

1)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. The top navigation bar includes 'Databases' and 'Version control'. The main area has tabs for 'console', 'booking', and 'airline'. The 'Database Explorer' sidebar lists tables: airline, airport, baggage, baggage_check, boarding_pass, booking, booking_flight, flights, passengers, security_check, and views. The 'Services' section shows a transaction log:

```
i-11-25 11:33:21] 1 row affected in 5 ms
i-11-25 11:33:21] postgres.public> DELETE FROM booking_flight WHERE booking_id = 128
i-11-25 11:33:21] 2 rows affected in 5 ms
i-11-25 11:33:21] postgres.public> DELETE FROM baggage_check WHERE booking_id = 128
i-11-25 11:33:21] 1 row affected in 4 ms
i-11-25 11:33:22] postgres.public> DELETE FROM booking WHERE booking_id = 128
i-11-25 11:33:22] 1 row affected in 7 ms
i-11-25 11:33:22] postgres.public> ROLLBACK
i-11-25 11:33:22] completed in 5 ms
```

At the bottom, it says 'Database Consoles > database > console' and shows the time as 3:51.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the same database structure, transaction log, and timestamp (3:51). The only difference is the time at the bottom which has changed to 6:10.

2)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console interface. The database explorer sidebar lists several schemas and tables under the 'database' schema, including 'airline', 'airport', 'baggage', 'baggage_check', 'boarding_pass', 'booking', 'booking_flight', 'flights', 'passengers', 'security_check', and 'views'. The current tab is 'console', which contains the following SQL code:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE flights SET scheduled_departure = '2024-02-15 14:30:00'
WHERE flight_id = 100;
COMMIT;
```

The 'Services' panel shows a transaction log with the following entries:

- i-11-25 11:33:22] postgres.public> ROLLBACK
- i-11-25 11:33:22] completed in 5 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:14] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
- i-11-25 11:35:14] completed in 5 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:14] postgres.public> UPDATE flights SET scheduled_departure = '2024-02-15 14:30:00'
WHERE flight_id = 100
- i-11-25 11:35:14] 1 row affected in 15 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:14] postgres.public> COMMIT
- i-11-25 11:35:14] completed in 6 ms

At the bottom, the status bar indicates: Database Consoles > database > console, 6:1 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces.

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console interface, similar to the one above. The database explorer sidebar lists the same schema structure. The current tab is 'console', which contains the following SQL code:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE flights SET scheduled_departure = '2024-02-15 14:30:00'
WHERE flight_id = -1;
ROLLBACK;
```

The 'Services' panel shows a transaction log with the following entries:

- i-11-25 11:35:14] postgres.public> COMMIT
- i-11-25 11:35:14] completed in 6 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:47] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
- i-11-25 11:35:47] completed in 5 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:47] postgres.public> UPDATE flights SET scheduled_departure = '2024-02-15 14:30:00'
WHERE flight_id = -1
- i-11-25 11:35:47] completed in 4 ms
- i-11-25 11:35:47] postgres.public> ROLLBACK
- i-11-25 11:35:47] completed in 3 ms

At the bottom, the status bar indicates: Database Consoles > database > console, 6:10 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces.

3)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a dark theme. The top navigation bar includes icons for file, edit, databases, version control, and tabs for 'console', 'booking_flight', 'boarding_pass', 'booking', 'flights', and 'airline'. The 'Tx: Auto' dropdown is set to 'Auto'. The 'Playground' tab is also visible. The left sidebar is titled 'Database Explorer' and lists database objects: baggage, baggage_check, boarding_pass, booking, booking_flight, flights, passengers, security_check, views, Database Objects, and Server Objects. The 'flights' object is currently selected. The main area contains a code editor with the following SQL script:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE booking
SET price = price - 50
WHERE booking_id = 123;
COMMIT;
```

The 'Services' panel at the bottom shows the transaction log:

```
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
i-11-25 11:45:47] completed in 4 ms
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> UPDATE booking
      SET price = price - 50
      WHERE booking_id = 123
i-11-25 11:45:47] 1 row affected in 4 ms
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> COMMIT
i-11-25 11:45:47] completed in 5 ms
```

This screenshot is nearly identical to the one above, showing the same database structure and a slightly different transaction log. The main difference is the final command in the code editor:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE booking
SET price = price - 50
WHERE booking_id = 123;
rollback;
```

