

UPDATE STATEMENT



TCL'S COMMITAND ROLLBACK

the **COMMIT** statement

- saves the transaction in the database
- changes cannot be undone

used to save the state of the data in the database at the moment of its execution

the ROLLBACK clause

- allows you to take a step back
- the last change(s) made will not count
- reverts to the last non-committed state

it will refer to the state corresponding to the <u>last</u> time you executed COMMIT

COMMIT;



1

COMMIT; COMMIT;



1

2

COMMIT; COMMIT;



1

. . .













- ROLLBACK will have an effect on the last execution you have performed
- you cannot restore data to a state corresponding to an earlier COMMIT



THE SQL UPDATE STATEMENT

The UPDATE Statement

the UPDATE Statement

used to update the values of existing records in a table

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used to update the values of existing records in a table



```
UPDATE table_name
SET column_1 = value_1, column_2 = value_2 ...
WHERE conditions;
```

- we do not have to update each value of the record of interest
- we can still say we have updated the specific record

The UPDATE Statement

the UPDATE Statement

used to update the values of existing records in a table



```
UPDATE table_name
SET column_1 = value_1, column_2 = value_2 ...
WHERE conditions;
```

- if you don't provide a WHERE condition, all rows of the table will be updated

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