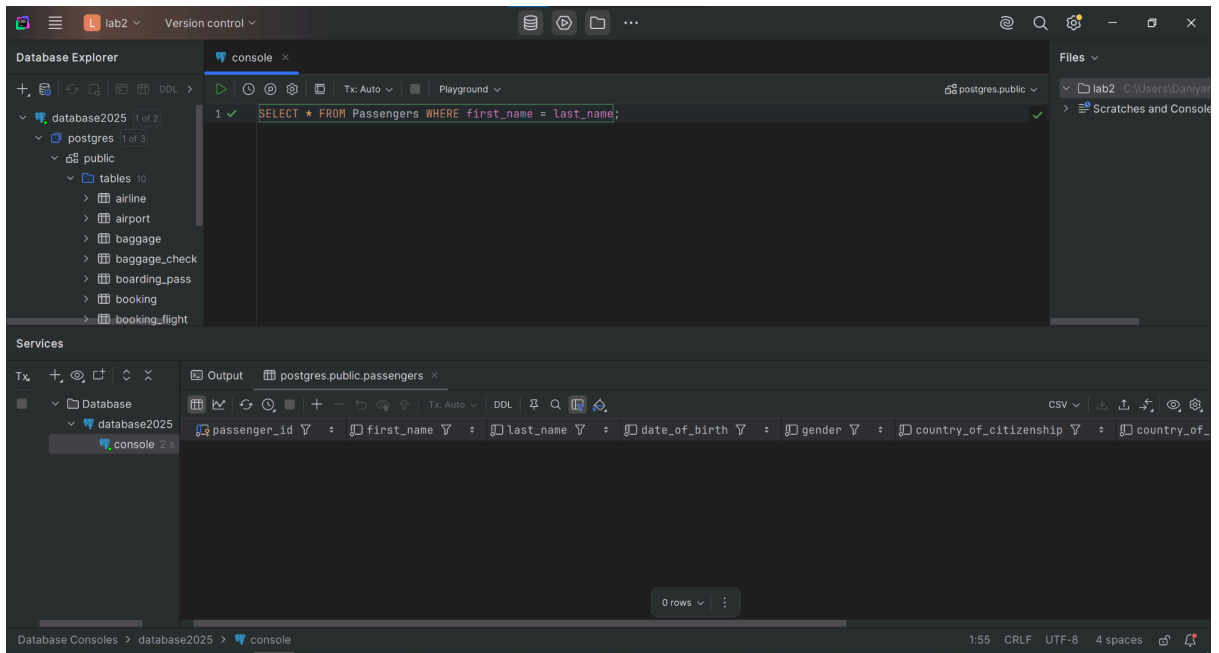
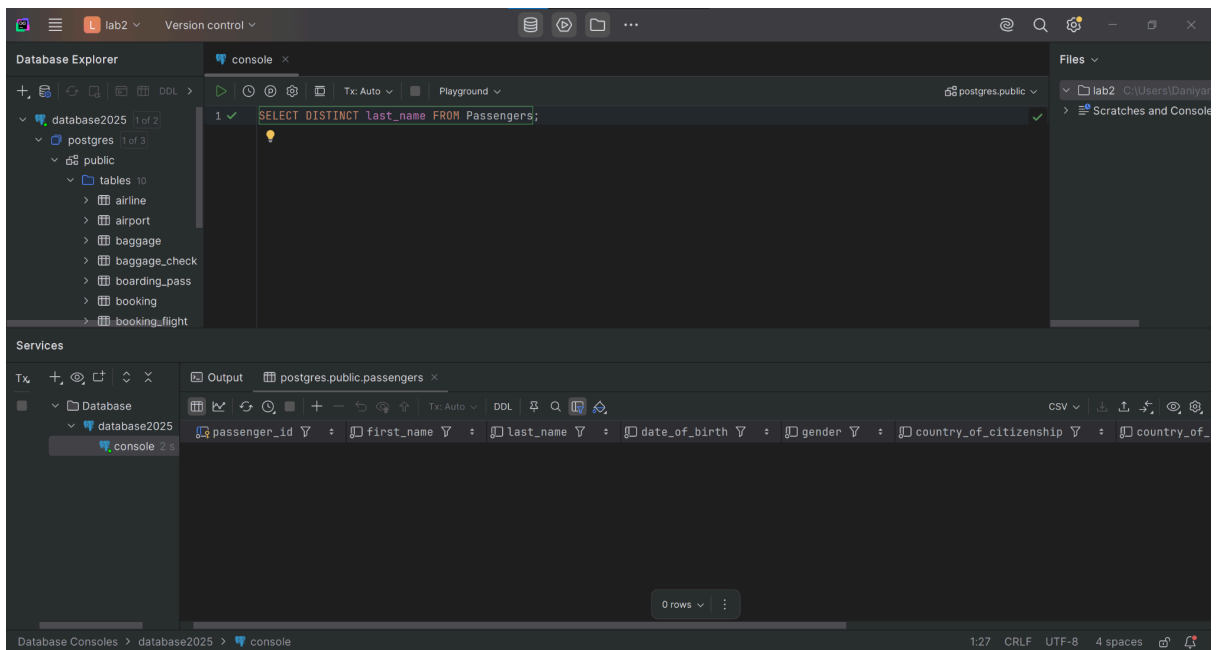


