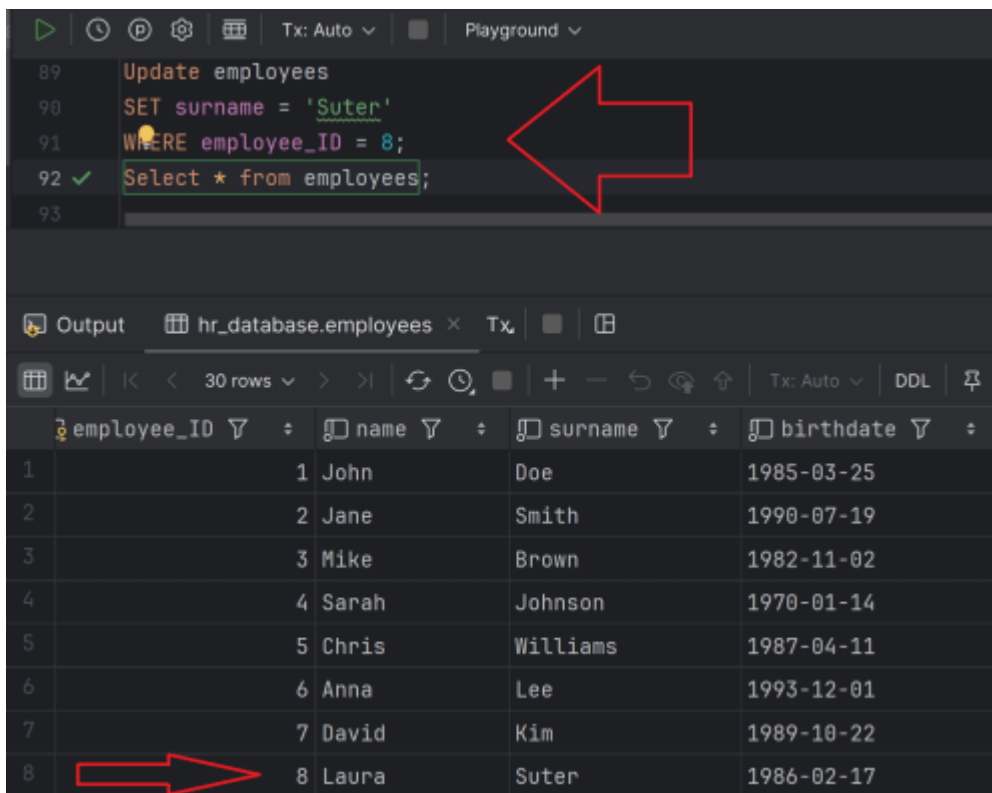


# LU07.S03 - UPDATE

## 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 following SQL code:

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

A red arrow points to the WHERE clause of the update statement. Below the code, the output window shows the result of the query:

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

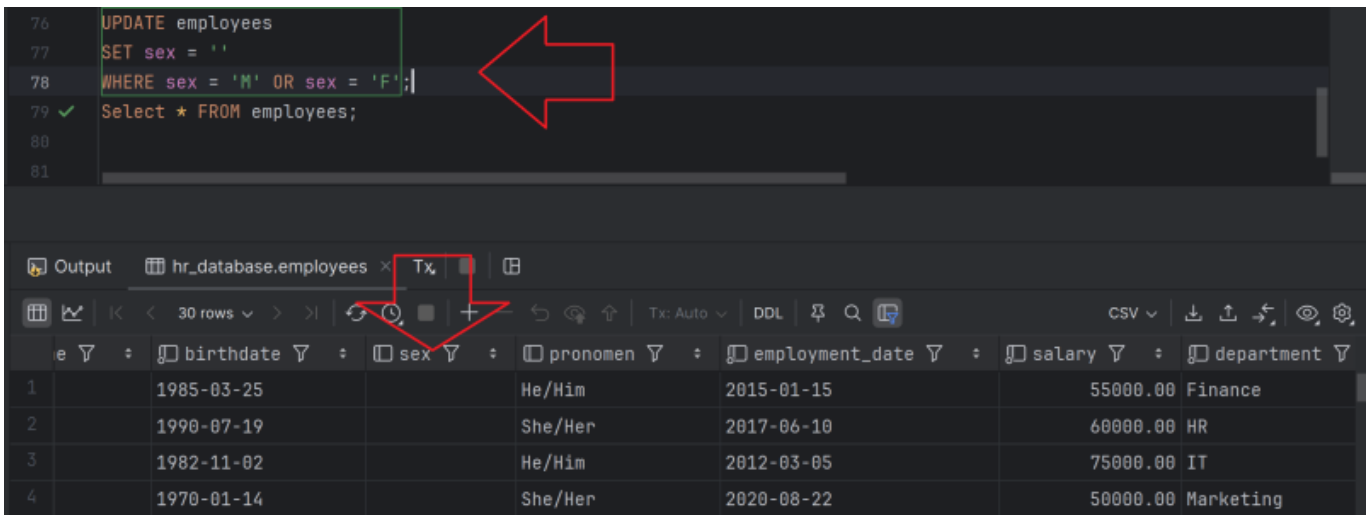
A red arrow points to the row with employee\_ID 8, where the surname is 'Suter'.

