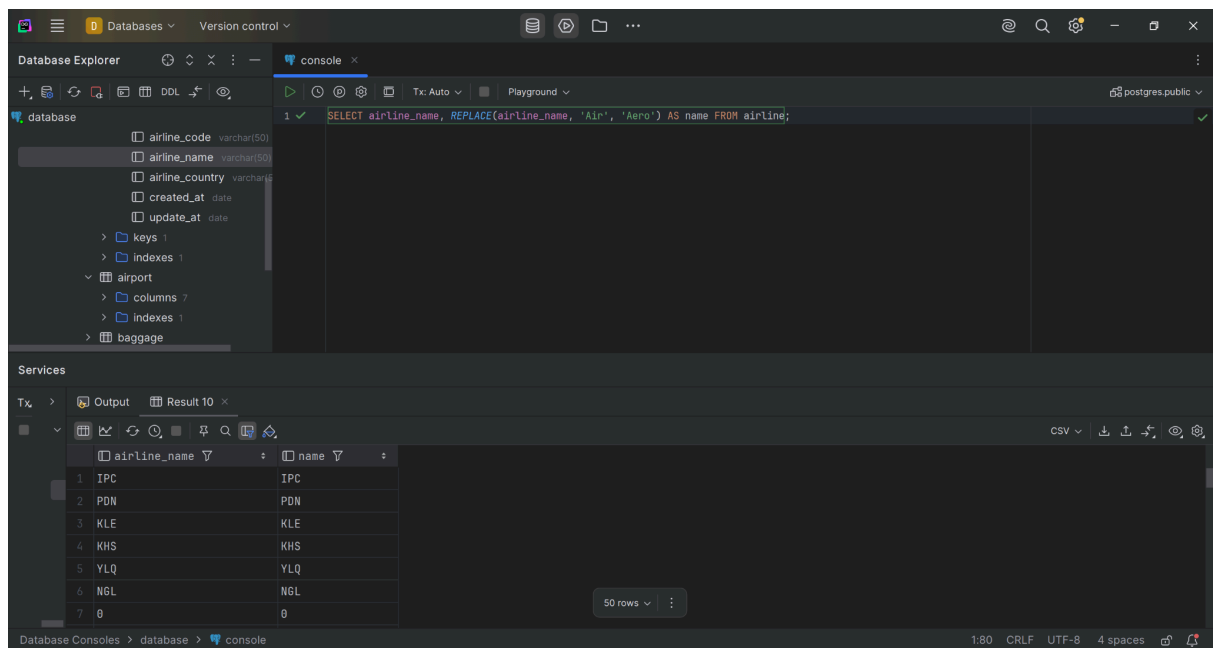


1)



2)



3)

Database Explorer

- database
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - columns 14
 - flight_id integer
 - flight_no varchar(50)
 - scheduled_departure
 - scheduled_arrival date
 - departure_airport_id int
 - arrival_airport_id integer

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT f.flight_id
2 FROM flights f
3 WHERE f.airline_id IN (1, 2);
```

Services

Output postgres.public.flights

flight_id
487
185
353
693
775
735
143

46 rows

Database Consoles > database > console 3:8 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

4)

Database Explorer

- database
 - boarding_pass
 - booking
 - booking_flight
 - flights
 - columns 14
 - flight_id integer
 - flight_no varchar(50)
 - scheduled_departure
 - scheduled_arrival date
 - departure_airport_id int
 - arrival_airport_id integer

```
1 SELECT airport_name FROM airport WHERE airport_name LIKE '%Regional%' AND airport_name LIKE '%Air%';
```

Services

Output postgres.public.airport

airport_name

0 rows

Database Consoles > database > console 1:101 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

5)

The screenshot shows a database console interface. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane displays a tree view of a database schema. The 'flights' table is expanded, showing its columns: flight_id (integer), flight_no (varchar(50)), scheduled_departure (date), scheduled_arrival (date), departure_airport_id (int), and arrival_lairport_id (integer). The main console area shows a SQL query: `SELECT first_name, last_name, TO_CHAR(date_of_birth, 'Month DD, YYYY') AS formatted FROM passengers;`. Below the query, the 'Result 13' pane displays a table with 7 rows and 3 columns: first_name, last_name, and formatted. The data is as follows:

first_name	last_name	formatted
Hilde	Irnis	January 03, 2000
Arvy	Sparsholt	June 09, 1974
Reinald	Pococke	June 07, 1982
Con	Bonnel	October 17, 1986
Wayne	Bangs	April 22, 1996
Tildy	Shackleford	April 15, 2004
Byrle	Oram	July 07, 1985

The bottom status bar indicates the console is connected to 'postgres.public' and shows settings like '1:100', 'CRLF', 'UTF-8', and '4 spaces'.

6)

The screenshot shows a database console interface. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane displays a tree view of a database schema. The 'flights' table is expanded, showing its columns: flight_no (varchar(50)), scheduled_departure (date), scheduled_arrival (date), departure_airport_id (int), arrival_lairport_id (integer), departing_gate (varchar(50)), arriving_gate (varchar(50)), airline_id (integer), status (varchar(50)), actual_departure (date), and actual_arrival (date). The main console area shows a SQL query: `SELECT flight_id, scheduled_arrival, actual_arrival FROM flights WHERE actual_arrival > scheduled_arrival;`. Below the query, the 'Result 13' pane displays a table with 7 rows and 3 columns: flight_id, scheduled_arrival, and actual_arrival. The data is as follows:

flight_id	scheduled_arrival	actual_arrival
1	2023-09-08	2023-11-07
2	2023-09-17	2024-01-23
3	2023-03-18	2023-04-07
4	2023-04-08	2023-08-01
5	2023-09-19	2023-12-03
6	2023-06-04	2023-11-11
7	2023-06-02	2023-11-11

The bottom status bar indicates the console is connected to 'postgres.public.flights' and shows settings like '1:106', 'CRLF', 'UTF-8', and '4 spaces'.

7)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'Database Explorer' on the left and a 'console' tab active. The 'Database Explorer' shows a 'database' with several tables, including 'passengers'. The 'console' tab contains a SQL query that selects columns from the 'passengers' table and calculates an 'age_group' based on the 'date_of_birth'.

