

4.4

The UPDATE Clause With a Column List

The UPDATE Clause

- You can UPDATE single or multiple rows at a time.
- In a SET clause, you define the column along with its new value that may be a literal value or an expression.
- You can update one or all of the columns in a row.
- You can use a subquery or WHERE clause in an UPDATE statement.

Code Sample:

```
1  USE world;
2  UPDATE city
3  SET Population = 65000, district = 'Aconcagua';
```

Results:

The screenshot shows a database query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query text is as follows:

```
1 • USE world;
2 • UPDATE city
3   SET Population = 65000,
4     district = 'Aconcagua';
```

Annotations on the right side of the query editor:

- Numbers do not require quotes (pointing to 65000)
- Strings (VARCHAR) require quotes (pointing to 'Aconcagua')

Below the query editor is an "Output" section with a dropdown menu set to "Action Output". It displays a table with the following data:

#	Time	Action
✓ 1	13:48:08	USE world
✓ 2	13:48:08	UPDATE city SET Population = 65000, district = 'Aconcagua'

UPDATE city

- You indicate the table you want to UPDATE.

SET Population = 65000, district = 'Aconcagua';

- You indicate the table columns and associated values you want to change them to by using the equals sign (=).
- You must separate each column and value with a comma.
- There is no trailing comma



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