

1

SELECT name FROM Passenger

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar displays `https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/1`. The page header includes the SQL Academy logo and navigation links: [Курс](#), [Тренажёр](#), and [Ещё](#). A search bar is located on the right with the text "Поиск по функциям" and a keyboard shortcut `ctrl K`. A "Премиум" badge and a "Войти" button are also present.

The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Задание 1**: A task description stating "Вывести имена всех людей, которые есть в базе данных авиакомпаний". It specifies the field to be returned: "name". A note indicates that solutions are only available for premium users.
- Решение задания**: A section for the solution, which is currently locked.
- Результат запроса**: A section showing the results of the SQL query. The query is `SELECT name FROM Passenger`. The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

name
1 Bruce Willis
2 George Clooney
3 Kevin Costner
4 Donald Sutherland
5 Jennifer Lopez
6 Ray Liotta

On the right side of the interface, there is a database schema diagram showing four tables: **Trip**, **Pass\_in\_trip**, **Company**, and **Passenger**. The **Trip** table has columns: `id` (INT), `company` (INT), `plane` (VARCHAR), `town_from` (VARCHAR), `town_to` (VARCHAR), `time_out` (DATETIME), and `time_in` (DATETIME). The **Pass\_in\_trip** table has columns: `id` (INT), `trip` (INT), `passenger` (INT), and `place` (VARCHAR). The **Company** table has columns: `id` (INT) and `name` (VARCHAR). The **Passenger** table has columns: `id` (INT) and `name` (VARCHAR). The **Trip** table is connected to the **Pass\_in\_trip** table, which is in turn connected to the **Passenger** table.

2

SELECT name FROM Company

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar displays `https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/2`. The page header includes the SQL Academy logo and navigation links: Курс, Тренажёр, and Ещё. A search bar and a Premium badge are also visible.

The main content area is titled "Задание 2" and contains the following sections:

- Вывести названия всех авиакомпаний**
- Поля в результирующей таблице:** name
- Решение задания**
- Решения заданий доступны только премиум-пользователям.**
- Последние отправки**
- Войдите, чтобы увидеть здесь свои последние отправки**
- Войти или зарегистрироваться**

The SQL query editor shows the query: `1 SELECT name FROM Company`. A green status bar indicates "Решение верно" (Solution is correct). A blue button labeled "Отправить" (Submit) is visible.

The results section, titled "Результат запроса", shows a table with the following data:

name
1 Don_avia
2 Aeroflot
3 Dale_avia
4 air_France
5 British_AW

The database schema on the right shows the following tables and their fields:

- Trip**: id (INT), company (INT), plane (VARCHAR), town\_from (VARCHAR), town\_to (VARCHAR), time\_out (DATETIME), time\_in (DATETIME).
- Pass\_in\_trip**: id (INT), trip (INT), passenger (INT), place (VARCHAR).
- Passenger**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).
- Company**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).

The schema also shows a relationship between the Trip and Pass\_in\_trip tables.

3

SELECT town\_from FROM Trip

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy web application. On the left, the task description for 'Задание 3' is visible. The central SQL editor contains the query `SELECT town_from FROM Trip`. A red error message states 'Слишком много строк в полученном' (Too many rows in the received). The 'Результат запроса' (Query result) section displays a table with 6 rows of town names: Rostov, Paris, Rostov, Vladivostok, Moscow, and Rostov. On the right, a database schema diagram shows tables: Trip, Pass\_in\_trip, Passenger, and Company.

town_from
1 Rostov
2 Paris
3 Rostov
4 Vladivostok
5 Moscow
6 Rostov

SELECT \* FROM Trip

WHERE town\_from = "Moscow"

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy web application. The SQL editor contains the query `SELECT * FROM Trip WHERE town_from = "Moscow"`. A green success message states 'Решение верно' (Solution is correct). The 'Результат запроса' (Query result) section displays a table with 4 rows of flight data from Moscow. On the right, the same database schema diagram is visible.

id	company	plane	town_from	town_to	time_out
1 1145	2	IL-86	Moscow	Rostov	1900-01-01
2 1182	1	TU-134	Moscow	Rostov	1900-01-01
3 1188	1	TU-134	Moscow	Rostov	1900-01-01
4 1196	1	TU-154	Moscow	Rostov	1900-01-01

4

SELECT name FROM passenger

WHERE name LIKE "%man"

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The task is to find names of passengers whose names end with "man". The SQL query is: `SELECT name FROM passenger WHERE name LIKE "%man"`. The result is a table with 3 rows: 

name
Nikole Kidman
Alan Rickman
Gary Oldman

. The interface also shows a database schema with tables: Trip, Pass\_in\_trip, Passenger, and Company. The Trip table has columns: id (INT), company (INT), plane (VARCHAR), town\_from (VARCHAR), town\_to (VARCHAR), time\_out (DATETIME), and time\_in (DATETIME). The Pass\_in\_trip table has columns: id (INT), trip (INT), passenger (INT), and place (VARCHAR). The Passenger table has columns: id (INT) and name (VARCHAR). The Company table has columns: id (INT) and name (VARCHAR). The interface also shows a sidebar with navigation links: Курс, Тренажёр, and Ещё. The top bar includes a search bar and a premium button.