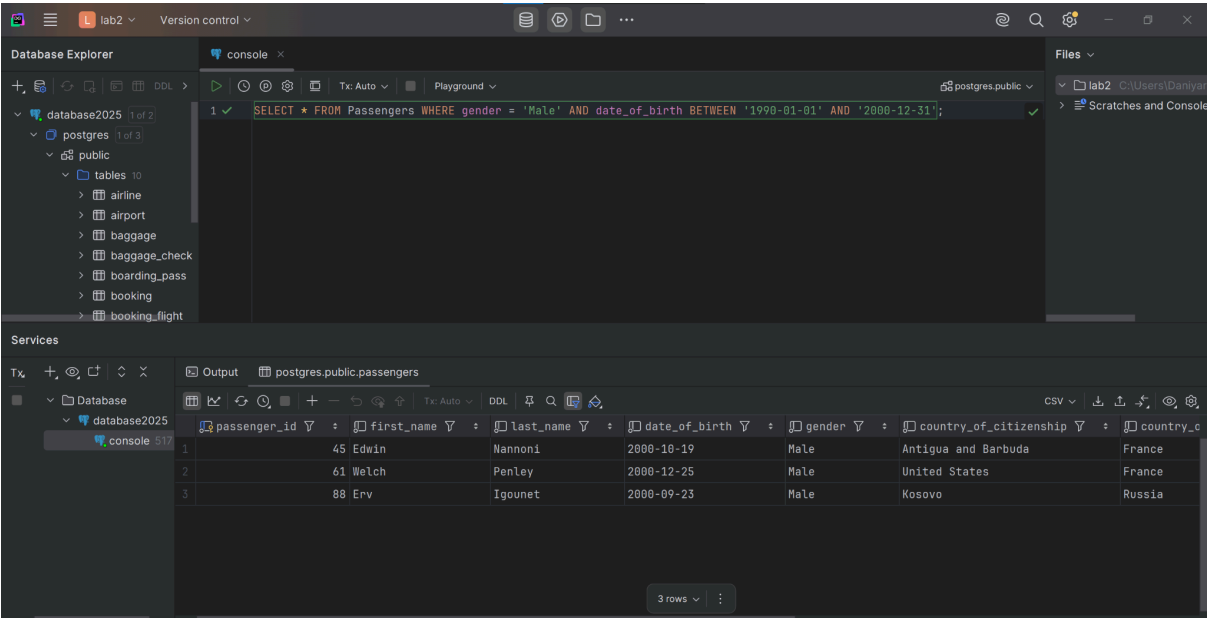
1)



