

## CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS escola;

The screenshot shows a MySQL command-line interface with the following components:

- Left Panel (Database List):** A tree view showing the 'Senai' database selected. Below it, a list of databases: escola, information\_schema, livraria, mysql, performance\_schema, phpmyadmin, senai, and test.
- Top Panel (Query Editor):** A text area containing the SQL command: `1 CREATE DATABASE if NOT EXISTS escola;`
- Right Panel (Filter):** A search bar labeled 'Filter ...' with a dropdown menu showing options: Colunas, Funções SQL, Palavras-chaves SQL, and Recortes.
- Bottom Panel (Output):** A text area showing the execution results:

```
70 CREATE DATABASE if NOT EXISTS escola;  
71 /* */  
72 /* Registros afetados: 1 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */  
73 SHOW DATABASES;  
74 /* Entrando na sessão "Senai" */
```

## USE escola;

The screenshot shows a MySQL command-line interface with the following components:

- Left Panel (Database List):** A tree view showing the 'Senai' database selected. Below it, a list of databases: escola, information\_schema, livraria, mysql, performance\_schema, phpmyadmin, senai, and test.
- Top Panel (Query Editor):** A text area containing the SQL command: `1 USE escola;`
- Right Panel (Filter):** A search bar labeled 'Filter ...' with a dropdown menu showing options: Colunas, Funções SQL, Palavras-chaves SQL, and Recortes.
- Bottom Panel (Output):** A text area showing the execution results:

```
73 SHOW DATABASES;  
74 /* Entrando na sessão "Senai" */  
75 USE escola;  
76 /* */  
77 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */
```

```
CREATE TABLE if NOT EXISTS alunos(  
id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
nome VARCHAR(100),  
idade INT,  
email VARCHAR (100));  
  
SELECT * FROM alunos;
```

The screenshot shows a MySQL database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure, including a database named 'Senai' and a table named 'alunos'. The 'alunos' table is selected, and its structure is shown in the center pane. The structure includes columns: 'id' (INT, AUTO\_INCREMENT, PRIMARY KEY), 'nome' (VARCHAR(100)), 'idade' (INT), and 'email' (VARCHAR(100)). The bottom pane shows the SQL query used to create the table and select all records. The query is:   
1 CREATE TABLE if NOT EXISTS alunos(  
2 id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,  
3 nome VARCHAR(100),  
4 idade INT,  
5 email VARCHAR (100));  
6 SELECT \* FROM alunos;  
The bottom status bar indicates that 0 records were affected, 0 records were found, and the query took 0.016 seconds to execute.

```
89 SHOW TRIGGERS FROM `escola`;  
90 SELECT *, EVENT_SCHEMA AS `Db`, EVENT_NAME AS `Name` FROM information_schema.`EVENTS` WHERE `EVENT_SCHEMA`='escola';  
91 SELECT * FROM alunos;  
92 /* */  
93 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,016 seg. */
```

## INSERT INTO alunos (nome, idade, email) VALUES

('João', 25, 'joao@example.com'),

('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com'),

('Pedro', 22, 'pedro@example.com'),

('Ana', 19, 'ana@example.com'),

('Luiz', 23, 'luiz@example.com');

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure, including a schema named 'escola' with a table 'alunos'. The main window shows the SQL editor with the following query:

```
1 INSERT INTO alunos (nome, idade, email) VALUES
2 ('João', 25, 'joao@example.com'),
3 ('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com'),
4 ('Pedro', 22, 'pedro@example.com'),
5 ('Ana', 19, 'ana@example.com'),
6 ('Luiz', 23, 'luiz@example.com');
7
8
9
```

Below the editor, the execution results are displayed:

```
221 SELECT *, EVENT_SCHEMA AS `Db`, EVENT_NAME AS `Name` FROM information_schema.`EVENTS` WHERE `EVENT_SCHEMA`='escola';
222 INSERT INTO alunos (nome, idade, email) VALUES ('João', 25, 'joao@example.com'), ('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com'), ('Pedro
223 /* */
224 /* Informação: Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0 */
225 /* Registros afetados: 5 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */
```