The transaction log shows the same sequence of events as the first screenshot, but ends with a 'rollback' command:

```
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
i-11-25 11:45:47] completed in 4 ms
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> UPDATE booking
      SET price = price - 50
      WHERE booking_id = 123
i-11-25 11:45:47] 1 row affected in 4 ms
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> COMMIT
i-11-25 11:45:47] completed in 5 ms
i-11-25 11:45:47] postgres.public> rollback
```

4)

This screenshot shows a more complex transaction involving multiple steps. The code editor contains the following SQL script:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE passengers
SET country_of_citizenship = 'Kazakhstan'
WHERE passenger_id = 10;
UPDATE booking
SET price = 100
WHERE passenger_id = 10;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```

The transaction log at the bottom shows the execution of these statements:

```
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] postgres> UPDATE passengers
      SET country_of_citizenship = 'Kazakhstan'
      WHERE passenger_id = 10
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] 1 row affected in 10 ms
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] postgres> UPDATE booking
      SET price = 100
      WHERE passenger_id = 10
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] 2 rows affected in 7 ms
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] postgres> COMMIT TRANSACTION
[2025-11-25 23:35:25] completed in 3 ms
```

5)

```

3   INSERT INTO passengers (passenger_id, first_name, last_name, date_of_birth, gender, country_of_citizenship, country_of_residence, passport_number, created_at, update_at)
4     VALUES ( 204, 'John', 'Doe', '1986-10-17', 'Male', 'Kazakhstan', 'Kazakhstan', 88428, '2024-02-01', '2024-02-03')
5
6
7
8
9   INSERT INTO booking (booking_id, passenger_id, booking_platform, created_at, update_at, status, price, ticket_discount)
10    VALUES ( 789, 204, 'Simonis and Sons', '2024-02-01', '2024-02-03', 'MALE', 204, null)
11
12 commit;

```

6)

```

1 ✓ BEGIN TRANSACTION;
2
3 ✓ UPDATE booking
4   SET price = price + 50.00
5   WHERE booking_id IN (
6     SELECT booking_id
7       FROM booking_flight
8         WHERE flight_id = 123
9   );
10
11 ✓ COMMIT TRANSACTION;

```

7)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema with the 'baggage' table selected. The main area shows a transaction log:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE baggage
SET weight_in_kg = 25.5
WHERE booking_id = 100;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```

The Services panel at the bottom shows the transaction timeline:

- [2025-11-25 23:58:45] completed in 1 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] completed in 1 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] postgres.public> UPDATE baggage
- SET weight_in_kg = 25.5
- WHERE booking_id = 100
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] completed in 4 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] postgres.public> COMMIT TRANSACTION
- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] completed in 1 ms

8)

The screenshot shows a PostgreSQL database console interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema with the 'baggage' table selected. The main area shows a transaction log:

```
BEGIN TRANSACTION;
UPDATE booking
SET price = price * 0.9
WHERE passenger_id = 456;
COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```

The Services panel at the bottom shows the transaction timeline:

- [2025-11-26 00:04:39] completed in 1 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] completed in 2 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] postgres.public> UPDATE booking
- SET price = price * 0.9
- WHERE passenger_id = 456
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] completed in 3 ms
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] postgres.public> COMMIT TRANSACTION
- [2025-11-26 00:06:12] completed in 1 ms

9)

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

- Database Explorer:** Shows the schema structure under the "public" schema, including tables like `airline`, `airport`, `baggage`, `baggage_check`, `boarding_pass`, `booking`, `booking_flight`, `flights`, and `passengers`.
- Services:** Displays a transaction log (Tx) with the following entries:
 - [2025-11-26 00:06:12] completed in 1 ms
 - [2025-11-26 00:21:59] postgres.public> BEGIN TRANSACTION
 - [2025-11-26 00:21:59] completed in 2 ms
 - [2025-11-26 00:21:59] postgres.public> UPDATE booking_flight
SET flight_id = 456
WHERE flight_id = 123
 - [2025-11-26 00:22:00] 1 row affected in 6 ms
 - [2025-11-26 00:22:00] postgres.public> COMMIT TRANSACTION
 - [2025-11-26 00:22:00] completed in 3 ms
- Console:** Shows the following SQL code:

```
1 ✓ BEGIN TRANSACTION;
2
3 ✓ UPDATE booking_flight
4 SET flight_id = 456
5 WHERE flight_id = 123;
6
7 ✓ COMMIT TRANSACTION;
```
- Status Bar:** Shows the current time as 4:20, file encoding as CRLF, character set as UTF-8, and code style as 4 spaces.