CIS430– Lab Assignment 1

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Object: Creating a Relational Database Schema Using SQL and SQL Server

This is the 1st SQL project which is extremely basic. Here, I must create a database, **COMPANY\_Radhe** with tables for **TWO Entities** in the database schema using SQL (Data Definition Language) statements in a MS SQL Server.

Initially, I used the **master** to create the database.

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Description automatically generated

After the creation of the database, I had to create the 1st table, **EMPLOYEE** with the following record values namely;

* **FNAME**
* **MINIT**
* **LNAME**
* **SSN**
* **BDATE**
* **ADDRESS**
* **SEX**
* **SALARY**
* **SUPERSSN**
* **DNO**

All the above record values have a datatype to be assigned to them in accordance to the kind of values that shall be inserted in that particular column. The datatypes assigned are:

* **FNAME- VARCHAR(25)**
* **MINIT- CHAR**
* **LNAME- VARCHAR(25)**
* **SSN- CHAR(9)**
* **BDATE- DATE**
* **ADDRESS- VARCHAR(50)**
* **SEX- CHAR**
* **SALARY- DECIMAL(18,2)**
* **SUPERSSN- CHAR(9)**
* **DNO- INT**

The values assigned to some of the datatypes are the capacity of the memory that they can hold.

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I made use of the Database that I created to create the table.

The next step is to view the creation of this table. In order to do so, I made use of the **SELECT \* FROM** command.

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Once the table has been created, I inserted the values into the table. To do so, I used the **INSERT INTO** command.

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Description automatically generated

On the completion of the insertion, if I must view the records in the form of a table, then I need to make use of the **SELECT \* FROM** command.

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Description automatically generated

In the similar way, I also created the 2nd table, **DEPARTMENT** with the following record values namely;

* **DNAME**
* **DNUMBER**
* **MGRSSN**
* **MGRSTARTDATE**

All the above record values have a datatype to be assigned to them in accordance to the kind of values that shall be inserted in that particular column. The datatypes assigned are:

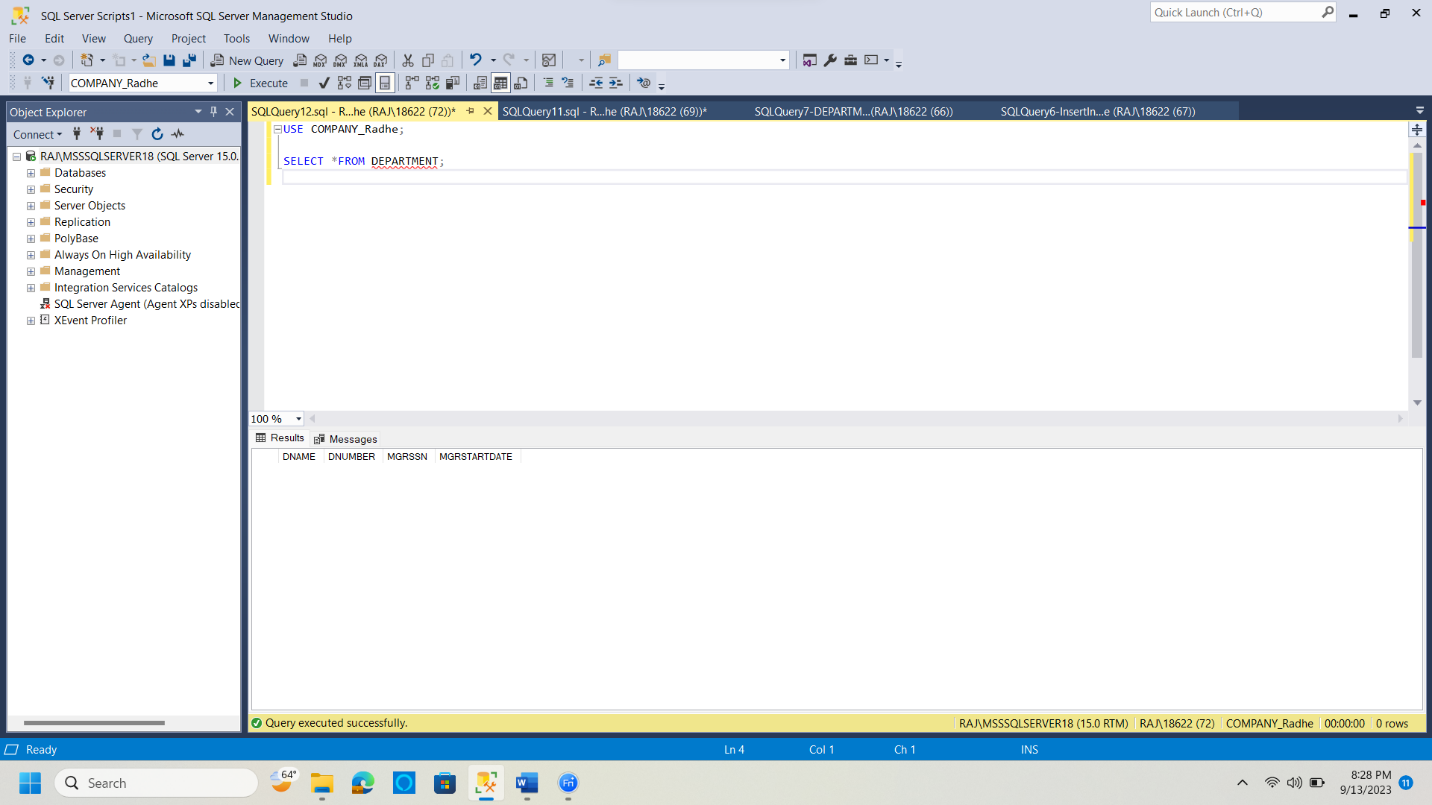
* **DNAME- VARCHAR(25)**
* **DNUMBER- INT**
* **MGRSSN- CHAR(9)**
* **MGRSTARTDATE- DATE**

The values assigned to some of the datatypes are the capacity of the memory that they can hold.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The next step is to view the creation of this table. In order to do so, I made use of the **SELECT \* FROM** command.



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