✅ Step 1: Create Tables

```
-- Create Employee table
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    employee_name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
    street VARCHAR(100),
    city VARCHAR(50)
);

-- Create Company table
CREATE TABLE Company (
    company_name VARCHAR(50) PRIMARY KEY,
    city VARCHAR(50)
);

-- Create Works table
CREATE TABLE Works (
    employee_name VARCHAR(50),
    company_name VARCHAR(50),
    salary INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (employee_name) REFERENCES Employee(employee_name),
    FOREIGN KEY (company_name) REFERENCES Company(company_name)
);

-- Create Manages table
CREATE TABLE Manages (
    employee_name VARCHAR(50),
    manager_name VARCHAR(50),
    FOREIGN KEY (employee_name) REFERENCES Employee(employee_name)
);
```

✅ Step 2: Sample Data (optional)

```
-- Insert sample data
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Alice', 'Maple Street', 'Mumbai');
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Bob', 'Lakeview Drive', 'Delhi');
INSERT INTO Employee VALUES ('Charlie', 'Sunset Blvd', 'Bangalore');

INSERT INTO Company VALUES ('Infosys', 'Bangalore');
INSERT INTO Company VALUES ('TCS', 'Mumbai');
```

```
INSERT INTO Works VALUES ('Alice', 'Infosys', 40000);
INSERT INTO Works VALUES ('Bob', 'TCS', 30000);
INSERT INTO Works VALUES ('Charlie', 'Infosys', 20000);

INSERT INTO Manages VALUES ('Alice', 'Bob');
INSERT INTO Manages VALUES ('Bob', 'Charlie');
```

🔍 SQL Queries

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1) Count employees company-wise where salary > 25000

```
SELECT company_name, COUNT(*) AS employee_count
FROM Works
WHERE salary > 25000
GROUP BY company_name;
```

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2) Delete column `salary` from `Works` table

```
ALTER TABLE Works DROP COLUMN salary;
```

> ⚠️ Note: This command **removes** the column permanently. Run it only after confirming.

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3) Display the structure of `Manages` table

```
DESCRIBE Manages;
```

> Alternative (if using PostgreSQL or some other DBMS):

```
-- For PostgreSQL
SELECT column_name, data_type
FROM information_schema.columns
WHERE table_name = 'manages';
```

4) Update data type of `employee_name` in `Manages` table

```
ALTER TABLE Manages
```

```
MODIFY employee_name VARCHAR(50);
```

> Syntax may vary slightly based on DBMS (MySQL, PostgreSQL, etc.). For PostgreSQL, use `ALTER COLUMN`:

```
ALTER TABLE Manages
ALTER COLUMN employee_name TYPE VARCHAR(50);
```

5) Find employees with salary between 25000 and 50000

```
SELECT employee_name, salary
FROM Works
WHERE salary BETWEEN 25000 AND 50000;
```