Concepts in Focus

- Update Rows
- SQL – Case Insensitive

Database

The database consists of a

`player` table that stores the details of players who are a part of a tournament. `player` table stores the name, age and score of players.

Update Rows

`UPDATE` clause is used to update the data of an existing table in database. We can update all the rows or only specific rows as per the requirement.

Update All Rows

Syntax

SQL

```sql
UPDATE
  table_name
SET
  column1 = value1;
```

Example:

Update the

`score` of all players to 100 in the `player` table.

SQL

```sql
UPDATE
  player
SET
  score = 100;
```

Update Specific Rows

Syntax

SQL

```sql
UPDATE
  table_name
SET
  column1 = value1
WHERE
  column2 = value2;
```

Example

Update the

`score` of "Ram" to 150 in the `player` table.

SQL

```sql
UPDATE
  player
SET
  score = 150
WHERE
  name = "Ram";
```

Try it Yourself!

The database contains a

`student` table that stores the information of name, percentage and scholarship amount of students.

1. Update the `scholarship_amount` of all students to 15000 in the `student` table.
2. Update the `scholarship_amount` of "Raju" to 25000 in the `student` table.

SQLite is Case Insensitive!

- Query 1

SQL

```sql
SELECT
  *
FROM
```

```
4    player;
```

- Query 2

```sql
select
  *
from
  player;
```

Note

Best Practice: Both Query 1 and Query 2 gives the same output. But, it is recommended to write keywords in upper case to make the query more readable. Prefer Query 1 format over Query 2.