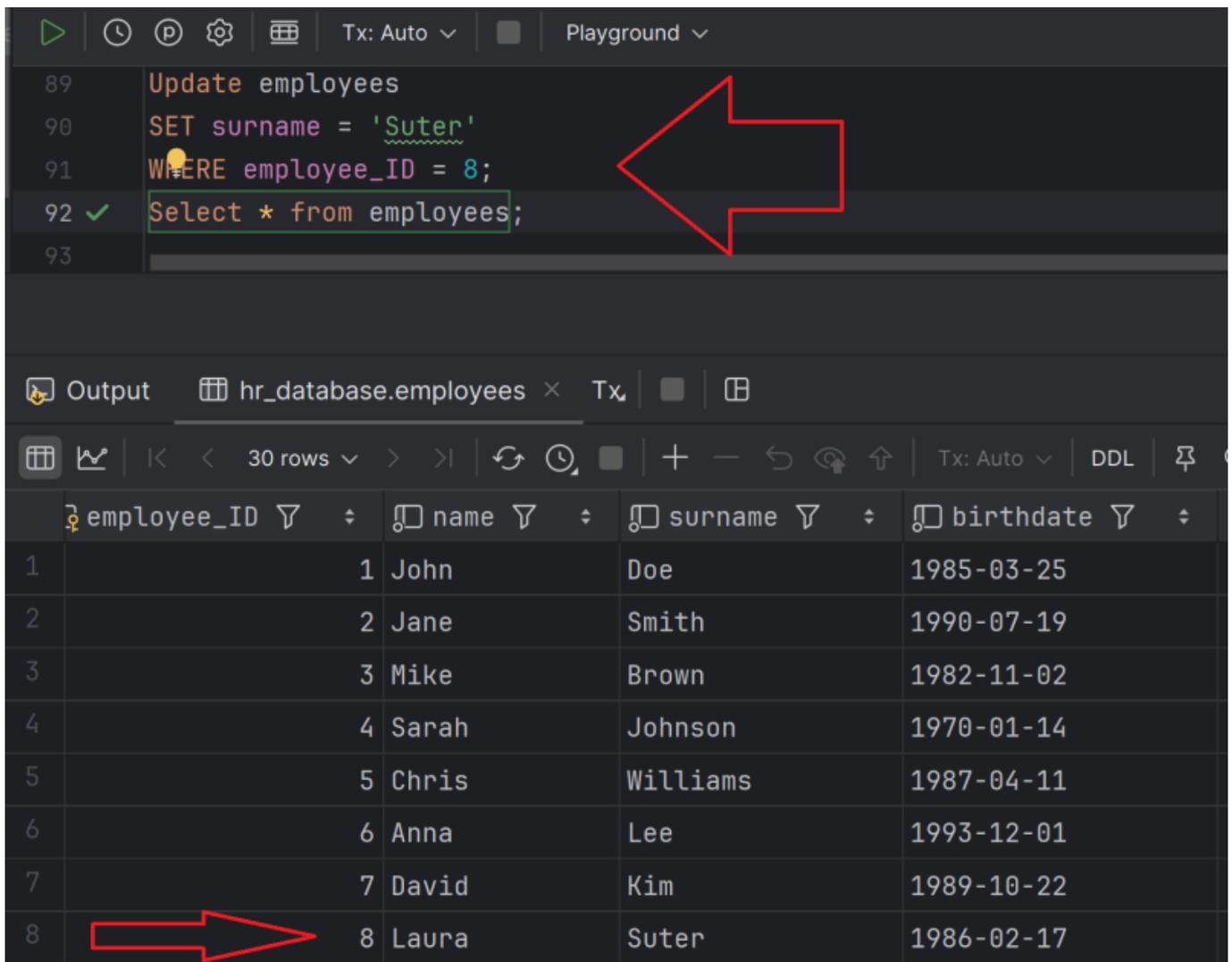


LU07.S03 - UPDATE

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 SQL playground interface. The top part displays the SQL code entered in the editor:

```
89 Update employees
90 SET surname = 'Suter'
91 WHERE employee_ID = 8;
92 ✓ Select * from employees;
93
```

A red arrow points from the 'Suter' value in the update statement to the 'Suter' value in the result table below.

