

T-SQL - UPDATE Statement

The SQL Server **UPDATE** Query is used to modify the existing records in a table.

You can use WHERE clause with UPDATE query to update selected rows otherwise all the rows would be affected.

Syntax

Following is the basic syntax of UPDATE query with WHERE clause –

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

You can combine N number of conditions using AND or OR operators.

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

Following command is an example, which would update ADDRESS for a customer whose ID is 6 –

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

CUSTOMERS table will now have 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	Pune	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

If you want to modify all ADDRESS and SALARY column values in CUSTOMERS table, you do not need to use WHERE clause. UPDATE query would be as follows –

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

CUSTOMERS table will now have the following records.

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