

```
1. SELECT airport_name
FROM airports_data
EXCEPT
SELECT city
FROM airports_data
ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with the following components:

- Database Explorer:** Shows a tree view of the database schema, including tables like `airports_data`, `bookings`, `flights`, `seats`, `ticket_flights`, `tickets`, `views`, `routes`, and `sequences`.
- SQL Editor:** Contains the SQL query:


```
1 SELECT airport_name
2 FROM airports_data
3 EXCEPT
4 SELECT city
5 FROM airports_data
6 ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
```
- Output:** Displays the results of the query in a table with 16 rows. Each row contains two columns: `airport_name` and `city`. The data is as follows:

airport_name	city
"Abakan Airport", "ru": "Абакан"	
"Anapa Vityazev Airport", "ru": "Бережское"	
"Astrakhan Airport", "ru": "Астрахань"	
"Barnaul Airport", "ru": "Барнаул"	
"Borisovo Airport", "ru": "Боровое"	
"Belgorod International Airport", "ru": "Белгород"	
"Belovskiy Airport", "ru": "Беловский"	
"Berezniki Airport", "ru": "Березники"	
"Bratsk Airport", "ru": "Братск"	
"Bryansk Airport", "ru": "Брянск"	
"Bugulma Airport", "ru": "Бугульма"	
"Cheboksary Airport", "ru": "Чебоксары"	
"Chelyabinsk Balandino Airport", "ru": "Челябинск"	
"Cherepovets Airport", "ru": "Череповец"	

```
2. SELECT airport_name
FROM airports_data
INTERSECT
SELECT city
FROM airports_data
ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
```

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- Database Explorer:** Shows a tree view of the database schema, including tables like `airports_data`, `bookings`, `flights`, `seats`, `ticket_flights`, `tickets`, `views`, `routes`, and `sequences`.
- SQL Editor:** Contains the SQL query:


```
1 -- SELECT airport_name
2 -- FROM airports_data
3 -- EXCEPT
4 -- SELECT city
5 -- FROM airports_data
6 -- ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
7
8 SELECT airport_name
9 FROM airports_data
10 INTERSECT
11 SELECT city
12 FROM airports_data
13 ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
```
- Output:** Displays the results of the query in a table with 16 rows. Each row contains two columns: `airport_name` and `city`. The data is as follows:

airport_name	city
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```
3. SELECT
    aircraft_code,
    COUNT(*) AS flight_count
FROM
    flights
WHERE
    departure_airport = 'KZN'
    AND DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', scheduled_departure) = '2017-08-01'
```

```
GROUP BY
    aircraft_code
HAVING
    COUNT(*) > 50
ORDER BY
    flight_count DESC,
    aircraft_code ASC;
```

The screenshot shows a database IDE with a dark theme. The top panel displays a SQL query in a console window. The query is as follows:

```
-- ORDER BY airport_name ASC;
SELECT
    aircraft_code,
    COUNT(*) AS flight_count
FROM
    flights
WHERE
    departure_airport = 'KZN'
    AND DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', scheduled_departure) = '2017-08-01'
GROUP BY
    aircraft_code
HAVING
    COUNT(*) > 50
ORDER BY
    flight_count DESC,
    aircraft_code ASC;
```

The bottom panel shows the results of the query in a table view. The table has two columns: `aircraft_code` and `flight_count`. The results are as follows:

aircraft_code	flight_count
6N1	62
6N9	62
CR2	54

The left sidebar shows the database explorer with a tree view of the database schema. The right sidebar shows the services panel with a list of database connections and their execution times.