The bottom part of the screenshot shows the output of the query, displaying the contents of the 'hr_database.employees' table:

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

A red arrow points from the 'Suter' value in the result table back to the 'Suter' value in the update statement.

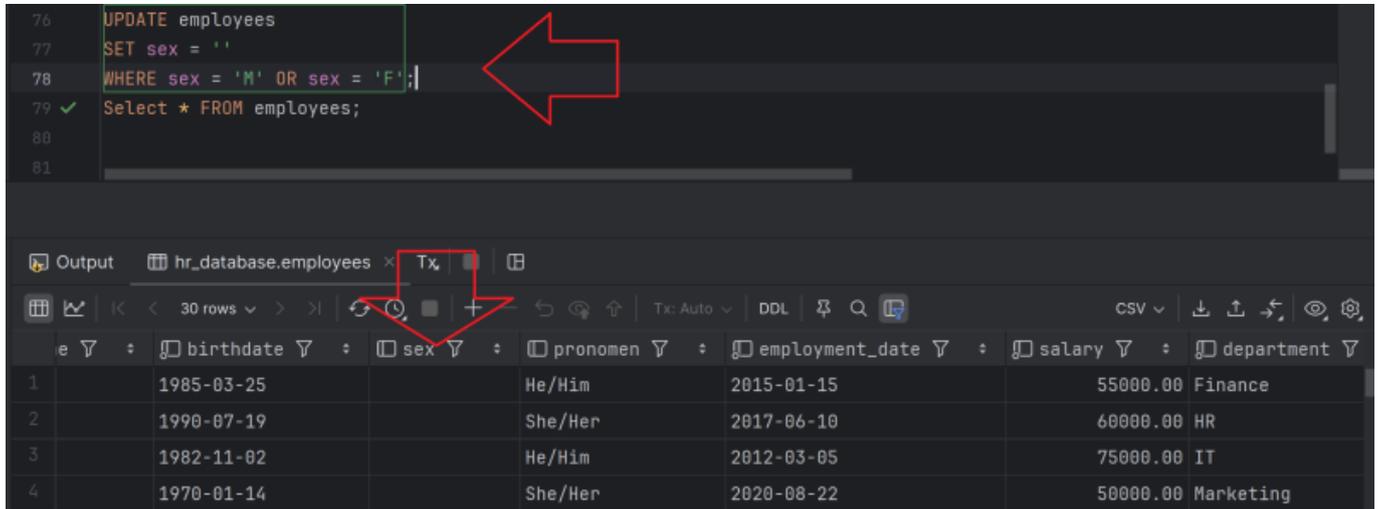
B: Update with OR

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.



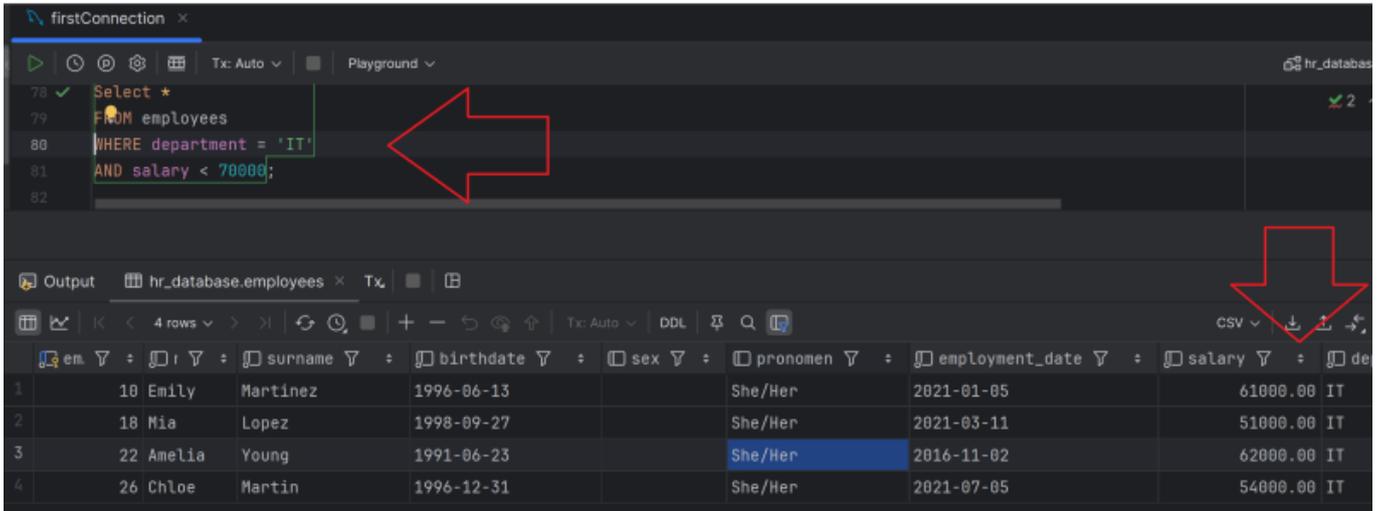
C: Update with AND =?

