

MySQL

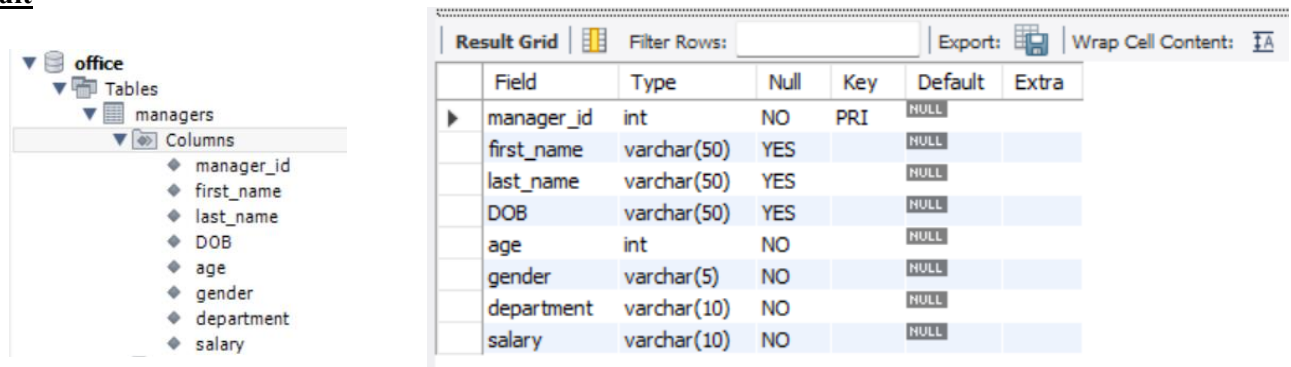
Assignment-3: DML Commands

Create a table named Managers with fields : Manager_Id, First_name, Last_Name, DOB, Age -> Use check constraint, Gender, Department, Salary -> NOT NULL.

Query

```
1 • create database office;
2 • use office;
3 • create table managers (manager_id int primary key,
4   first_name varchar(50),
5   last_name varchar(50),
6   DOB varchar(50),
7   age int not null check (age>=18 and age<=65),
8   gender varchar(5) not null,
9   department varchar(10) not null,
10  salary varchar(10) not null);
11 • desc managers;
```

Result



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the 'office' database is selected, showing a tree view with 'Tables' and 'managers'. The 'managers' table is expanded, showing its columns: manager_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, age, gender, department, and salary. On the right, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the table's structure in a grid format.

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
manager_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
first_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
last_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
DOB	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
age	int	NO		NULL	
gender	varchar(5)	NO		NULL	
department	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	
salary	varchar(10)	NO		NULL	

1. Insert 10 rows.

Query

```
13 • insert into managers(manager_id, first_name, last_name, DOB,
14   age, gender, department, salary)
15   values(1, 'John', 'David', '14-05-1990', 34, 'M', 'Forensic', '12000'),
16   (2, 'Sree', 'Harshan', '21-05-1992', 32, 'M', 'Forensic', '11000'),
17   (3, 'Darshan', 'Govind', '4-07-1990', 34, 'M', 'Vigilence', '15000'),
18   (4, 'Maria', 'Mani', '05-06-1994', 30, 'F', 'Forensic', '11000'),
19   (5, 'Aaliya', 'Joshi', '30-09-1990', 34, 'F', 'Forensic', '14000'),
20   (6, 'Sandra', 'Thomas', '11-06-1989', 35, 'F', 'IT', '36000'),
21   (7, 'Hari', 'Naidu', '18-10-1995', 29, 'M', 'Forensic', '12000'),
22   (8, 'Leela', 'Suresh', '19-02-1990', 34, 'F', 'IT', '30000'),
23   (9, 'Anish', 'Mathew', '12-08-1990', 34, 'M', 'Forensic', '18000'),
24   (10, 'Neel', 'Giri', '09-01-1991', 33, 'M', 'IT', '32000');
25 • select*from managers;
```

Result

Result Grid								
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>								
Edit: Export/Import: Wrap Cell Content:								
	manager_id	first_name	last_name	DOB	age	gender	department	salary
▶	1	John	David	14-05-1990	34	M	Forensic	12000
	2	Sree	Harshan	21-05-1992	32	M	Forensic	11000
	3	Darshan	Govind	4-07-1990	34	M	Vigilence	15000
	4	Maria	Mani	05-06-1994	30	F	Forensic	11000
	5	Aaliya	Joshi	30-09-1990	34	F	Forensic	14000
	6	Sandra	Thomas	11-06-1989	35	F	IT	36000
	7	Hari	Naidu	18-10-1995	29	M	Forensic	12000
	8	Leela	Suresh	19-02-1990	34	F	IT	30000
	9	Anish	Mathew	12-08-1990	34	M	Forensic	18000
	10	Neel	Giri	09-01-1991	33	M	IT	32000
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2. Write a query that retrieves the name and date of birth of the manager with Manager_Id 1.

Query and Result

```
27 • select first_name, last_name, DOB from managers where manager_id=1;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Export: Wrap Cell Content:			
	first_name	last_name	DOB
▶	John	David	14-05-1990

3. Write a query to display the annual income of all managers.

Query and Result

```
29 • select first_name, last_name, salary from managers;
```

Result Grid			
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>			
Export: Wrap Cell Content:			
	first_name	last_name	salary
▶	John	David	12000
	Sree	Harshan	11000
	Darshan	Govind	15000
	Maria	Mani	11000
	Aaliya	Joshi	14000
	Sandra	Thomas	36000
	Hari	Naidu	12000
	Leela	Suresh	30000
	Anish	Mathew	18000
	Neel	Giri	32000

4. Write a query to display records of all managers except 'Aaliya'.

Query and Result

```
35 • select*from managers where first_name!='Aaliya';
```

[illegible]

5. Write a query to display details of managers whose department is IT and earns more than 25000 per month.

Query and Result

```
31 • select*from managers where department='IT' and salary>25000;
```

[illegible]

6. Write a query to display details of managers whose salary is between 10000 and 35000.

Query and Result

[illegible]