

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure for 'DESKTOP-L5ROKDC\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Server 16.0)', including tables 'EmployeeDemographics' and 'EmployeeSalary'. The central query editor contains the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID,
       EmployeeDemographics.FirstName,
       EmployeeDemographics.LastName,
       EmployeeDemographics.Age,
       EmployeeDemographics.Gender,
       EmployeeSalary.Salary,
       EmployeeSalary.JobTitle
FROM dbo.EmployeeDemographics
INNER JOIN dbo.EmployeeSalary
ON dbo.EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID = dbo.EmployeeSalary.EmployeeID;
```

The Results pane at the bottom displays the output of the query as a table with 9 rows and 7 columns: EmployeeID, FirstName, LastName, Age, Gender, Salary, and JobTitle.

EmployeeID	FirstName	LastName	Age	Gender	Salary	JobTitle
1001	Jim	Halpert	30	Male	45000	Salesman
1002	Pam	Besley	30	Female	36000	Receptionist
1003	Dwight	Schude	29	Male	63000	Salesman
1004	Angela	Marlin	31	Female	47000	Accountant
1005	Toby	Flandersen	32	Male	50000	HR
1006	Michael	Scott	35	Male	65000	Regional Manager
1007	Meredith	Palmer	32	Female	41000	Supplier Relations
1008	Stanley	Hudson	38	Male	48000	Salesman
1009	Kevin	Malone	31	Male	42000	Accountant

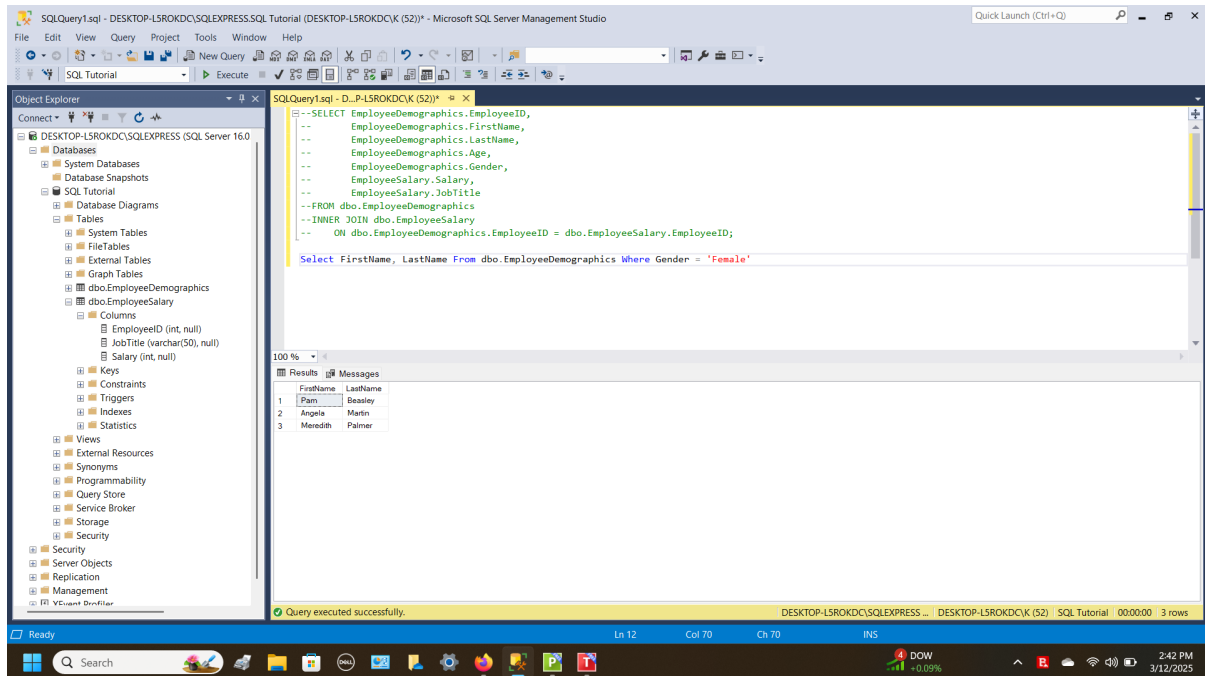
The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and 'DESKTOP-L5ROKDC\SQLEXPRESS ... DESKTOP-L5ROKDC\SQLEXPRESS (SQL Tutorial) 00:00:00 9 rows'.

Sample Data