2)



3)



4)

The screenshot shows a database IDE interface. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane displays a tree structure for 'database2025' with tables: airport, baggage, baggage_check, and boarding_pass. The 'console' tab is active, showing a SQL query:

```
1 SELECT
2   EXTRACT(YEAR FROM created_at) AS year,
3   EXTRACT(MONTH FROM created_at) AS month,
4   SUM(ticket_price) AS total_price
5 FROM booking GROUP BY EXTRACT(YEAR FROM created_at), EXTRACT(MONTH FROM created_at) ORDER BY year, month;
```

The 'Output' pane shows the query execution details, including the columns 'year', 'month', and 'total_price'. The 'Result' pane is empty, indicating 0 rows returned. The status bar at the bottom shows '5:90 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces'.

5)

The screenshot shows the same database IDE interface. The 'console' tab now displays a different SQL query:

```
1 SELECT f.* FROM Flights f JOIN Airport a ON f.arriving_airport_id = a.airport_id WHERE a.country = 'China';
```

The 'Output' pane shows the query execution details, including the columns 'flight_id', 'sch_departure_time', 'sch_arrival_time', 'departing_airport_id', 'arriving_airport_id', and 'departing_ga'. The 'Result' pane is empty, indicating 0 rows returned. The status bar at the bottom shows '1:12 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces'.

6)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a SQL query executed in the console. The query is: `SELECT * FROM airline WHERE airline_country IN ('France','Portugal','Poland') AND created_at BETWEEN '2023-11-01' AND '2024-03-31';`. The results are displayed in a table with 7 rows and 6 columns: `airline_id`, `airline_code`, `airline_name`, `airline_country`, `created_at`, and `updated_at`.

airline_id	airline_code	airline_name	airline_country	created_at	updated_at
11	ET	Ethiopian Airlines	France	2023-11-09 08:39:53.000000	2024-12-06 01:56:48.000000
78	CX	Cathay Pacific	France	2024-02-29 22:10:59.000000	2025-04-11 23:39:22.000000
84	QR	Qatar Airways	France	2024-03-04 22:39:02.000000	2025-01-24 14:21:29.000000
118	AZ	Alitalia	France	2024-01-02 05:03:49.000000	2025-06-04 09:55:46.000000
139	AC	Air Canada	Poland	2024-02-14 15:40:52.000000	2025-05-06 01:13:03.000000
142	SA	South African Airways	Poland	2024-03-09 15:36:08.000000	2025-04-04 10:03:49.000000
182	AC	Air Canada	Portugal	2023-11-23 13:40:37.000000	2024-12-02 09:08:00.000000

7)

The screenshot shows a database console interface with a SQL query executed in the console. The query is: `SELECT airline_name FROM airline WHERE airline_country = 'Kazakhstan';`. The results are displayed in a table with 9 rows and 1 column: `airline_name`.

airline_name
1 Air India
2 Korean Air
3 Qantas
4 Air New Zealand
5 Air India
6 Singapore Airlines
7 Southwest Airlines
8 Air India
9 Southwest Airlines

8)

