The SQL 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 effected.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of UPDATE query with WHERE clause is as follows:

```
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 CUSTOMERS table is having following records:

Following is an example which would update ADDRESS for a customer whose ID is 6:

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

Now CUSTOMERS table would have following records:

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

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

Now CUSTOMERS table would have following records:

++		+		++
ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1 1	Ramesh		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
++		+		++