

# LU07.S03 - UPDATE

## 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 table 'hr\_database.employees' with 30 rows. 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

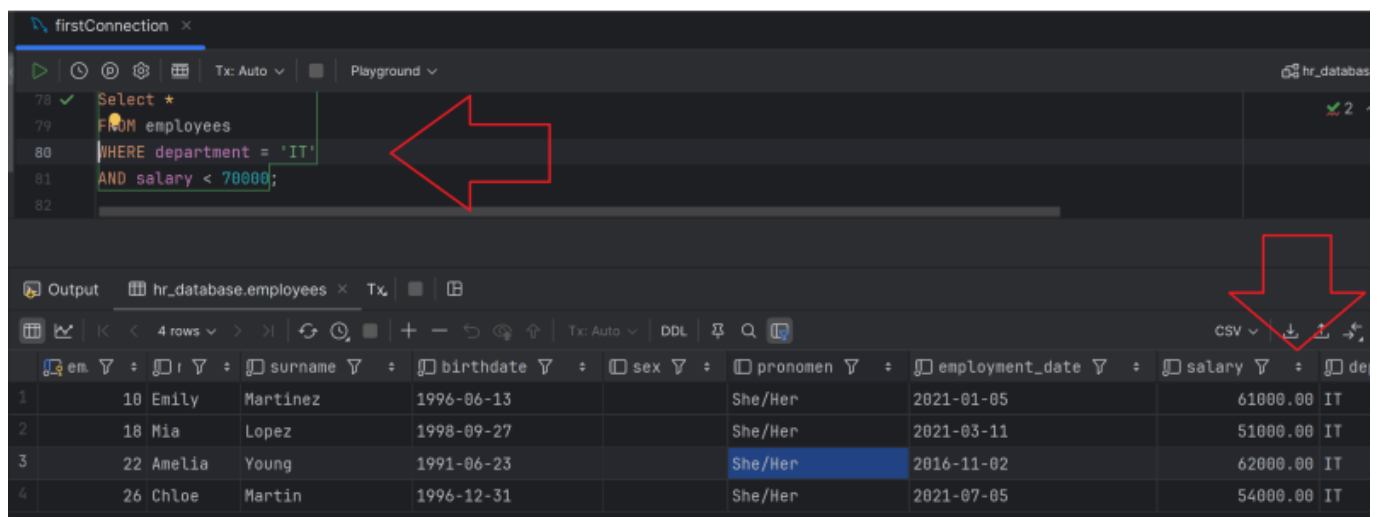
## B: Update with AND =?

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:



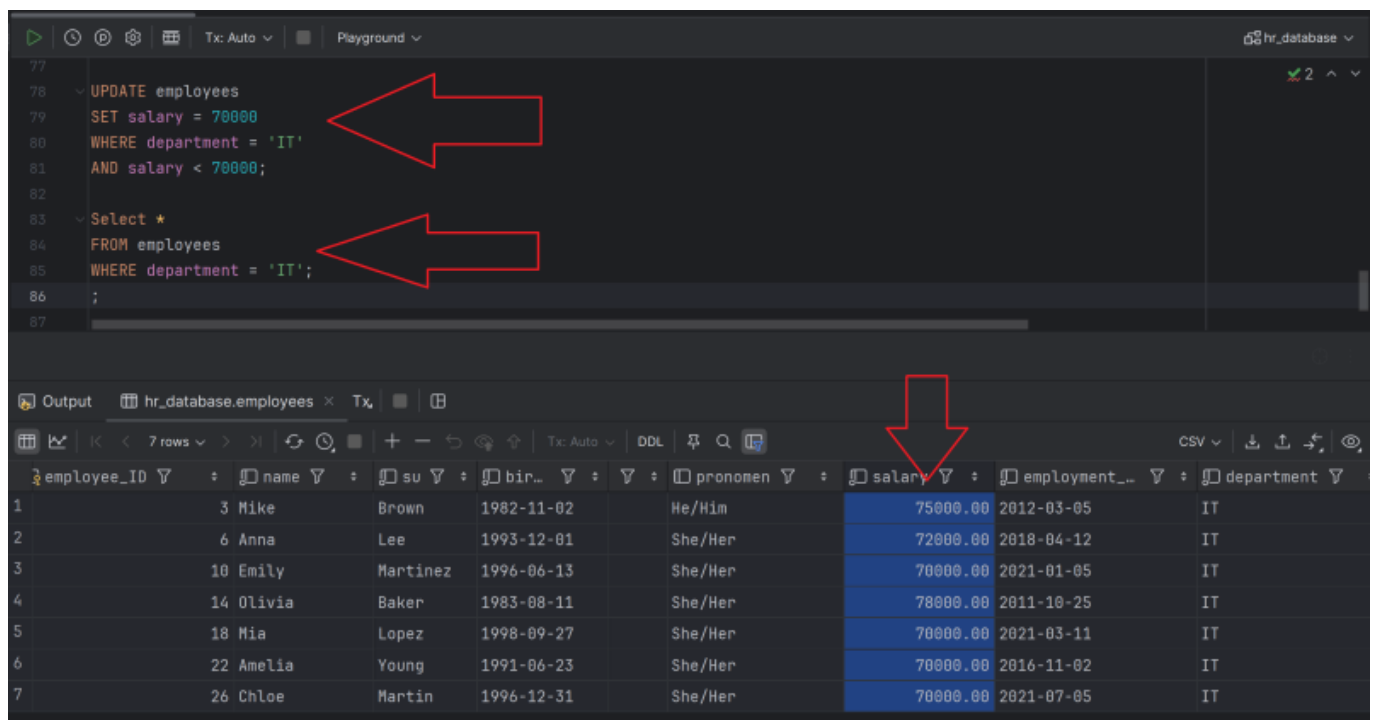
```
78 SELECT *
79 FROM employees
80 WHERE department = 'IT'
81 AND salary < 70000;
82
```

em	name	su	birthdate	sex	pronomen	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 70'0000,-.

```
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...	sex	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

# Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



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