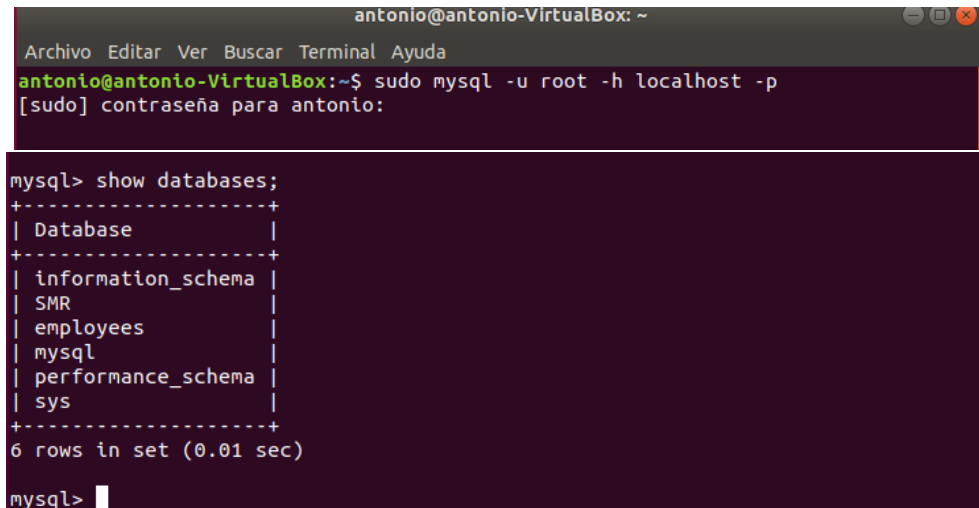


Encuentra en la base de datos de prueba los siguientes datos

El primer paso sería entrar en “mysql”.

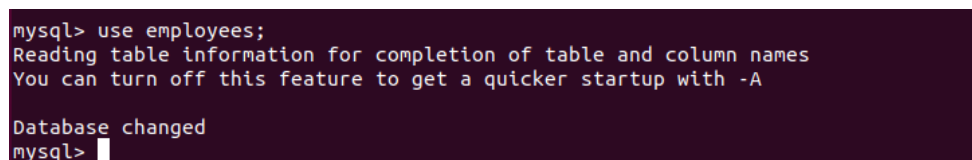
A terminal window titled 'antonio@antonio-VirtualBox: ~' with a menu bar (Archivo, Editar, Ver, Buscar, Terminal, Ayuda). The user runs 'sudo mysql -u root -h localhost -p' and enters a password. The prompt changes to 'mysql>'. The user then runs 'show databases;', which displays a table of databases: information_schema, SMR, employees, mysql, performance_schema, and sys. The output indicates 6 rows in the set.

```
antonio@antonio-VirtualBox: ~
Archivo Editar Ver Buscar Terminal Ayuda
antonio@antonio-VirtualBox:~$ sudo mysql -u root -h localhost -p
[sudo] contraseña para antonio:

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| SMR |
| employees |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sys |
+-----+
6 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

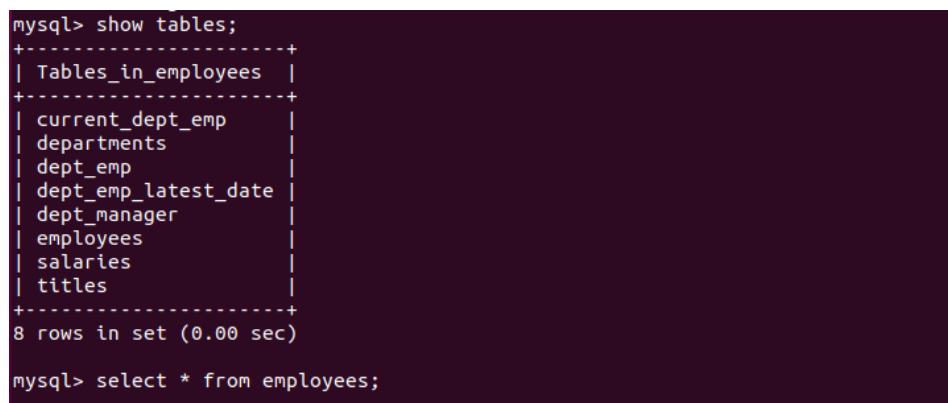
Utilizamos el comando mostrado en la imagen para entrar en “employees”.

A terminal window showing the MySQL prompt 'mysql>'. The user runs 'use employees;', which outputs 'Database changed' and returns to the prompt.

```
mysql> use employees;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql>
```

Con este otro miramos las tablas que hay en “employees”

A terminal window showing the MySQL prompt 'mysql>'. The user runs 'show tables;', which displays a table of tables in the 'employees' database: current_dept_emp, departments, dept_emp, dept_emp_latest_date, dept_manager, employees, salaries, and titles. The output indicates 8 rows in the set. The user then runs 'select * from employees;', which is partially visible at the bottom of the screenshot.

```
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_employees |
+-----+
| current_dept_emp |
| departments |
| dept_emp |
| dept_emp_latest_date |
| dept_manager |
| employees |
| salaries |
| titles |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from employees;
```

Ahora buscamos con el comando y el nombre de la persona para encontrar la fecha de nacimiento.

```
mysql> select * from employees where first_name = 'Valery' and last_name = 'Luca';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 57011 | 1957-07-18 | Valery | Luca | M | 1989-12-22 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.29 sec)

mysql>
```

Volvemos a hacer lo mismo pero esta vez será para saber qué día fue contratado.

```
mysql> select * from employees where first_name = 'Tristan' and last_name = 'Bach';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28449 | 1955-04-12 | Tristan | Bach | F | 1993-02-21 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.28 sec)
```

(Intenté hacer esta parte pero no entendí lo que pedía)

```
mysql> select * from employees where emp_no = '28449';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28449 | 1955-04-12 | Tristan | Bach | F | 1993-02-21 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from employees where first_name = 'Anneke' and last_name = 'Ghelli';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| emp_no | birth_date | first_name | last_name | gender | hire_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 28447 | 1953-06-03 | Anneke | Ghelli | F | 1988-02-01 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.26 sec)
```