1. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE birth\_date > ‘1965-01-01’;
2. SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE genger = ‘f’ AND hire\_date < ‘1990-01-01’;
3. SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'f%' LIMIT 50;
4. INSERT INTO employees VALUES(100, '2001-01-01', 'Kenny', 'Chesney', 'M','2004-04-03');

INSERT INTO employees VALUES(101, '2001-01-01', 'Kenny', 'Chesney', 'M','2004-04-03');

INSERT INTO employees VALUES(102, '2001-01-01', 'Kenny', 'Chesney', 'M','2004-04-03');

1. UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'Bob' WHERE emp\_no = 10023;
2. Update employees set hire\_date = “2002-01-01” where first\_name like “p%” and last\_name like “p%”;
3. Delete from employees where emp\_no < 10000;
4. Delete from employees where emp\_no = 10048 or emp\_no = 10099 or emp\_no = 10234 or emp\_no = 20089;

Wild cards are helpful because when you only want the last names that start with p the you just add %. What the percent sign means is any character for any number of spaces on the other hand you have a \_ it means that can be a place holder for only one. So if you want all the people with the last name with a p the second letter you would put and under score first and then the p.

* AND – this is the AND operator and the clause is only activated if all the requirements are met
* OR this is the OR and can be executed if any requirements are met
* IN this is the in and it is the same as the or but you put the requirements in ()
* NOT IN this is the not in operator and this is the exact opposite of the in what it does is all the values are not met
* = this is the equals to what it does is it compares 2 things
* > what this does is it compares and sees if the first value is greater than the second
* <> this is the exact opposite of the equals to