1. **Create a database named company and a table named employees with the following fields:**
    - **id (INT, Primary Key, Auto Increment)**
    - **name (VARCHAR(100))**
    - **position (VARCHAR(100))**
    - **salary (DECIMAL(10,2))**
    - **date_of_joining (DATE)**

```
create database company;

use company;

create table employees(id int not null unique ,name varchar(100), position varchar(100),

salary decimal(10,2), date_of_joining date);
```

2. **Insert the following data into the employees table:**
    - **John Doe, Manager, 55000.00, 2020-01-15**
    - **Jane Smith, Developer, 48000.00, 2019-07-10**
    - **Alice Johnson, Designer, 45000.00, 2021-03-22**
    - **Bob Brown, Developer, 50000.00, 2018-11-01**

```
insert into employees(id,name,position,salary,date_of_joining) values(1,"john doe","mananger",55000.00,"2020-01-15");

insert into employees(id,name,position,salary,date_of_joining) values(2,"jane smith","developer",48000.00,"2019-07-10");

insert into employees(id,name,position,salary,date_of_joining) values(3,"alice johnson","designer",45000.00,"2021-03-22");

insert into employees(id,name,position,salary,date_of_joining) values(4,"bob brown","developer",50000.00,"2018-11-01");
```

id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10
3	alice johnson	designer	45000.00	2021-03-22
4	bob brown	developer	50000.00	2018-11-01
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

3. Write a query to retrieve all employees who are Developers

select * from employees where position ="developer";

select * from employees

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10
	4	bob brown	developer	50000.00	2018-11-01
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

4. Write a query to update the salary of `Alice Johnson` to 46000.00.

update employees

set salary=46000.00 where id =3;

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10
	3	alice johnson	designer	46000.00	2021-03-22
	4	bob brown	developer	50000.00	2018-11-01

5. Write a query to delete the employee record for `Bob Brown`.

delete from employees where id=4;

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10
	3	alice johnson	designer	46000.00	2021-03-22
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

6. Write a query to find the employees who have a salary greater than 48000

select * from employees where salary>48000.00;

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

7. Write a query to add a new column `email` to the `employees` table.

Alter Table employees

add email varchar (20);

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining	email
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15	NULL
	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10	NULL
	3	alice johnson	designer	46000.00	2021-03-22	NULL
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

8. Write a query to update the `email` for `John Doe` to john.doe@company.com.

set sql_safe_updates=0;

update employees

set email="john.doe@company.com" where id=1;

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining	email
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15	john.doe@company.com
	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10	NULL
	3	alice johnson	designer	46000.00	2021-03-22	NULL
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

9. Write a query to retrieve only the `name` and `salary` of all employees.

select name, salary from employees;

	name	salary
▶	john doe	55000.00
	jane smith	48000.00
	alice johnson	46000.00

10. Write a query to count the number of employees who joined after January 1, 2020.

select count(*) number_of_employees from employees where date_of_joining >"2022-01-01";

	number_of_employees
▶	0

11. Write a query to order the employees by `salary` in descending order.

alter table employees drop email;

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
	2	jane smith	developer	48000.00	2019-07-10
	3	alice johnson	designer	46000.00	2021-03-22
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

12. Write a query to drop the `email` column from the `employees` table.

select max(salary) as maximum_salary from employees;

	maximum_salary
▶	55000.00

13. Write a query to find the employee with the highest salary.

SELECT * FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees);

	id	name	position	salary	date_of_joining
▶	1	john doe	mananger	55000.00	2020-01-15
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL