```
WHERE column_name = ...
...
```

For the Googleplex entry, one existing property is updated, and some other fields are filled in (these fields previously had a value but it was an empty string, `""`). You can update multiple (or all) fields at once with an `UPDATE` statement.

```
UPDATE park
SET area_acres = 46,
established = 1088640000,
type = 'office'
WHERE name = 'Googleplex'
```

See the updates reflected in the query results

```
SELECT * FROM park
WHERE name = 'Googleplex'
```

DELETE Statement

Finally, you can also use a SQL command to delete rows from the database. Again, specify the table name, and just like you did with `SELECT` statements, you use a `WHERE` clause to provide criteria for the rows you want to delete. Since a `WHERE` clause can match multiple rows, you can delete multiple rows with a single command.

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE <column_name> = ...
```

Because the Googleplex isn't a national park, try using a `DELETE` statement to remove this entry from the database.

```
DELETE FROM park
WHERE name = 'Googleplex'
```

Verify to make sure the row is deleted using a `SELECT` statement. The query should return no results, meaning all the rows that had the name "Googleplex" were successfully deleted.

```
SELECT * FROM park
WHERE name = 'Googleplex'
```

That's all there is to inserting, updating, and deleting data. All you need to know is the format for the SQL command you want to perform, and specify values that match the columns in the database. When we introduce Room in the next codelab, you'll primarily be focused on reading from a database. Inserting, updating, and deleting data will be covered in detail in Pathway 2.