The screenshot shows a database IDE interface. On the left, the 'Database Explorer' pane displays a schema with tables: airline, airport, baggage, baggage_check, and boarding_pass. The main console area shows a series of SQL queries and their execution logs. The queries include an UPDATE statement, a SELECT statement with a JOIN, and another SELECT statement with a WHERE clause. The execution logs provide timestamps, row counts, and execution times for each query.

```
1 UPDATE Booking SET ticket_price = ticket_price * 0.9 WHERE created_at < '2023-11-01';

SUM(ticket_price) AS total_price
FROM Booking
GROUP BY EXTRACT(YEAR FROM created_at), EXTRACT(MONTH FROM created_at)
ORDER BY year, month

[2025-09-29 23:55:46] 0 rows retrieved in 381 ms (execution: 4 ms, fetching: 377 ms)
[2025-09-29 23:58:07] postgres.public> SELECT f.* FROM Flights f JOIN Airport a ON f.arriving_airport_id = a.airport_id WHERE a.country = 'China'
[2025-09-29 23:58:08] 0 rows retrieved in 357 ms (execution: 9 ms, fetching: 348 ms)
[2025-09-29 23:59:10] postgres.public> SELECT * FROM airline WHERE airline_country IN ('France','Portugal','Poland') AND created_at BETWEEN '2023-11-01' AND '2023-11-02'
[2025-09-29 23:59:10] 7 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 445 ms (execution: 8 ms, fetching: 437 ms)
[2025-09-29 23:59:42] postgres.public> SELECT airline_name FROM airline WHERE airline_country = 'Kazakhstan'
[2025-09-29 23:59:42] 9 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 373 ms (execution: 8 ms, fetching: 365 ms)
[2025-09-30 00:00:12] postgres.public> UPDATE Booking SET ticket_price = ticket_price * 0.9 WHERE created_at < '2023-11-01'
[2025-09-30 00:00:12] completed in 2 ms
```

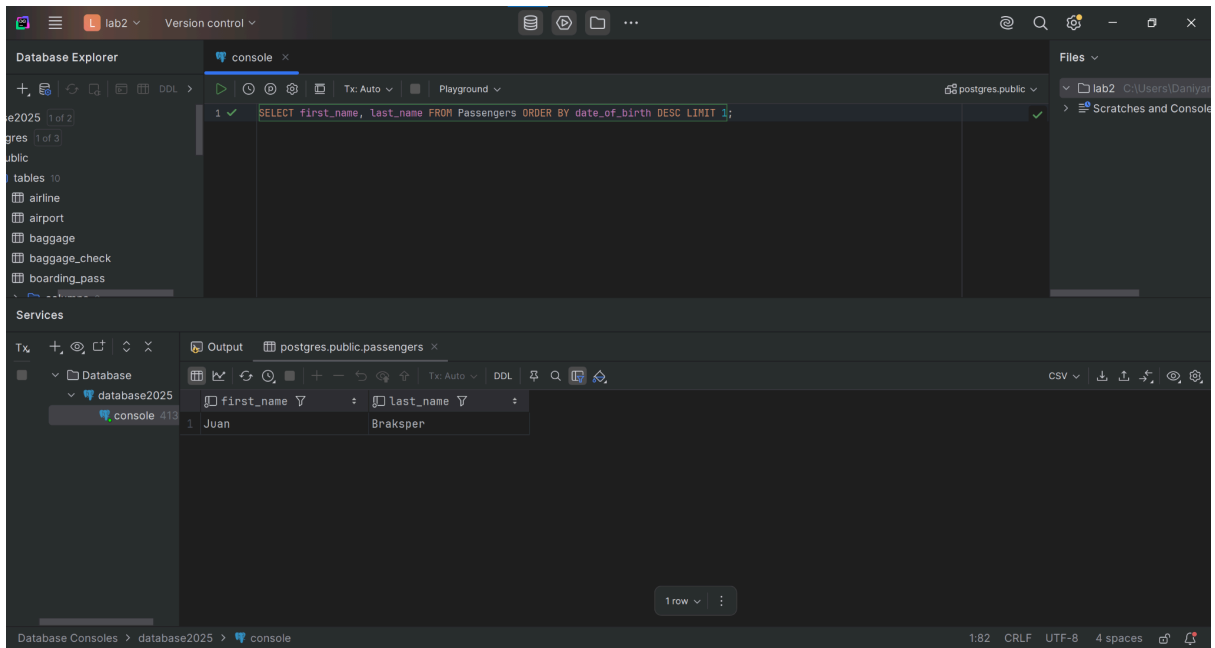
9)

The screenshot shows a database IDE interface. The main console area displays a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM Baggage WHERE weight_in_kg > 25 ORDER BY weight_in_kg DESC LIMIT 3;`. Below the query, the execution results are shown in a table format. The table has columns: baggage_id, weight_in_kg, created_at, updated_at, and booking_id. The results show 3 rows of data.

