REPORT

SQL QUERIES

Delete and update Queries

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The SQL DELETE Statement:

To delete data from a table, you use the MySQL DELETE statement. The following illustrates the syntax of the DELETE statement:
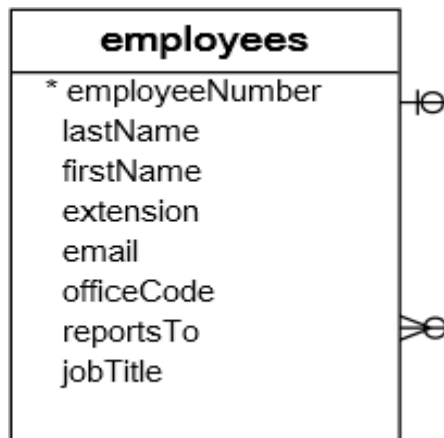
> DELETE FROM table_name
> WHERE condition

In this statement:

➢ First, specify the table from which you delete data.
➢ Second, use a condition to specify which rows to delete in the **WHERE** clause. The **DELETE** statement will delete rows that match the condition,

❖ Notice that the **WHERE** clause is optional. If you omit the WHERE clause, the **DELETE** statement will delete all rows in the table.
❖ Besides deleting data from a table, the **DELETE** statement returns the number of deleted rows.
❖ To delete data from multiple tables using a single **DELETE** statement, you use the **DELETE JOIN** statement.
❖ To delete all rows in a table without knowing how many are deleted, you should use the **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement.
❖ For a table with a foreign key constraint, when you delete rows from the parent table, the rows in the child table will be deleted automatically using the **ON DELETE CASCADE** option.

MySQL DELETE examples:

We will use the **employees** table in the sample database for the demonstration.

Note that once you delete data, it is gone. Later, you will learn how to put the DELETE statement in a transaction so that you can roll it back.

Suppose you want to delete employees whose officeNumber is 4, you use the DELETE statement with the **WHERE** clause as shown in the following query:

DELETE FROM employees WHERE officeNumber=4;

MySQL UPDATE **statement:**

> The UPDATE statement updates data in a table. It allows you to change the values in one or more columns of a single row or multiple rows.

The following illustrates the basic syntax of the UPDATE statement:

```
UPDATE[LOW_PRIORITY] [IGNORE] table_name
SET column_name1=expr1,
column_name2=expr2,
.....
[WHERE Condition];
```

In this syntax:

❖ First, specify the name of the table that you want to update data after the UPDATE keyword.
❖ Second, specify which column you want to update and the new value in the SET clause. To update values in multiple columns, you use a list of comma-separated assignments by supplying a value in each column's assignment in the form of a literal value, an expression, or a subquery.
❖ Third, specify which rows to be updated using a condition in the WHERE clause. The WHERE clause is optional. If you omit it, the UPDATE statement will modify all rows in the table.
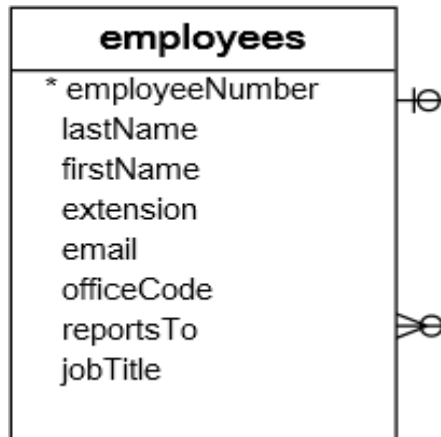
Notice that the WHERE clause is so important that you should not forget it. Sometimes, you may want to update just one row; However, you may forget the WHERE clause and accidentally update all rows of the table.

MySQL UPDATE examples

Let's practice the UPDATE statement.

1) Using MySQL UPDATE to modify values in a single column example

See the following employees table from the sample database.

First, find Mary's email from the employees table using the following SELECT statement:

SELECT
 firstname, lastname, email
FROM employees
WHERE employeeNumber=1056;

THANK YOU.

Mr.Srinivasarao