



MySQL

DDL AND DML STATEMENTS CONTINUATION...

Demo Database:

Database Name:customer_db

Table name: customers_tb.

CustomerID Int(4)	CustomerName Varchar(15)	City Varchar(15)	PostalCode Varchar(15)	Country Varchar(15)
5001	James Hog	Berlin	12209	Germany
5002	Nail Knite	México D.F.	05021	Mexico
5005	Pit Alex	México D.F.	05023	Mexico
5006	Mc Lyon	London	WA1 1DP	UK
5007	Paul Adam	Luleå	S-958 22	Sweden

UPDATE Statement

The UPDATE statement is used to modify the existing records in a table.

UPDATE Syntax

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

UPDATE Table

The following SQL statement updates the first customer (CustomerID = 1) with a new contact person and a new city.

Example

```
UPDATE Customers  
SET CustomerName = 'Lauson Hen', City = 'Frankfurt'  
WHERE CustomerID = 5005;
```

UPDATE Multiple Records

It is the WHERE clause that determines how many records will be updated.

The following SQL statement will update the PostalCode to 00000 for all records where country is "Mexico":

Example

```
UPDATE Customers  
SET PostalCode = 00000  
WHERE Country = 'Mexico';
```

Update Warning!

Be careful when updating records. If you omit the WHERE clause, ALL records will be updated!

Example

```
UPDATE Customers  
SET PostalCode = 00000;
```