```
SELECT
  first_name, last_name, date_of_birth,
  CASE
    WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(current_date, date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 18 AND 35 THEN 'Young'
    WHEN EXTRACT(YEAR FROM AGE(current_date, date_of_birth)) BETWEEN 36 AND 55 THEN 'Adult'
    ELSE 'Other'
  END AS age_group
FROM passengers;
```

The 'Services' section shows the output of the query, 'Result 16', which is a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, and age_group.

	first_name	last_name	date_of_birth	age_group
1	Hilde	Irrnis	2000-01-03	Young
2	Arvy	Sparsholt	1974-06-09	Adult
3	Reinald	Pococke	1982-06-07	Adult
4	Con	Bonnel	1986-10-17	Adult
5	Wayne	Bangs	1996-04-22	Young
6	Tildy	Shackelford	2004-04-15	
7	Byrle	Oram	1985-07-07	

8)

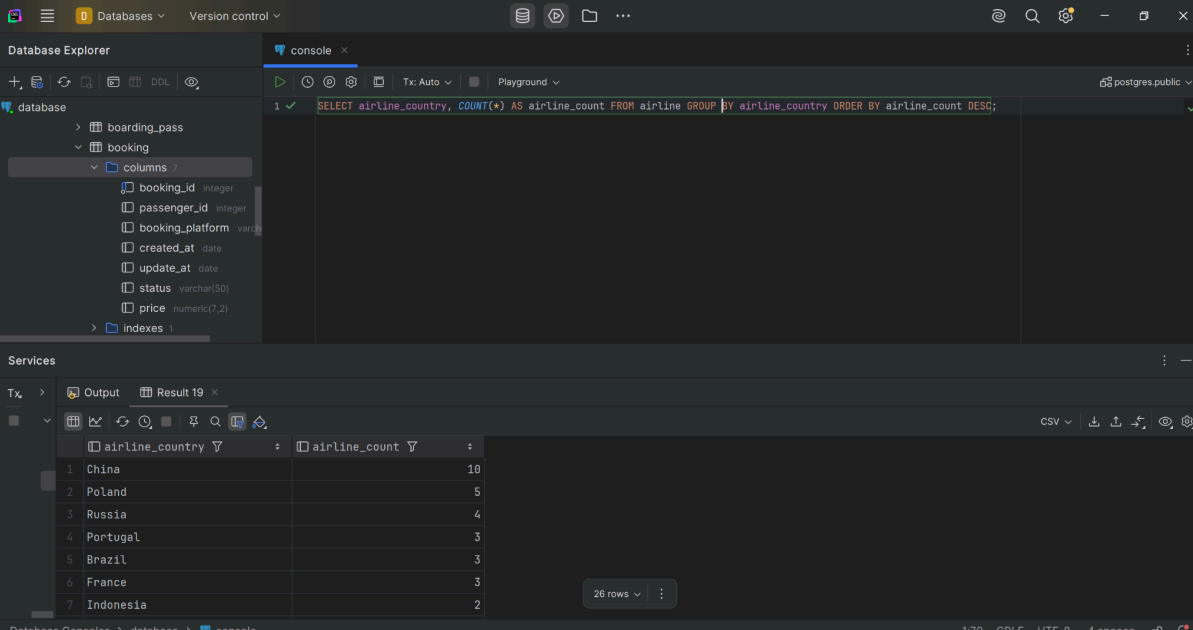
The screenshot shows a database console interface with a 'Database Explorer' on the left and a 'console' tab active. The 'Database Explorer' shows a 'database' with several tables, including 'booking'. The 'console' tab contains a SQL query that selects columns from the 'booking' table and categorizes the 'price' into 'price_category'.