5

SELECT COUNT(\*) as count FROM Trip

WHERE plane = "TU-134"

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar displays `https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/5`. The page title is "Задание 5". The task description is: "Вывести количество рейсов, совершенных на TU-134". The hint section states: "Поля в результирующей таблице: count" and "Используйте конструкцию 'as count' для агрегатной функции подсчета количества рейсов. Это необходимо для корректной проверки." The solution section shows the SQL query: 

```
1 SELECT COUNT(*) as count FROM Trip
2 WHERE plane = "TU-134"
```

 The result of the query is displayed in a table with one row: 

count
4

. The database schema on the right includes tables: Trip (id, company, plane, town\_from, town\_to, time\_out, time\_in), Pass\_in\_trip (id, trip, passenger, place), Passenger (id, name), and Company (id, name). The interface also includes a search bar, a premium button, and a login button.

6

SELECT DISTINCT

c.name

FROM Trip AS t

JOIN Company AS c ON t.company = c.id

WHERE

t.plane = 'Boeing'

The screenshot displays the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/6>. The page header includes the SQL Academy logo, navigation links (Курс, Тренажёр, Ещё), a search bar, and user options (Премиум, Войти).

**Task 6:** Какие компании совершали перелеты на Boeing. Поля в результирующей таблице: name.

**SQL Query:**

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT
2 c.name
3 FROM Trip AS t
4 JOIN Company AS c ON t.company = c.id
5 WHERE
6 t.plane = 'Boeing'
```

**Result:** Решение верно. Отправить.

**Result Table:**

name
air_France
British_AW

**Database Schema:**

- Trip**: id (INT), company (INT), plane (VARCHAR), town\_from (VARCHAR), town\_to (VARCHAR), time\_out (DATETIME), time\_in (DATETIME).
- Company**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).
- Passenger**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).
- Pass\_in\_trip**: id (INT), trip (INT), passenger (INT), place (VARCHAR).

Relationships: Trip is linked to Company (company to id) and Pass\_in\_trip (trip to id). Passenger is linked to Pass\_in\_trip (passenger to passenger).

7

SELECT DISTINCT plane FROM trip

WHERE town\_to = "Moscow"

The screenshot shows the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar displays <https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/7>. The page header includes the SQL Academy logo and navigation links: Курс, Тренажёр, and Ещё. A search bar is located on the right, and there are links for Премиум and Войти.

The main content area is titled "Задание 7" and contains the following text: "Вывести все названия самолётов, на которых можно улететь в Москву (Moscow)". Below this, it states: "Поля в результирующей таблице: plane".

The "Решение задания" section shows the SQL query: 

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT plane FROM trip
2 WHERE town_to = "Moscow"
```

 A green button labeled "Решение верно" indicates the solution is correct. A blue button labeled "Отправить" is also present.

The "Результат запроса" section displays the query results in a table:

plane
1 IL-86
2 TU-134
3 TU-154

The "Последние отправки" section shows a message: "Войдите, чтобы увидеть здесь свои последние отправки" with a button labeled "Войти или зарегистрироваться".

On the right side, there is a database schema diagram showing the following tables and their fields:

- Trip**: id (INT), company (INT), plane (VARCHAR), town\_from (VARCHAR), town\_to (VARCHAR), time\_out (DATETIME), time\_in (DATETIME).
- Pass\_in\_trip**: id (INT), trip (INT), passenger (INT), place (VARCHAR).
- Passenger**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).
- Company**: id (INT), name (VARCHAR).

The diagram shows relationships between the tables: Trip is connected to Pass\_in\_trip, and Pass\_in\_trip is connected to Passenger. Company is also connected to Trip.

9

SELECT DISTINCT

c.name

FROM Trip AS t

JOIN Company AS c ON t.company = c.id

WHERE

t.town\_from = 'Vladivostok'

The screenshot displays the SQL Academy online trainer interface. The browser address bar shows the URL <https://sql-academy.org/ru/trainer/tasks/9>. The page title is "Задание 9" (Task 9). The task description asks: "Какие компании организуют перелеты из Владивостока (Vladivostok)?" (Which companies organize flights from Vladivostok?). The user is instructed to provide the "name" field in the resulting table.

The SQL query entered in the editor is:

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT
2   c.name
3 FROM Trip AS t
4 JOIN Company AS c ON t.company = c.id
5 WHERE
6   t.town_from = 'Vladivostok'
7
```

The query result is displayed in a table with the following data:

name
Dale_avia

The interface also shows a database schema diagram on the right side, including tables: Trip, Company, Pass\_in\_trip, and Passenger. The Trip table has columns: id, company, plane, town\_from, town\_to, time\_out, time\_in. The Company table has columns: id, name. The Pass\_in\_trip table has columns: id, trip, passenger, place. The Passenger table has columns: id, name.



12

SELECT trip, COUNT(passenger) as count

FROM Pass\_in\_trip

GROUP BY trip;

The screenshot displays the SQL Academy online trainer interface. On the left, a sidebar shows the task details for 'Задание 12', which asks to output the trip ID and the number of passengers for all past flights. The solution area shows the SQL query: 

```
1 SELECT trip, COUNT(passenger) as count
2 FROM Pass_in_trip
3 GROUP BY trip;
```

 The query is marked as 'Решение верно' (Solution is correct). Below the query, a table titled 'Результат запроса' (Query result) shows the output: 

trip	count
1100	1
1123	3
1124	1
1145	2
1181	4
1182	2

 On the right, a database schema diagram shows tables: Trip (id, company, plane, town\_from, town\_to, time\_out, time\_in), Pass\_in\_trip (id, trip, passenger, place), Passenger (id, name), and Company (id, name). The Trip table is connected to Pass\_in\_trip, which is connected to Passenger. The Company table is also connected to Trip.