



## MariaDB: UPDATE Statement

This MariaDB tutorial explains how to use the MariaDB **UPDATE statement** with syntax and examples.

### Description

The MariaDB UPDATE statement is used to update existing records in a table. There are 3 syntaxes for the update query in MariaDB depending on the type of update that you wish to perform.

### Syntax

The syntax for the MariaDB UPDATE statement when updating one table is:

```
UPDATE table
SET column1 = expression1,
    column2 = expression2,
    ...
[WHERE conditions]
[ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC ]]
[LIMIT number_rows];
```

OR

The syntax for the MariaDB UPDATE statement when updating one table with data from another table is:

```
UPDATE table1
SET column1 = (SELECT expression1
               FROM table2
               WHERE conditions)
[WHERE conditions];
```

OR

The syntax for the MariaDB UPDATE statement when updating multiple tables is:

```
UPDATE table1, table2, ...  
SET column1 = expression1,  
    column2 = expression2,  
    ...  
WHERE table1.column = table2.column  
AND conditions;
```

## Parameters or Arguments

### ***column1, column2***

The columns that you wish to update.

### ***expression1, expression2***

The new values to assign to the *column1, column2*. So *column1* would be assigned the value of *expression1*, *column2* would be assigned the value of *expression2*, and so on.

### ***WHERE conditions***

Optional. The conditions that must be met for the update to execute.

### ***ORDER BY expression***

Optional. It may be used in combination with LIMIT to sort the records appropriately when limiting the number of records to be updated.

### ***LIMIT number\_rows***

Optional. If LIMIT is provided, it controls the maximum number of records to update in the table. At most, the number of records specified by *number\_rows* will be update in the table.

## Example - Update single column

Let's look at how to use the UPDATE statement to update one column in a table in MariaDB.

For example:

```
UPDATE sites  
SET site_name = 'TechOnTheNet.com'  
WHERE site_name = 'CheckYourMath.com';
```

This UPDATE example would update the *site\_name* to 'TechOnTheNet.com' in the *sites* table where the *site\_name* is 'CheckYourMath.com'.

## Example - Update multiple columns

Let's look at a how to update more than one column using a single UPDATE statement in MariaDB.

For example:

```
UPDATE sites
SET site_name = 'TechOnTheNet.com',
    server_name = 'MyServer'
WHERE site_name = 'CheckYourMath.com';
```

You can update multiple columns in MariaDB by separating the column/value pairs with commas.

This UPDATE statement example would update the *site\_name* to 'TechOnTheNet.com' and the *server\_name* to 'MyServer' where the *site\_name* is 'CheckYourMath.com'.

## Example - Update table with data from another table

Let's look at how to update a table with data from another table in MariaDB using the UPDATE statement.

For example:

```
UPDATE pages
SET site_id = (SELECT site_id
               FROM sites
               WHERE site_name = 'TechOnTheNet.com')
WHERE page_id <= 15;
```

This UPDATE example would update only the *pages* table for all records where the *page\_id* is less than or equal to 15. When the *site\_name* is 'TechOnTheNet.com', the *site\_id* from the *sites* table would be copied to the *site\_id* field in the *pages* table.

## Example - Update multiple Tables

Let's look at how to perform an update that involves more than one table in a single UPDATE statement in MariaDB.

For example:

```
UPDATE sites, pages
SET sites.server_name = pages.host_name
WHERE sites.site_id = pages.site_id
AND sites.site_id > 500;
```

This MariaDB UPDATE example would update the *server\_name* field in the *sites* table to the *host\_name* field from the *pages* table. This update would only be performed when the *site\_id* in the *sites* table is greater than 500 and the *site\_id* field from the *sites* table matches the *site\_id* from the *pages* table.