|  |
| --- |
| Using the employees database you installed, write SQL queries that do the following (the SQL queries you write are what you will turn in for your homework): |
| 1. Show all employees who were born before 1965-01-01 |
| mysql> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE hire\_date > '1990-01-01'; |
| 2. Show all employees who are female and were hired after 1990 |
| mysql> SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE gender= 'f' AND hire\_date > '1990-01-01'; |
| 3. Show the first and last name of the first 50 employees whose last name starts with F |
| mysql> SELECT emp\_no, first\_name, last\_name LIKE 'f%' FROM employees LIMIT 50; |
| 4. Insert 3 new employees into the employees table. There emp\_no should be 100, 101, and 102. You can choose the rest of the data. |
| mysql> INSERT INTO employees VALUES (100, '1988-01-01', 'Keith', 'Mac', 'm', '2018-02-02'), (101, ‘1992-06-09’, ‘Megan’, ‘Mac’, ‘f’, ‘2017-06-07’), (102, ‘2018-02-05’, ‘Brantley’, ‘Mac’, ‘m’, ‘2018-10-09’); |
| 5. Change the employee's first name to Bob for the employee with the emp\_no of 10023. |
| mysql> UPDATE employees SET first\_name = 'Bob' WHERE emp\_no = 10023; |
| 6. Change all employees hire dates to 2002-01-01 whose first or last names start with P. |
| mysql> UPDATE employees hire\_date = '2002-01-01' WHERE first\_name or last\_name 'p%'; |
| 7. Delete all employees who have an emp\_no less than 10000 |
| mysql> DELETE FROM employees WHERE emp\_no < 10000; |
| 8. Delete all employee who have an emp\_no of 10048, 10099, 10234, and 20089. |

mysql> DELETE FROM employees WHERE emp\_no = (10048, 10099, 10234, 20089);

Research all the operators that can be used in a SQL WHERE clause. Write what they do.

= Equal defines two values as the same.

<> Not equal gives the ability to say something is not the same.

> Greater than give the ability to say this value is greater then that value.

< Less than give the ability to say this value is less than that value.

>= Greater than or equal to gives the ability to say this value is greater than or equal to that value.

<= Less than or equal to gives the ability to say this value is less than or equal to that value.

BETWEEN makes it possible to search between an inclusive range.

LIKE helps you be able to Search for a pattern.

IN Specifies multiple possible values for a column.

Research wildcards in MySQL and write about why and how they are useful.

% The percent sign represents zero, one, or multiple characters. You can use the % sign to find a specific character in the beginning or the end of a word. I would use this if I wanted to search a database and find all names that start with ‘K’ or if I wanted to find all words that end with ‘H’.

\_ The underscore represents a single character and basically puts a space in place, so you can find characters in the second, third, fourth, etc. space of a word. I would use this if I wanted to search a database and fine all the words that have a ‘E’ for the second letter or find words that may have a ‘I” for the third letter.