

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 dark theme. The top panel displays 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 from the 'WHERE' clause of the UPDATE statement to the 'sex' column in the table below. The bottom panel shows the output of the SELECT statement, displaying 30 rows of data. The first four rows are visible:

	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

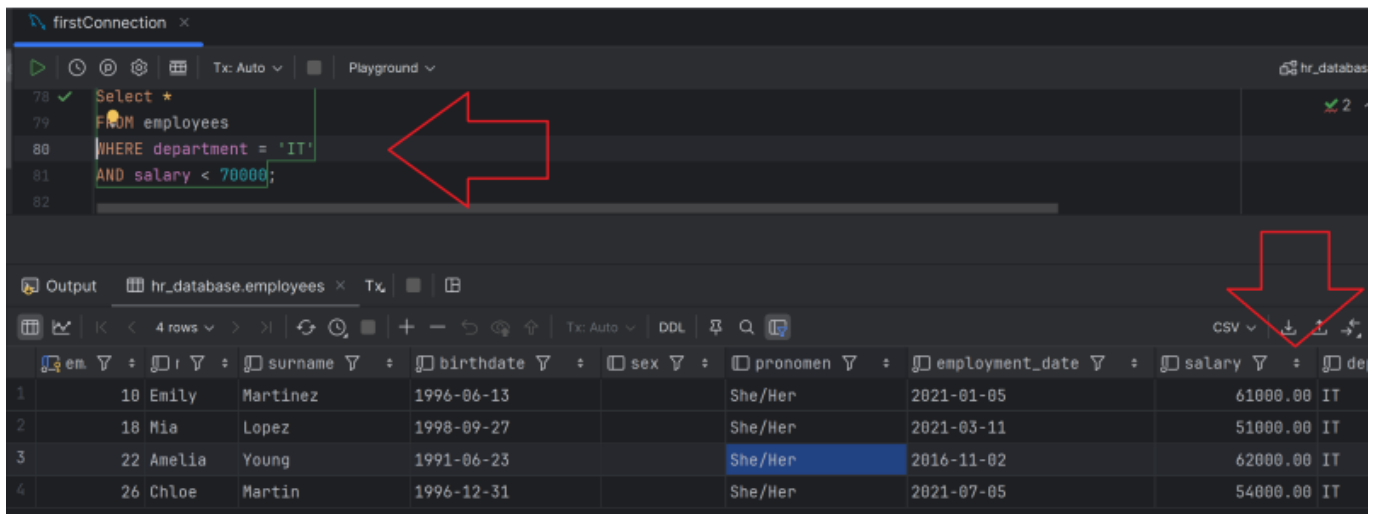
The performance of our company's IT department was outstanding last year, resulting in a pay rise to

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 database playground interface. The top panel displays the SQL query: `Select * FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary < 70000;`. A red arrow points to the query. The bottom panel shows the output of the query, which is a table with 4 rows of employee data. A red arrow points to the output table.

	em	id	surname	birthdate	sex	pronom	employment_date	salary	de
1	10	Emily	Martinez	1996-06-13		She/Her	2021-01-05	61000.00	IT
2	18	Mia	Lopez	1998-09-27		She/Her	2021-03-11	51000.00	IT
3	22	Amelia	Young	1991-06-23		She/Her	2016-11-02	62000.00	IT
4	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';
```

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UPDATE employees

SET salary = 70000

WHERE department = 'IT'

AND salary < 70000;

Select *

FROM employees

WHERE department = 'IT';

;

Output

hr_database.employees

Tx

DDL

CSV

7 rows

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
...	...



Volkan Demir

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