LU07c - SQL-DML: UPATE

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UPDATE Statement

The UPDATE command is used to modify existing data in a table. It can be executed with or without a WHERE clause, depending on whether you want to update specific rows or all rows.

UPDATE with Filter (WHERE Clause)

Using a WHERE clause allows you to target specific rows to update. This ensures that only rows meeting a certain condition are modified.

Syntax

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

Example

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = 60000
WHERE employee_id = 1;
```

UPDATE without Filter

If you omit the WHERE clause, the UPDATE command will modify every row in the table, which can lead to unintended changes, so it must be used with caution.

Syntax

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1 = value1;
```

Example

```
UPDATE employees
SET salary = 70000;
```

Vocabulary

English	Deutsch
Obsolete	veraltet
result-set	Ergebnismenge

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