

1) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • CREATE TABLE person (
3   person_id SMALLINT UNSIGNED,
4   fname VARCHAR(20), lname VARCHAR(20),
5   gender ENUM('M', 'F'),
6   birth_date DATE,
7   street VARCHAR(30), city VARCHAR(20),
8   country VARCHAR(20), postal_code VARCHAR(20),
9   CONSTRAINT pk_person PRIMARY KEY (person_id));
```

1) Output:

person_id	fname	lname	gender	birth_date	street	city	country	postal_code
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

2) Input:

Query 1 LearningSQLExample\* x bank person

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • use bank;
2 • DESC person;
```

2) Output:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
person_id	smallint(5) unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	
fname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
lname	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
gender	enum('M','F')	YES		NULL	
birth_date	date	YES		NULL	
street	varchar(30)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
country	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
postal_code	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	

3) Input:

Limit to 1000 rows

```
1 • use bank;
2 • CREATE TABLE favorite_food
3   (person_id SMALLINT UNSIGNED, food VARCHAR(20),
4   CONSTRAINT pk_favorite_food PRIMARY KEY (person_id, food),
5   CONSTRAINT fk_fav_food_person_id FOREIGN KEY (person_id)
6   REFERENCES person (person_id));
```

3) Output:

person_id	food
NULL	NULL

4) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • ALTER TABLE person
3   ADD eye_color VARCHAR(2);
4 • INSERT INTO person(person_id, fname, lname, eye_color, birth_date)
5   VALUES (1, 'William', 'Turner', 'BR', '1972-05-27');
```

4) Output:

Result Grid										
Filter Rows:										
	person_id	fname	lname	gender	birth_date	street	city	country	postal_code	eye_color
▶	1	William	Turner	NULL	1972-05-27	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	BR
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

5) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • SELECT person_id, fname, lname, birth_date FROM person WHERE person_id = 1;
```

5) Output:

Result Grid				
Filter Rows:				
	person_id	fname	lname	birth_date
▶	1	William	Turner	1972-05-27
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

6) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • INSERT INTO favorite_food (person_id, food) VALUES (1, 'pizza');
3 • INSERT INTO favorite_food (person_id, food) VALUES (1, 'cookies');
4 • INSERT INTO favorite_food (person_id, food) VALUES (1, 'nachos');
```

6) Output:

Result Grid		
Filter Rows:		
	person_id	food
▶	1	cookies
	1	nachos
	1	pizza
*	NULL	NULL


7) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • ALTER TABLE person
3   ADD state VARCHAR(2);
4 • INSERT INTO person(person_id, fname, lname, eye_color, birth_date, street, city, state, country, postal_code)
5   VALUES (2, 'Susan', 'Smith', 'BL', '1975-11-02', '23 Maple St.', 'Arlington', 'VA', 'USA', '20220');
```

7) Output:

[illegible]

8) Input:



```

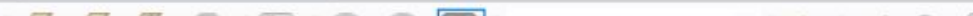
1 use bank;
2 UPDATE person
3 SET street = '1225 Tremont St.', city = 'Boston', state = 'MA', country = 'USA', postal_code = '02138'
4 WHERE person_id = 1;

```

8) Output:

[illegible]

9) Input:



The screenshot shows a toolbar with various icons for file operations, editing, and execution. The 'Execute' icon (a blue square with a white play button) is highlighted with a red box. To its right is a dropdown menu showing 'Limit to 1000 rows'. Below the toolbar, the SQL query is displayed in a monospaced font:

```
1 • use bank;  
2 • SELECT emp_id, fname, lname FROM employee WHERE lname = 'Smith';
```

9) Output:

	person_id	fname	lname	birth_date
▶	1	William	Turner	1972-05-27
	2	Susan	Smith	1975-11-02
•	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

10) Input:

```
1 • use bank;
2 • UPDATE person
3 SET street = '1225 Tremont St.', city = 'Boston', state = 'MA', country = 'USA', postal_code = '02138'
4 WHERE person_id = 1;
```

10) Output:

[illegible]