

```
CREATE DATABASE Player;
```

```
USE Player;
```

```
CREATE TABLE Cricketer(  
ID int PRIMARY KEY,  
Batsman_Name VARCHAR(30),  
Batsman_Order int,  
Runs_Scored int,  
City VARCHAR(30)  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO Cricketer VALUES  
(1,'M S Dhoni',1,10,'Ranchi'),  
(2,'Virat Kohli',2,11,'Delhi'),  
(3,'Rohit Sharma',3,12,'Mumbai'),  
(4,'K L Rahul',4,13,'Nagpur'),  
(5,'Rishabh Pant',5,7,'');
```

```
SELECT * FROM Cricketer;
```

The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) interface. The main window shows a SQL query script with the following commands:

```
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USE Player;  
  
CREATE TABLE Cricketer(  
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Batsman_Order int,  
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INSERT INTO Cricketer VALUES  
(1,'M S Dhoni',1,10,'Ranchi'),  
(2,'Virat Kohli',2,11,'Delhi'),  
(3,'Rohit Sharma',3,12,'Mumbai'),  
(4,'K L Rahul',4,13,'Nagpur'),  
(5,'Rishabh Pant',5,7,'');
```

The 'Results' pane at the bottom shows the output of the final SELECT query, displaying a table with 5 rows and 5 columns:

ID	Batsman_Name	Batsman_Order	Runs_Scored	City
1	M S Dhoni	1	10	Ranchi
2	Virat Kohli	2	11	Delhi
3	Rohit Sharma	3	12	Mumbai
4	K L Rahul	4	13	Nagpur
5	Rishabh Pant	5	7	

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and '5 rows'.