



UPDATE Statement in detail



UPDATE statement

- The SQL UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.
- The UPDATE statement is one of the primary data modification language (DML) statements available in Transact-SQL, along with INSERT, MERGE, and DELETE.
- An UPDATE statement must always include a SET clause, which identifies the columns to be updated.
- The UPDATE statement can include a WHERE clause, which determines what rows to modify.
- Or FROM clause, which identifies tables or views that provide values for the expressions defined in the SET clause.



Basic UPDATE Statement

- UPDATE statement must include a SET clause.
- The clause identifies which columns in the target table should be modified and what the new values should be
- UPDATE tableName SET column1= value1, column2=value2... columnsN=ValueN where condition
- UPDATE StaffSales SET SQuota = 500000
- UPDATE StaffSales SET SQuota = SQuota + 50000
- UPDATE StaffSales SET SQuota = SQuota + 50000, SYTD = 0, SLastYear = SLastYear * 1.05



UPDATE statement with where clause

- To limit the rows that are updated when you issue an UPDATE statement, add a WHERE clause after the SET clause.
- The WHERE clause specifies the search conditions that define which rows in the target table should be updated.
- `UPDATE StaffSales SET TerritoryName = 'UK' WHERE TerritoryName = 'United Kingdom'`



UPDATE using data from other table

- At times, you might want to retrieve values from a table other than the target table (the table you plan to update) when you modify data
- In other words, you might want to update data in one table with data from another table.
- `UPDATE StaffSales SET SalesQuota = sp.SalesQuota FROM SalesStaff ss INNER JOIN Sales.vSalesPerson sp ON ss.FullName = (sp.FirstName + ' ' + sp.LastName)`