```
SELECT booking_id, price,
  CASE
    WHEN price < 100 THEN 'Cheap'
    WHEN price BETWEEN 100 AND 500 THEN 'Medium'
    ELSE 'Expensive'
  END AS price_category
FROM booking;
```

The 'Services' section shows the output of the query, 'Result 17', which is a table with 7 rows and 4 columns: booking_id, price, price_category, and an unnamed column.

	booking_id	price	price_category	
252	252	8968.64	Expensive	
253	253	2057.72	Expensive	
254	254	5055.64	Expensive	
255	255	4769.92	Expensive	
256	256	8094.18	Expensive	
257	257	3984.81	Expensive	
258	258	643.78	Expensive	

9)

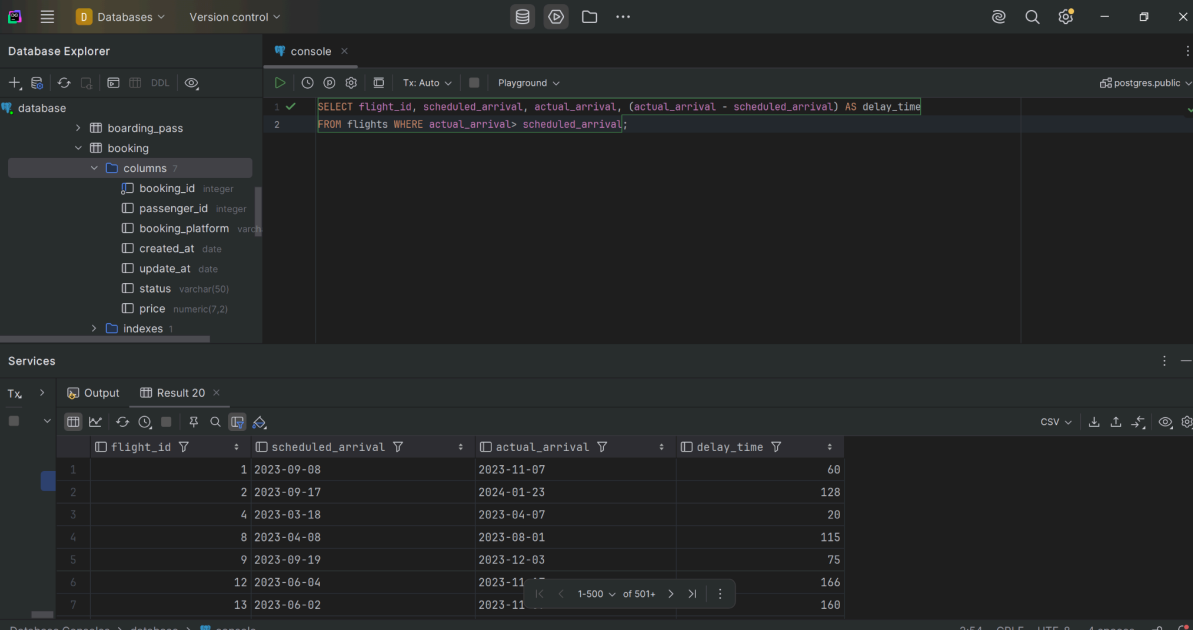


The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane shows a tree structure with 'database' expanded, containing 'boarding_pass', 'booking', and 'columns'. The 'console' pane on the right contains a SQL query: `SELECT airline_country, COUNT(*) AS airline_count FROM airline GROUP BY airline_country ORDER BY airline_count DESC;`. Below the console, the 'Services' pane shows the 'Output' tab with 'Result 19'. The results are displayed in a table with two columns: 'airline_country' and 'airline_count'.

airline_country	airline_count
China	10
Poland	5
Russia	4
Portugal	3
Brazil	3
France	3
Indonesia	2

The bottom status bar indicates 'Database Consoles > database > console', '1:70', 'CRLF', 'UTF-8', and '4 spaces'.

10)



The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane shows a tree structure with 'database' expanded, containing 'boarding_pass', 'booking', and 'columns'. The 'console' pane on the right contains a SQL query: `SELECT flight_id, scheduled_arrival, actual_arrival, (actual_arrival - scheduled_arrival) AS delay_time FROM flights WHERE actual_arrival > scheduled_arrival;`. Below the console, the 'Services' pane shows the 'Output' tab with 'Result 20'. The results are displayed in a table with four columns: 'flight_id', 'scheduled_arrival', 'actual_arrival', and 'delay_time'.

flight_id	scheduled_arrival	actual_arrival	delay_time
1	2023-09-08	2023-11-07	60
2	2023-09-17	2024-01-23	128
3	2023-03-18	2023-04-07	20
4	2023-04-08	2023-08-01	115
5	2023-09-19	2023-12-03	75
6	2023-06-04	2023-11-11	166
7	2023-06-02	2023-11-11	169

The bottom status bar indicates 'Database Consoles > database > console', '2:54', 'CRLF', 'UTF-8', and '4 spaces'.