The SQL 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 ContactName = 'Omkar', City= 'pune'
WHERE CustomerID = 1;
```

UPDATE Multiple Records

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

The following SQL statement will update the ContactName to "Omkar" for all records where country is "Pune":

Example

```
UPDATE Customers
SET ContactName='Omkar'
WHERE Country='Pune';
```

The SQL DELETE Statement

The DELETE statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

DELETE Syntax

```
      DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

Delete All Records

It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact:

```
DELETE FROM table_name;
```

The following SQL statement deletes all rows in the "Customers" table, without deleting the table:

Example

```
DELETE FROM Customers;
```

SQL DELETE Example

The following SQL statement deletes the customer "Alfreds Futterkiste" from the "Customers" table:

Example
```
DELETE FROM Customers WHERE CustomerName='Alfreds Futterkiste';
```

create table Customers(

CustomerID int,

ContactName varchar(52),

City varchar(20)

);

insert into Customers values(5, 'Vanita' , 'Pune');

insert into Customers values(2, 'Sunita' , 'Mumbai');

insert into Customers values(1, 'Anita' , 'Pune');

```sql
select * from Customers;


UPDATE Customers

SET ContactName = 'Nilesh', City= 'pune'

WHERE CustomerID = 5;


UPDATE Customers

SET ContactName='Omkar'


DELETE FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 5;

WHERE City='Pune';
```