

# LU07.S03 - UPDATE

## A: Basic Update

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 surname = 'Suter'
WHERE employee_ID = 8;
```

The screenshot shows a database development environment with two main sections: a 'Playground' editor at the top and a 'hr\_database.employees' table viewer at the bottom.

In the 'Playground' editor:

- Line 89: `Update employees`
- Line 90: `SET surname = 'Suter'`
- Line 91: `WHERE employee_ID = 8;`
- Line 92: `Select * from employees;` (highlighted with a green border)
- Line 93:

A large red arrow points from the highlighted 'Select' statement down to the table viewer.

In the 'hr\_database.employees' table viewer:

	employee_ID	name	surname	birthdate
1	1	John	Doe	1985-03-25
2	2	Jane	Smith	1990-07-19
3	3	Mike	Brown	1982-11-02
4	4	Sarah	Johnson	1970-01-14
5	5	Chris	Williams	1987-04-11
6	6	Anna	Lee	1993-12-01
7	7	David	Kim	1989-10-22
8	8	Laura	Suter	1986-02-17

A red arrow points from the last row of the table back up to the 'Select' statement in the playground.

## B: 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 database interface with two main sections. The top section is a code editor with the following SQL code:

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

A red arrow points from the bottom part of this code block to the table below. The bottom section is a results grid titled "hr\_database.employees". It has columns: id, birthdate, sex, pronomen, employment\_date, salary, and department. The data is as follows:

	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

## C: 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 interface with two tabs: 'firstConnection' and 'Playground'. In the 'firstConnection' tab, a SQL query is executed:

```

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

```

A red arrow points from the 'Playground' tab to the output table below. The output table displays the results of the query:

	emp_id	surname	birthdate	sex	pronomen	employment_date	salary	department
1	10	Emily	1996-06-13		She/Her	2021-01-05	61000.00	IT
2	18	Mia	1998-09-27		She/Her	2021-03-11	51000.00	IT
3	22	Amelia	1991-06-23		She/Her	2016-11-02	62000.00	IT
4	26	Chloe	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';

```

The screenshot shows a database interface with two tabs: 'firstConnection' and 'Playground'. In the 'firstConnection' tab, an UPDATE command is executed:

```

77
78 UPDATE employees
79 SET salary = 70000
80 WHERE department = 'IT'
81 AND salary < 70000;
82

```

A red arrow points from the 'Playground' tab to the output table below. The output table displays the results of the query after the update:

	employee_ID	name	su	bir...	Y	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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