## SELECT \* FROM alunos;

The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface. The SQL editor now contains the query:

```
1 SELECT * FROM alunos;
2
3
4
```

Below the editor, the execution results are displayed as a table with 5 rows and 4 columns (id, nome, idade, email):

#	id	nome	idade	email
1	1	João	25	joao@example.com
2	2	Maria	20	maria@example.com
3	3	Pedro	22	pedro@example.com
4	4	Ana	19	ana@example.com
5	5	Luiz	23	luiz@example.com

Below the table, the execution results are displayed:

```
224 /* Informação: Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0 */
225 /* Registros afetados: 5 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */
226 SELECT * FROM alunos;
227 /* */
228 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */
```

**SELECT** nome, email **FROM** alunos **WHERE** idade > 18;

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure under 'Senai', including 'escola' (16,0 KiB) and 'alunos' (16,0 KiB). The main window displays a SQL query: `SELECT nome, email FROM alunos WHERE idade > 18;`. Below the query, a table titled 'alunos (5r x 2c)' shows the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'nome' and 'email'. The results are as follows:

#	nome	email
1	João	joao@example.com
2	Maria	maria@example.com
3	Pedro	pedro@example.com
4	Ana	ana@example.com
5	Luiz	luiz@example.com

At the bottom, a status bar shows the execution details: `/* */`, `/* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `SELECT nome, email FROM alunos WHERE idade > 18;`, `/* */`, and `/* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

**INSERT INTO** alunos (

nome, idade, email)**VALUES** ('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com')

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure under 'Senai', including 'escola' (16,0 KiB) and 'alunos' (16,0 KiB). The main window displays a SQL query: `INSERT INTO alunos (nome, idade, email) VALUES ('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com');`. Below the query, a table titled 'alunos (5r x 2c)' shows the results of the query. The table has two columns: 'nome' and 'email'. The results are as follows:

#	nome	email
1	João	joao@example.com
2	Maria	maria@example.com
3	Pedro	pedro@example.com
4	Ana	ana@example.com
5	Luiz	luiz@example.com

At the bottom, a status bar shows the execution details: `/* */`, `/* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `INSERT INTO alunos (nome, idade, email) VALUES ('Maria', 20, 'maria@example.com');`, `/* */`, and `/* Registros afetados: 1 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

**SELECT \* FROM alunos;**

The screenshot shows a database management interface with a tree view on the left containing 'Senai', 'escola', 'alunos', 'information\_schema', 'livraria', 'mysql', 'performance\_schema', 'phpmyadmin', 'senai', and 'test'. The 'alunos' table is selected. The SQL editor shows the query: `1 SELECT * FROM alunos;`. The results pane displays a table with 6 rows and 5 columns: #, id, nome, idade, and email. The data is as follows:

#	id	nome	idade	email
1	1	João	25	joao@example.com
2	2	Maria	20	maria@example.com
3	3	Pedro	22	pedro@example.com
4	4	Ana	19	ana@example.com
5	5	Luiz	23	luiz@example.com
6	6	Maria	20	maria@example.com

The status bar at the bottom shows: `237 /* */`, `238 /* Registros afetados: 1 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `239 SELECT * FROM alunos;`, `240 /* */`, and `241 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 6 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

**UPDATE alunos SET idade = 25 WHERE nome = 'João';**

**SELECT \* FROM alunos;**

The screenshot shows the same database management interface. The SQL editor shows two queries: `1 UPDATE alunos SET idade = 25 WHERE nome = 'João';` and `2 SELECT * FROM alunos;`. The results pane displays the same table as before, but with João's age updated to 25. The status bar at the bottom shows: `244 /* Informação: Rows matched: 1 Changed: 0 Warnings: 0 */`, `245 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `246 SELECT * FROM alunos;`, `247 /* */`, and `248 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 6 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

DELETE FROM alunos WHERE email = 'pedro@example.com';

The screenshot shows the Senai database management interface. On the left, a tree view shows the database structure with 'escola' selected. The main panel displays a SQL query: `DELETE FROM alunos WHERE email = 'pedro@example.com';` followed by `SELECT * FROM alunos;`. Below the query, a table titled 'alunos (5r x 4q)' shows the results of the SELECT statement. The table has columns: #, id, nome, idade, and email. The data is as follows:

