

UPDATE - Modifying Existing Data

The `UPDATE` statement is used to change values in one or more rows.

Basic Syntax

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

Example: Update One Column

```
UPDATE users  
SET name = 'Alicia'  
WHERE id = 1;
```

This changes the name of the user with `id = 1` to "Alicia".

Example: Update Multiple Columns

```
UPDATE users  
SET name = 'Robert', email = 'robert@example.com'  
WHERE id = 2;
```

Without WHERE Clause (Warning)

```
UPDATE users  
SET gender = 'Other';
```

This updates **every row** in the table. Be very careful when omitting the `WHERE` clause.

Quick Quiz: Practice Your `UPDATE` Skills

Try answering or running these queries based on your `users` table.

1. Update the salary of user with `id = 5` to ₹70,000.

```
UPDATE users
SET salary = 70000
WHERE id = 5;
```

2. Change the name of the user with email `aisha@example.com` to `Aisha Khan`.

```
UPDATE users
SET name = 'Aisha Khan'
WHERE email = 'aisha@example.com';
```

3. Increase salary by ₹10,000 for all users whose salary is less than ₹60,000.

```
UPDATE users
SET salary = salary + 10000
WHERE salary < 60000;
```

4. Set the gender of user Ishaan to Other .

```
UPDATE users  
SET gender = 'Other'  
WHERE name = 'Ishaan';
```

5. Reset salary of all users to ₹50,000 (Careful - affects all rows).

```
UPDATE users  
SET salary = 50000;
```

Note: This query will overwrite salary for **every** user. Use with caution!