Follow-Up on Interview & Next Steps

Part 1: SQL - Creating a Table

Task:

Write an SQL script to create a table named employees with the following columns:

- 1. id (INTEGER, Primary Key, Auto Increment)
- 2. first_name (VARCHAR, 50)
- 3. last_name (VARCHAR, 50)
- 4. email (VARCHAR, 100, Unique)
- 5. phone_number (VARCHAR, 20, Nullable)
- 6. hire_date (DATE, Not Null)
- 7. job_title (VARCHAR, 50)
- 8. salary (DECIMAL(10,2))
- 9. department (VARCHAR, 50)
- 10. manager_id (INTEGER, Nullable, Foreign Key referencing id in the same table)

Requirements:

- Ensure that id is the primary key and auto-increments.
- The email field should be unique.
- The hire_date field cannot be null.
- manager_id should reference another id in the same table.

Part 2: Python - Loading Data into the Table

Task:

Write a Python program that performs the following:

- Connects to a Microsoft SQL Server database (company_db), creating it if it doesn't exist.
- Creates the employees table (if it does not already exist).
- 3. Inserts the following sample employee data into the table:

| first_na me | last_na me | email | phone_num ber | hire_dat e | job_tit le | salary | departme nt | manager_ id |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alice | Smith | alice.smith@email.co m | 0987654321 | 2023-06- 22 | Manag er | 90000. 00 | HR | NULL |
| Bob | Johnson | bob.johnson@email.co m | 1231231234 | 2022-09- 14 | Analys t | 65000. 00 | Finance | 2 |

Requirements:

- Use pyodbc for database operations.
- Ensure the script checks if the table already exists before creating it.
- Use parameterized queries to prevent SQL injection.
- Print confirmation messages after inserting the data.

Bonus:

 Write a function to fetch and display all records from the employees table after insertion.