

LU07.A03 - UPATE

Requirements

- Work type: Individual
- Timeframe: 15 Minutes
- Means of aid:
 - Only teaching materials, no websearch, no use of ai.
- Expected Result: employee's data are updated according to the requirements below

Assignments

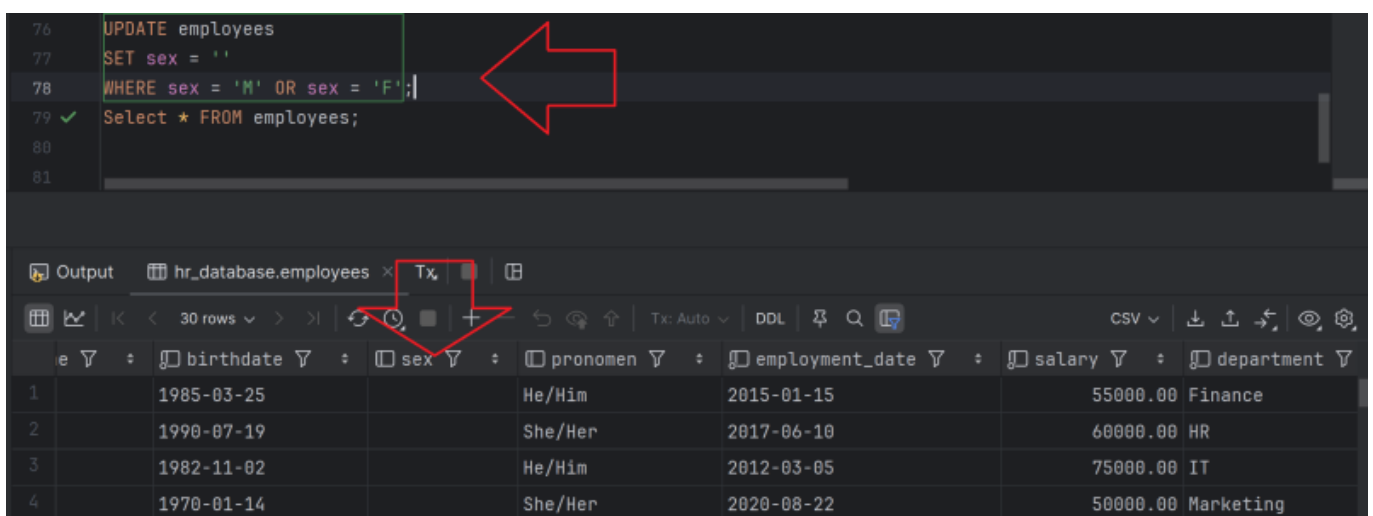
In assignment A2 you imported 30 lines of data to the table 'employees'. In this assignment your task is to perform some DML update commands.

A: Update with OR

As a company policy the attribute 'sex' is not required anymore and is to be emptied. Formulate the corresponding SQL statement that deletes all content from that column.

```
UPDATE employees
SET sex = ''
WHERE sex = 'M' OR sex = 'F';
```

After performing the update statement, the select on the table 'employee' shows that the column 'sex' is now empty.



