SQL UPDATE STATEMENT

SQL UPDATE Statement modifies the existing data from the table.

UPDATE Statement in SQL

The UPDATE statement in SQL is used to update the data of an existing table in the database. We can update single columns as well as multiple columns using the UPDATE statement as per our requirement.

In a very simple way, we can say that SQL commands(UPDATE and DELETE) are used to change the data that is already in the database. The SQL DELETE command uses a WHERE clause.

Update Syntax

The syntax for SQL UPDATE Statement is:

```
UPDATE table_name SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2,…
WHERE condition;
```

Where,

+ **table_name**: name of the table
+ **column1**: name of first, second, third column….
+ **value1**: new value for first, second, third column….
+ **condition**: condition to select the rows for which the

Parameter Explanation

+ **UPDATE**: Command is used to update the column value in the table.
+ **WHERE**: Specifies the condition which we want to implement on the table.

Note: In the above query the **SET** statement is used to set new values to the particular column and the WHERE clause is used to select the rows for which the columns are needed to be updated. If we have not used the WHERE clause then the columns in all the rows will be updated. So the WHERE clause is used to choose the particular rows.

SQL UPDATE Statement Examples

Let's see the SQL update statement with examples.

First we will create a table, on which we will use the UPDATE Statement. To create the table, write the following query:

Query

```
CREATE TABLE Customer(
    CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
    CustomerName VARCHAR(50),
    LastName VARCHAR(50),
    Country VARCHAR(50),
    Age int(2),
    Phone int(10)
);
-- Insert some sample data into the Customers table
INSERT INTO Customer (CustomerID, CustomerName, LastName,
Country, Age, Phone)
VALUES (1, 'Shubham', 'Thakur', 'India','23','xxxxxxxxxx'),
       (2, 'Aman ', 'Chopra',
'Australia','21','xxxxxxxxxx'),
       (3, 'Naveen', 'Tulasi', 'Sri
lanka','24','xxxxxxxxxx'),
       (4, 'Aditya', 'Arpan', 'Austria','21','xxxxxxxxxx'),
       (5, 'Nishant. Salchichas S.A.', 'Jain',
'Spain','22','xxxxxxxxxx');
SELECT * FROM Customer;
```

The created table will look like this:

Customer

CustomerID	CustomerName	LastName	Country	Age	Phone
1	Shubham	Thakur	India	23	xxxxxxxxxx
2	Aman	Chopra	Australia	21	xxxxxxxxxx
3	Naveen	Tulasi	Sri lanka	24	xxxxxxxxxx
4	Aditya	Arpan	Austria	21	xxxxxxxxxx
5	Nishant. Salchichas S.A.	Jain	Spain	22	xxxxxxxxxx

Update Single Column Using UPDATE Statement Example

Update the column NAME and set the value to 'Nitin' in the rows where the Age is 22.

Query

```
UPDATE Customer SET CustomerName = 'Nitin'
WHERE Age = 22;
```

Output

Customer					
CustomerID	CustomerName	LastName	Country	Age	Phone
1	Shubham	Thakur	India	23	XXXXXXXXXX
2	Aman	Chopra	Australia	21	XXXXXXXXXX
3	Naveen	Tulasi	Sri lanka	24	XXXXXXXXXX
4	Aditya	Arpan	Austria	21	XXXXXXXXXX
5	Nitin	Jain	Spain	22	XXXXXXXXXX

Updating Multiple Columns using UPDATE Statement Example

Update the columns NAME to 'Satyam' and Country to 'USA' where CustomerID is 1.

Query

```
UPDATE Customer SET CustomerName = 'Satyam', Country =
'USA'
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

Output

Customer					
CustomerID	CustomerName	LastName	Country	Age	Phone
1	Satyam	Thakur	USA	23	XXXXXXXXXX
2	Aman	Chopra	Australia	21	XXXXXXXXXX
3	Naveen	Tulasi	Sri lanka	24	XXXXXXXXXX
4	Aditya	Arpan	Austria	21	XXXXXXXXXX
5	Nitin	Jain	Spain	22	XXXXXXXXXX

Note: For updating multiple columns we have used comma(,) to separate the names and values of two columns.

Omitting WHERE Clause in UPDATE Statement

If we omit the WHERE clause from the update query then all of the rows will get updated.

Query

```
UPDATE Customer SET CustomerName = 'Shubham';
```

Output

The table Customer will now look like this,

Customer

CustomerID	CustomerName	LastName	Country	Age	Phone
1	Shubham	Thakur	USA	23	xxxxxxxxxx
2	Shubham	Chopra	Australia	21	xxxxxxxxxx
3	Shubham	Tulasi	Sri lanka	24	xxxxxxxxxx
4	Shubham	Arpan	Austria	21	xxxxxxxxxx
5	Shubham	Jain	Spain	22	xxxxxxxxxx

Important Points About SQL UPDATE Statement

+ SQL UPDATE Statement is used to update data in an existing table in the database.
+ The UPDATE statement can update single or multiple columns using the SET clause.
+ The WHERE clause is used to specify the condition for selecting the rows to be updated.
+ Omitting the WHERE clause in an UPDATE statement will result in updating all rows in the table.