

University of Central Florida

CGS 2545

Database Concepts

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE
COMPUTER SCIENCE DIVISION

UPDATE Query

- The SQL **UPDATE** Query
 - is used to modify the existing records in a table.
 - Can use the WHERE clause with the UPDATE query to update the selected rows, otherwise all the rows would be affected.

```
UPDATE table_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2..., columnN = valueN  
WHERE [condition];
```

UPDATE Query

- Example
 - Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

UPDATE Query

- Example
 - The following query will update the ADDRESS for a customer whose ID number is 6 in the table

```
SQL> UPDATE CUSTOMERS  
SET ADDRESS = 'Pune'  
WHERE ID = 6;
```

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	Pune	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

UPDATE Query

- Example
 - If you want to modify all the ADDRESS and the SALARY column values in the CUSTOMERS table, you do not need to use the WHERE clause as the UPDATE query would be enough as shown in the following code block.

```
SQL> UPDATE CUSTOMERS  
SET ADDRESS = 'Pune', SALARY = 1000.00;
```

UPDATE Query

- Example

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Pune	1000.00
2	Khilan	25	Pune	1000.00
3	kaushik	23	Pune	1000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Pune	1000.00
5	Hardik	27	Pune	1000.00
6	Komal	22	Pune	1000.00
7	Muffy	24	Pune	1000.00