The UPDATE statement in MySQL

In SQL, to modify the existing data in a table, you use the **UPDATE** statement.

For example, in the **users_log** table, if your boss asked you to change the **browser_name** from **chrome** to **Google Chrome**; the **UPDATE** statement can be used to solve this task.

By using the UPDATE statement, you can update the data for a specific column or for multiple columns in a single execution.

Run SQL query/queries on database **voting_system**: ⑦

```
UPDATE users_log SET browser_name="Google Chrome" WHERE browser_name="chrome"
```

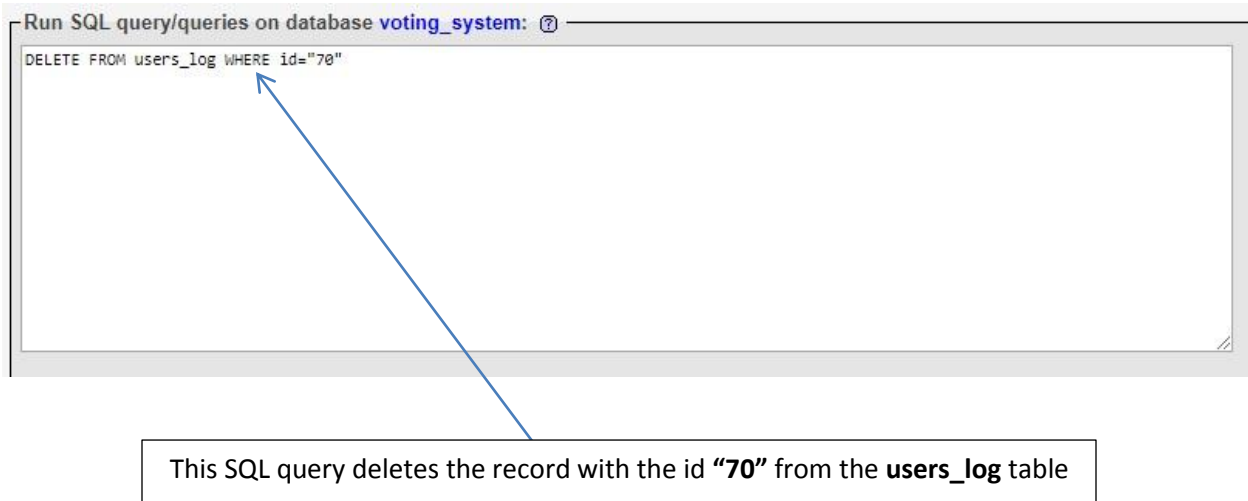This SQL query updates the browser name from "chrome" to "Google Chrome"

NB: if you remove the WHERE clause from an UPDATE statement, the whole table will be updates based on the columns specified. This feature can be very useful sometimes.

The DELETE statement in MySQL

The **DELETE** statement helps the user to remove a record permanently from a table. Similar to the **SELECT** and **UPDATE** statements, the **DELETE** statement also uses the **WHERE** clause.

```
Run SQL query/queries on database voting_system: ⑦
DELETE FROM users_log WHERE id="70"
```

This SQL query deletes the record with the id **"70"** from the **users_log** table

NB: Once a record is deleted from a table, it can only be recovered if a backup copy of the record is stored in the database.