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query editor and an output window. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
76 UPDATE employees
77 SET sex = ''
78 WHERE sex = 'M' OR sex = 'F';
79 ✓ Select * FROM employees;
80
81
```

A red arrow points to the WHERE clause of the UPDATE statement. The output window shows the result of the SELECT statement, displaying 4 rows of data from the 'employees' table. The 'sex' column is now empty for all rows.

	birthdate	sex	pronomen	employment_date	salary	department
1	1985-03-25		He/Him	2015-01-15	55000.00	Finance
2	1990-07-19		She/Her	2017-06-10	60000.00	HR
3	1982-11-02		He/Him	2012-03-05	75000.00	IT
4	1970-01-14		She/Her	2020-08-22	50000.00	Marketing

B: Update with AND

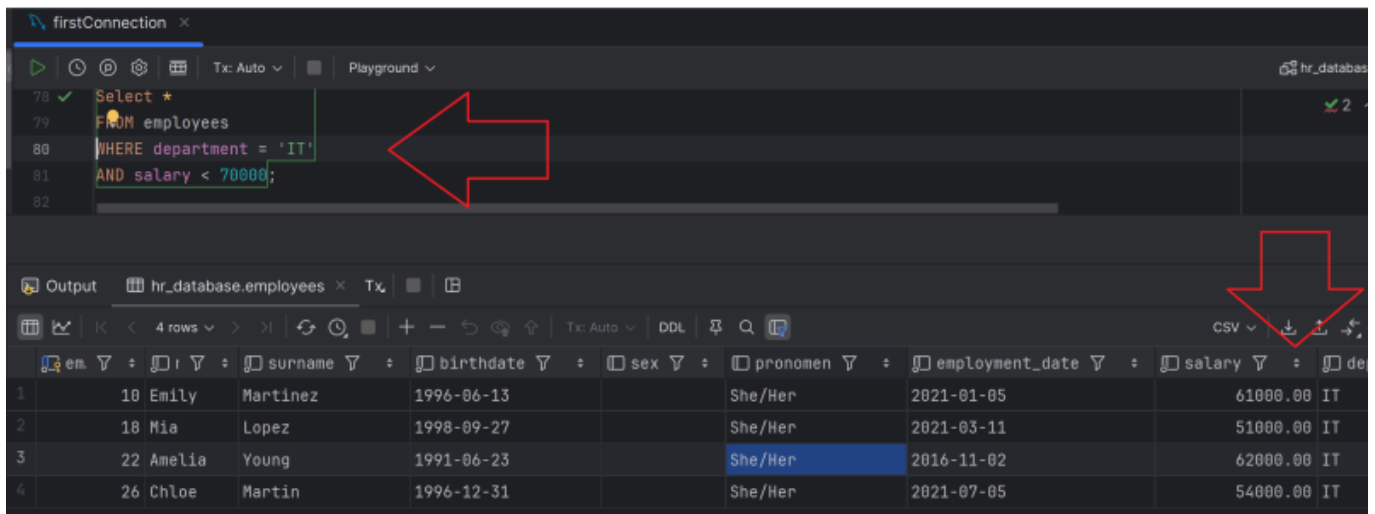
The performance of our company's IT department was outstanding last year, resulting in a pay rise to

70'000 for all IT employees earning less than CHF 70,000. Create a DML update command that covers the requirements.

to make sure, that the outcome is correct we first need to find the rows concerned. The following SQL statements will give us the correct resultset.

```
Select *  
FROM employees  
WHERE department = 'IT'  
AND salary < 70000;
```

This execution of the select results in the following image:



The screenshot shows a SQL playground interface with a query editor and an output window. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
Select *  
FROM employees  
WHERE department = 'IT'  
AND salary < 70000;
```

The output window displays the results of the query, showing 4 rows of employee data. The columns are: id, first_name, last_name, birthdate, sex, pronomes, employment_date, salary, and department. The results are as follows:

id	first_name	last_name	birthdate	sex	pronomes	employment_date	salary	department
18	Emily	Martinez	1996-06-13		She/Her	2021-01-05	61000.00	IT
18	Mia	Lopez	1998-09-27		She/Her	2021-03-11	51000.00	IT
22	Amelia	Young	1991-06-23		She/Her	2016-11-02	62000.00	IT
26	Chloe	Martin	1996-12-31		She/Her	2021-07-05	54000.00	IT

After executing the following update command, we check the result, in which the 4 lines the 'Salary' column are now updated to CHF 70'000,-.

```
UPDATE employees  
SET salary = 70000  
WHERE department = 'IT'  
AND salary < 70000;
```

```
Select *  
FROM employees  
WHERE department = 'IT';
```

```
77
78 UPDATE employees
79 SET salary = 70000
80 WHERE department = 'IT'
81 AND salary < 70000;
82
83 Select *
84 FROM employees
85 WHERE department = 'IT';
86 ;
87
```

employee_ID	name	su	bir...	pronomen	salary	employment_...	department
1	3 Mike	Brown	1982-11-02	He/Him	75000.00	2012-03-05	IT
2	6 Anna	Lee	1993-12-01	She/Her	72000.00	2018-04-12	IT
3	10 Emily	Martinez	1996-06-13	She/Her	70000.00	2021-01-05	IT
4	14 Olivia	Baker	1983-08-11	She/Her	78000.00	2011-10-25	IT
5	18 Mia	Lopez	1998-09-27	She/Her	70000.00	2021-03-11	IT
6	22 Amelia	Young	1991-06-23	She/Her	70000.00	2016-11-02	IT
7	26 Chloe	Martin	1996-12-31	She/Her	70000.00	2021-07-05	IT

Solution

Lösung

Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



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