**Coding**

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

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE birth\_date > '1965-01-01';

1. Show all employees who are female and were hired after 1990

SELECT \* FROM employees WHERE gender = 'F' AND hire\_date < '1990-01-01';

1. Show the first and last name of the first 50 employees whose last name starts with F

SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM employees WHERE last\_name LIKE 'F%' LIMIT 50;

1. 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.

INSERT INTO employees VALUES(100, '2003-07-03', 'Tucker', 'Merrill', 'M','2018-08-02'), (101, '2003-07-03', 'Porter', 'Thomas', 'M','2018-08-02'), (102, '2003-07-03', 'Hamster', 'Dance', 'M','2018-08-02');

1. Change the employee's first name to Bob for the employee with the emp\_no of 10023.

UPDATE employees SET first\_name = "Bob" Where emp\_no = '10023';

1. Change all employees hire dates to 2002-01-01 whose first or last names start with P.

UPDATE employees SET hire\_date = "2002-01-01" Where first\_name LIKE 'P%' OR last\_name like 'P%';

1. Delete all employees who have an emp\_no less than 10000

delete from employees where emp\_no < 10000;

1. Delete all employee who have an emp\_no of 10048, 10099, 10234, and 20089.

Delete from employees where emp\_no = 10048 or emp\_no = 10099 or emp\_no = 10234 or emp\_no = 20089; (test first with select statement)

**Research**

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

There are two wildcards used in conjunction with the LIKE operator:

% The percent sign represents zero, one, or multiple characters

\_ The underscore represents a single character

Wildcard searches are useful in a variety of scenarios, but basically, they allow you to search for information that matches some criteria without you having to have an exact match.

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

* AND -- When a WHERE clause uses the AND operator, it only affects data that meets both sets of criteria
* OR – A WHERE clause that includes an OR operator will affect any data that meets either set of criteria
* IN – When the WHERE clause is used together with the IN keyword, it only affects the rows whose values matches the list of values in the IN keyword’s parentheses
* NOT IN – When the WHERE clause is used with the NOT IN keywords, it won’t affect the rows whose values matches the list of values provided in the NOT IN keyword’s parentheses
* = -- Use of the WHERE clause with an equals sign selects the values that are equal to the requested information
* > -- Use of the WHERE clause with a greater than sign will select values that are greater than the values listed in the query.
* <> -- This is the ‘not equal to’ sign. It will select values that are not equal to the values listed in the query.