



UPDATE & DELETE Statements



UPDATE - Syntax

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

- Syntax

UPDATE table_name

SET column_name = { expression | DEFAULT | NULL } , ...

WHERE condition;

- The WHERE clause specifies the record(s) that should be updated
 - If you omit the WHERE clause, all records in the table will be updated!



UPDATE – Examples 1

■ Example 1

```
UPDATE   SalesPerson
SET      Bonus = 6000, SalesQuota = NULL
```

■ Example 2

```
UPDATE   Product
SET      ListPrice = ListPrice * 2
```

■ Example 3

```
UPDATE   City
SET      CityName = N'ደብረ ብርሃን'
WHERE    CityName = N'ደብረ ብርሃን'
```



UPDATE - Examples 2

- Update using DEFAULT values
 - Set the ***Discount*** column to its default value

```
UPDATE  Item
SET      Discount = DEFAULT
WHERE    ItemType = 'Detergent'
```

- Using a table alias

```
UPDATE  emp
SET      emp.FirstName = ' Mr. ' + emp.FirstName
FROM      Employee AS emp
WHERE     emp.Gender = 'M'
```



The DELETE Statement

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

```
DELETE [FROM]  table_name  
WHERE          condition
```

- If there is no WHERE clause the ALL records will be deleted



DELETE - Example

- Delete ALL records in the table

```
DELETE Item
```

- Delete selected records

```
DELETE Item  
WHERE ItemType = 'Detergent'
```



TRUNCATE TABLE

- TRUNCATE TABLE statement can be used to delete ALL the data in a table
- TRUNCATE TABLE and the DELETE statement
 - TRUNCATE TABLE is similar to the DELETE statement with no WHERE clause, BUT NOT the same
 - TRUNCATE TABLE is faster and uses fewer system and transaction log resources
 - It records only the page deallocations in the transaction log
 - The DELETE statement removes rows one at a time and records an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row
- Example
TRUNCATE TABLE *Employee*