#	id	nome	idade	email
1	1	João	25	joao@example.com
2	2	Maria	20	maria@example.com
3	4	Ana	19	ana@example.com
4	5	Luiz	23	luiz@example.com
5	6	Maria	20	maria@example.com

At the bottom, a status bar shows: `/* Registros afetados: 1 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 2 consultas: 0,015 seg. */`

SELECT \* FROM alunos ORDER BY idade DESC;

The screenshot shows the Senai database management interface. On the left, the same tree view is shown. The main panel displays a SQL query: `SELECT * FROM alunos ORDER BY idade desc;`. Below the query, a table titled 'alunos (5r x 4q)' shows the results of the SELECT statement, ordered by age in descending order. The table has columns: #, id, nome, idade, and email. The data is as follows:

#	id	nome	idade	email
1	1	João	25	joao@example.com
2	5	Luiz	23	luiz@example.com
3	2	Maria	20	maria@example.com
4	6	Maria	20	maria@example.com
5	4	Ana	19	ana@example.com

At the bottom, a status bar shows: `/* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`

SELECT nome, idade FROM alunos WHERE idade BETWEEN 20 AND 30;

The screenshot shows the Senai database management system interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure under 'Senai', including 'escola' (16,0 KiB) and 'alunos' (16,0 KiB). The main window displays the SQL query: `1 SELECT nome, idade from alunos where idade BETWEEN 20 AND 30;`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table titled 'alunos (4r x 2c)'. The table has two columns: 'nome' and 'idade'. The results are as follows:

#	nome	idade
1	João	25
2	Maria	20
3	Luiz	23
4	Maria	20

At the bottom, a status bar shows the execution details: `259 /* */`, `260 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `261 SELECT nome, idade from alunos where idade BETWEEN 20 AND 30;`, `262 /* */`, and `263 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 4 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

SELECT COUNT(\*) AS total\_alunos FROM alunos;

The screenshot shows the Senai database management system interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure under 'Senai', including 'escola' (16,0 KiB) and 'alunos' (16,0 KiB). The main window displays the SQL query: `1 SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_alunos FROM alunos;`. Below the query, the results are shown in a table titled 'alunos (1r x 1c)'. The table has one column: 'total\_alunos'. The results are as follows:

#	total_alunos
1	5

At the bottom, a status bar shows the execution details: `270 /* */`, `271 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 0 Avisos: 0 Duração de 0 de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `272 SELECT COUNT(*) AS total_alunos FROM alunos;`, `273 /* */`, and `274 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 1 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

SELECT \* FROM alunos ORDER BY idade DESC LIMIT 1;

The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. On the left, a tree view displays the database structure under 'Senai', including 'escola' (16,0 KiB) and 'alunos' (16,0 KiB). The main query editor contains the SQL statement: `SELECT * FROM alunos ORDER BY idade DESC LIMIT 1;`. The results pane shows a single record from the 'alunos' table with the following data:

#	id	nome	idade	email
1	1	João	25	joao@example.com

At the bottom, a status bar indicates: `/* */`, `/* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 1 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `275 SELECT * FROM alunos ORDER BY idade DESC LIMIT 1;`, `/* */`, and `277 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 1 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.

SELECT nome, idade FROM alunos WHERE email LIKE '%@example.com';

The screenshot shows the same database management tool interface. The query editor now contains the SQL statement: `SELECT nome, idade FROM alunos WHERE email LIKE '%@example.com';`. The results pane shows five records from the 'alunos' table, filtered by the email domain:

#	nome	idade
1	João	25
2	Maria	20
3	Ana	19
4	Luiz	23
5	Maria	20

At the bottom, a status bar indicates: `276 /* */`, `277 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 1 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`, `278 SELECT nome, idade FROM alunos WHERE email LIKE '%@example.com';`, `279 /* */`, and `280 /* Registros afetados: 0 Registros encontrados: 5 Avisos: 0 Duração de 1 consulta: 0,000 seg. */`.