SQL select statement pulling Employee ID, First Name, Last Name, Age, Gender from the Employee Demographics table and Salary, and Job Title from the Employee Salary table and joined on Employee ID column, which is my primary key for both tables.

SQL Statement:

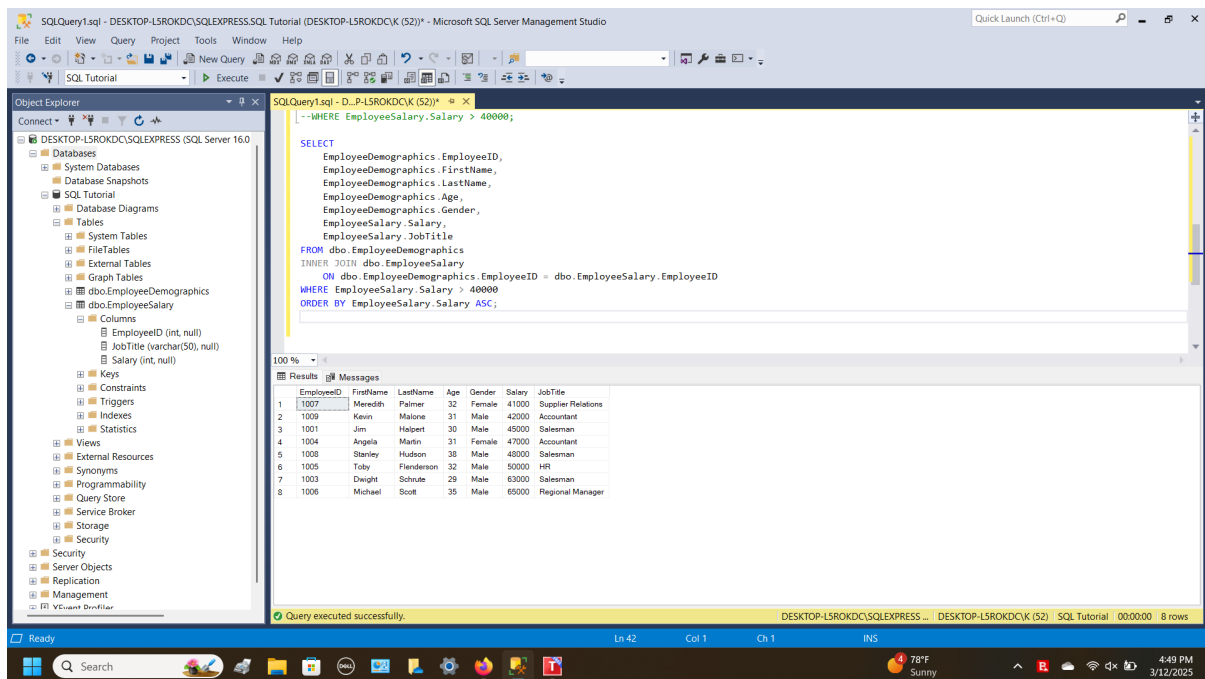
```
--SELECT EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID,
--       EmployeeDemographics.FirstName,
--       EmployeeDemographics.LastName,
--       EmployeeDemographics.Age,
--       EmployeeDemographics.Gender,
--       EmployeeSalary.Salary,
--       EmployeeSalary.JobTitle
--FROM dbo.EmployeeDemographics
--INNER JOIN dbo.EmployeeSalary
--    ON dbo.EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID = dbo.EmployeeSalary.EmployeeID;
```



Select First Name and Last Name from Employee Demographics table where Gender is equal to Female.

SQL Statement:

Select FirstName, LastName From dbo.EmployeeDemographics Where Gender = 'Female'



Same SQL as above but showing only employees with Salary greater than \$40,000

SQL statement

SELECT

```
EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID,
EmployeeDemographics.FirstName,
EmployeeDemographics.LastName,
EmployeeDemographics.Age,
```

```
    EmployeeDemographics.Gender,  
    EmployeeSalary.Salary,  
    EmployeeSalary.JobTitle  
FROM dbo.EmployeeDemographics  
INNER JOIN dbo.EmployeeSalary  
    ON dbo.EmployeeDemographics.EmployeeID = dbo.EmployeeSalary.EmployeeID  
WHERE EmployeeSalary.Salary > 40000  
ORDER BY EmployeeSalary.Salary ASC;
```