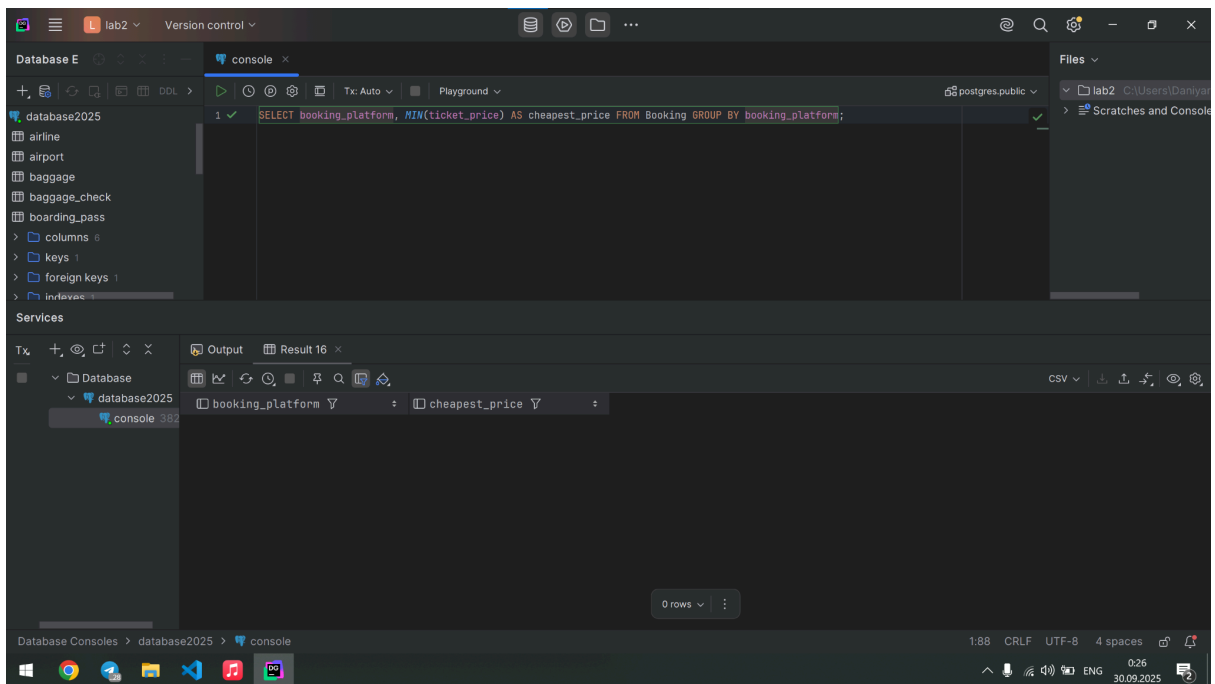
```
1 SELECT * FROM Baggage WHERE weight_in_kg > 25 ORDER BY weight_in_kg DESC LIMIT 3;
```

baggage_id	weight_in_kg	created_at	updated_at	booking_id
1	25.5	2023-11-01 10:00:00	2023-11-01 10:00:00	1
2	25.0	2023-11-01 10:00:00	2023-11-01 10:00:00	1
3	24.5	2023-11-01 10:00:00	2023-11-01 10:00:00	1

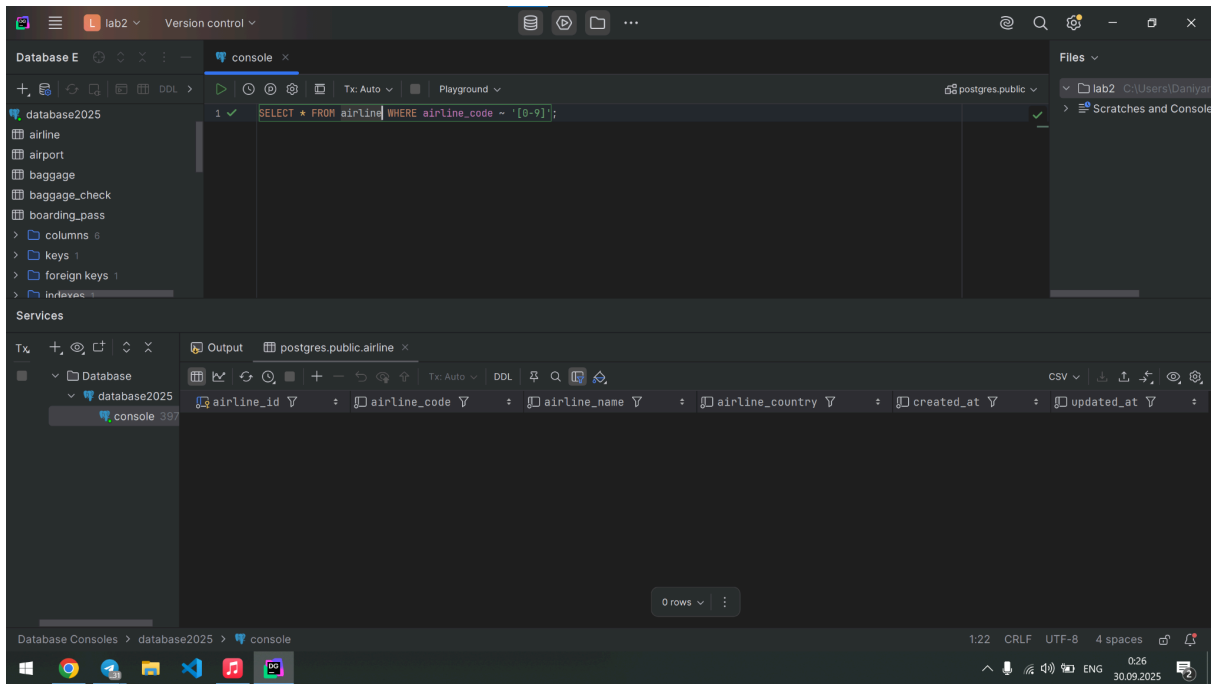
10)



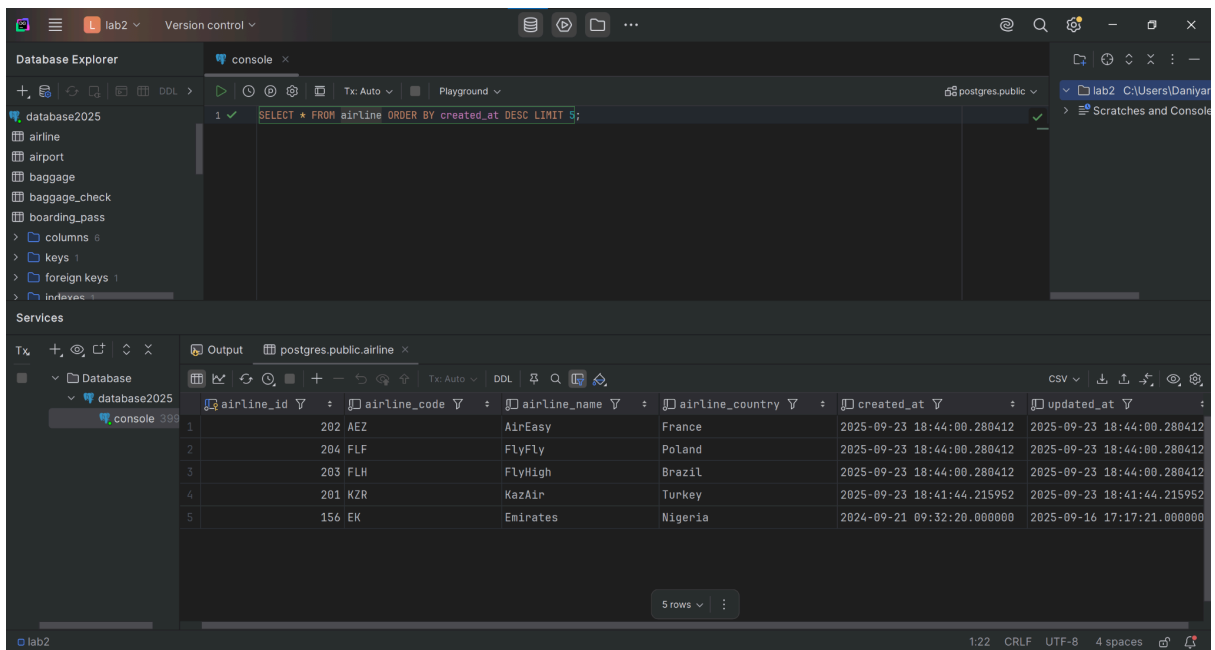
11)



