

4.4

The UPDATE Clause With a Column List

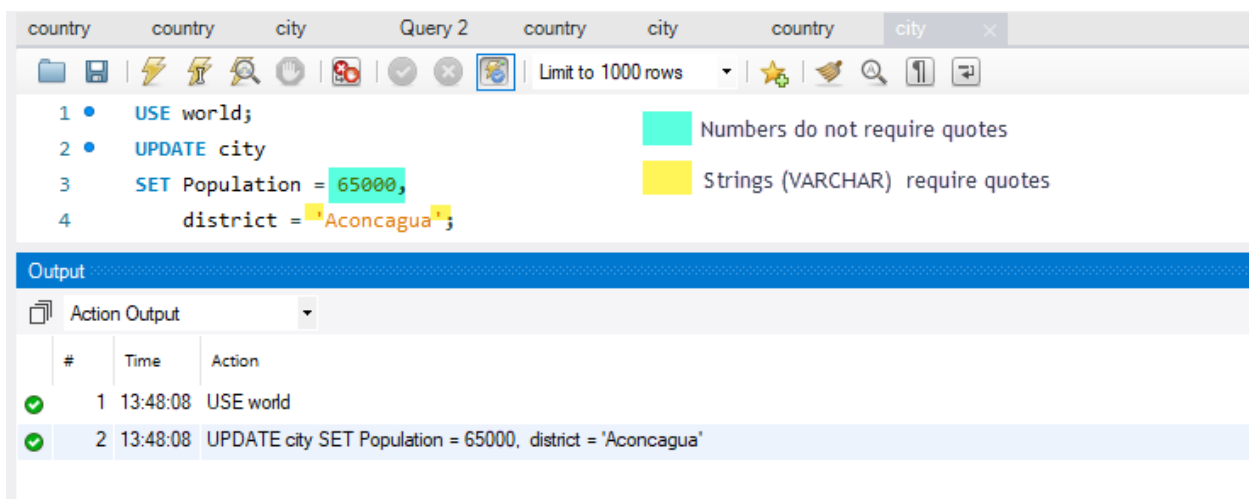
The UPDATE Clause

- 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 MySQL IDE window with a query editor and an output pane. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

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

Annotations in the IDE indicate that numbers do not require quotes (highlighting '65000') and strings (VARCHAR) require quotes (highlighting 'Aconcagua').

The output pane shows the following results:

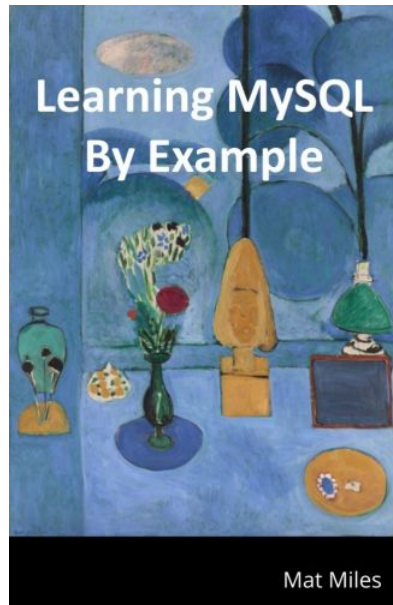
#	Time	Action
1	13:48:08	USE world
2	13:48:08	UPDATE city SET Population = 65000, district = 'Aconcagua'

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



Miles, M. (2021). *Learning MySQL By Example*. EdTech Books.
https://edtechbooks.org/learning_mysql