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:



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,-.

```

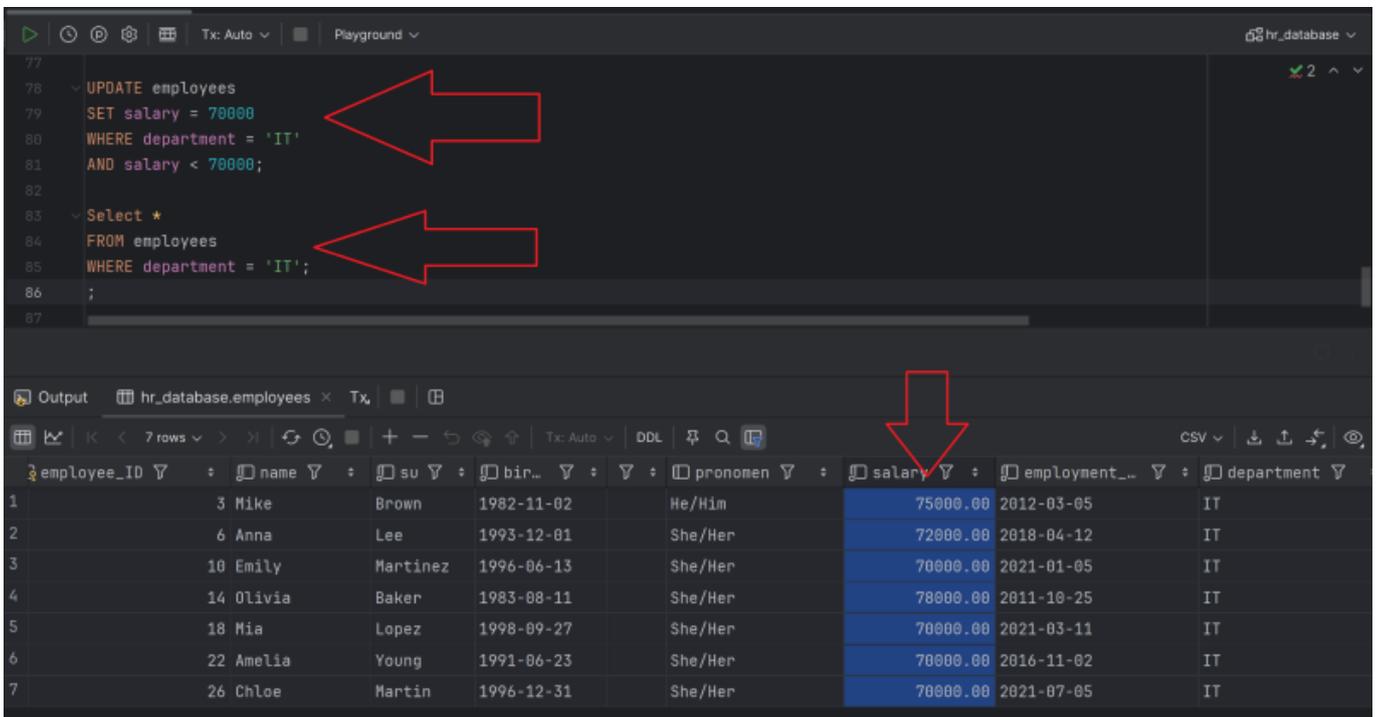
UPDATE employees
SET salary = 70000
WHERE department = 'IT'
AND salary < 70000;

```

```

Select *
FROM employees
WHERE department = 'IT';

```



Vocabulary

English	German
...	...

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