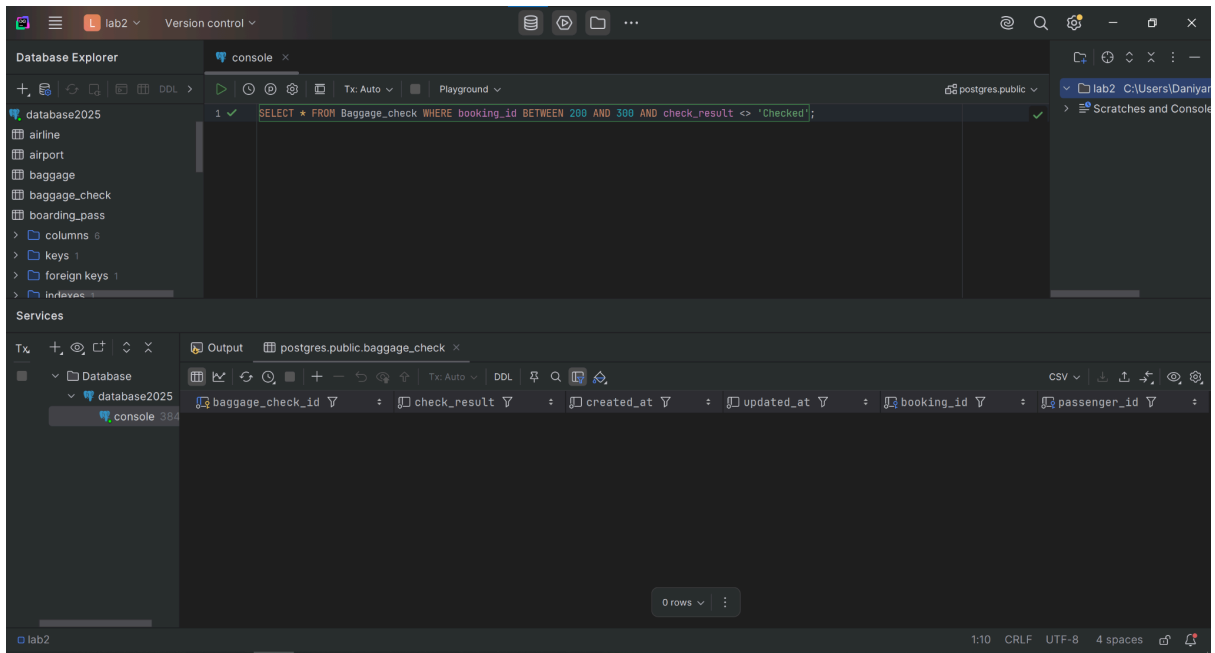
12)



13)



14)



15)

