

LU07c - SQL-DML: UPATE

Sources:

1. [W3Schools | UPDATE TABLE](#)
2. [MySQL.COM | UPDATE TABLE](#)
3. [Youtube | UPDATE TABLE](#)

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



Volkan Demir

From:

<https://wiki.bzz.ch/> - **BZZ - Modulwiki**

Permanent link:

<https://wiki.bzz.ch/modul/m290/learningunits/lu07/theorie/03?rev=1727693725>

Last update: **2024/09/30 12:55**