## 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.



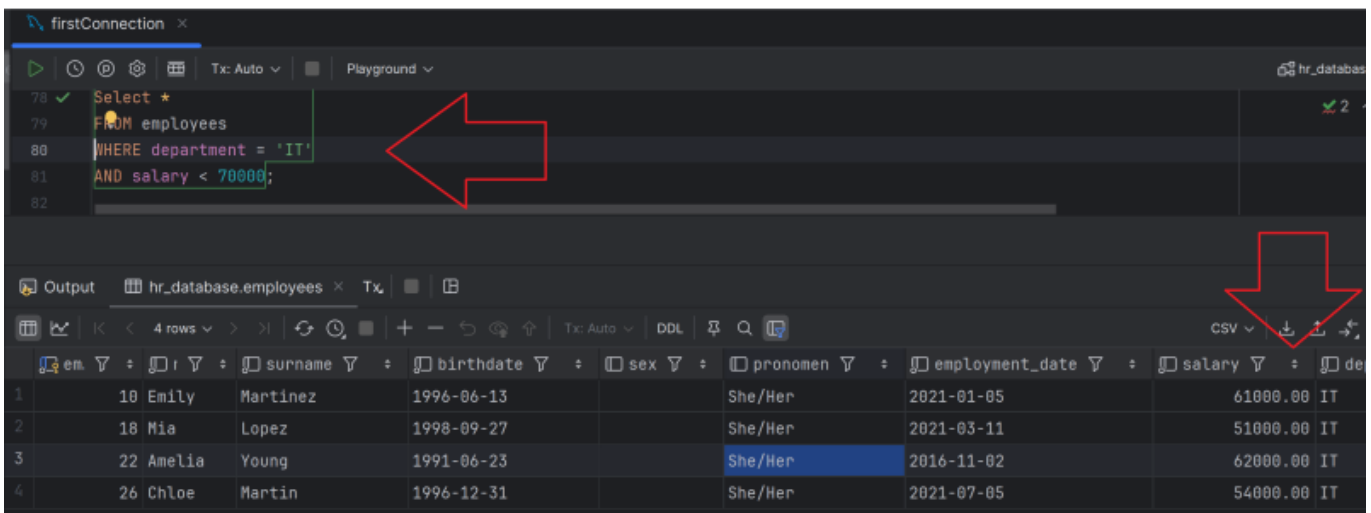
## C: Update with AND =?

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 70'0000,-.

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

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

The screenshot shows a SQL playground interface. The top part contains two SQL queries. The first query is an UPDATE statement: `UPDATE employees SET salary = 70000 WHERE department = 'IT' AND salary < 70000;`. The second query is a SELECT statement: `Select * FROM employees WHERE department = 'IT';`. Red arrows point to the `WHERE` clauses in both queries. Below the code, the 'Output' tab shows a table with 7 rows of employee data. The columns are: `employee_ID`, `name`, `su`, `bir...`, `pronomen`, `salary`, `employment_...`, and `department`. The first row has a salary of 75000.00, which is highlighted in blue. A red arrow points to this row.

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

## Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



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