

UPDATE

The UPDATE command helps us to change or modify the records that have already been inserted into a table. You can combine it with the WHERE clause to specify the record that is to be updated. Here is the syntax:

```
UPDATE tableName SET field=newValue, field2=newValue2,...  
[WHERE ...]
```

The UPDATE command can also be combined with clauses such as SET, WHERE, LIMIT, and ORDER BY. You will see this shortly:

Consider the table named Price with the following records:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM price;  
+----+-----+  
| id | price |  
+----+-----+  
| 1  | 200   |  
| 2  | 250   |  
| 3  | 220   |  
| 4  | 190   |  
| 5  | 300   |  
+----+-----+  
5 rows in set (0.002 sec)  
MariaDB [Demo]>
```

Let's change the price of the book with an id of 1 from 200 to 250:

```
UPDATE price  
SET price = 250  
WHERE id = 1;
```

```
MariaDB [Demo]> UPDATE price  
-> SET price = 250  
-> WHERE id = 1;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.215 sec)  
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0  
MariaDB [Demo]>
```

The command ran successfully. You can now query the table to see whether the change took place:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM price;
+----+-----+
| id | price |
+----+-----+
| 1  | 250   |
| 2  | 250   |
| 3  | 220   |
| 4  | 190   |
| 5  | 300   |
+----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

The above screenshot shows that the change has been implemented. Consider the table Book with the following records:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM book;
+----+-----+
| id | name      |
+----+-----+
| 1  | MariaDB Book |
| 2  | MariaDB Book2 |
| 3  | MariaDB Book3 |
| 4  | MariaDB Book4 |
| 5  | MariaDB Book5 |
+----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

Let us change the name of the book named Book to MariaDB Book1. Notice that the book has an id of 1. Here is the command for this:

```
UPDATE book
SET name = "MariaDB Book1"
WHERE id = 1;
```

```
MariaDB [Demo]> UPDATE book
-> SET name = "MariaDB Book1"
-> WHERE id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.067 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

Check whether the change has been implemented:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM book;
+----+-----+
| id | name      |
+----+-----+
| 1  | MariaDB Book1 |
| 2  | MariaDB Book2 |
| 3  | MariaDB Book3 |
| 4  | MariaDB Book4 |
| 5  | MariaDB Book5 |
+----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

The above screenshot shows that the change has been implemented successfully.

In the above examples, we have only changed one column at a time. However, it is possible for us to change multiple columns at a go. Let us demonstrate this using an example.

Let us use the Price table with the following data:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM price;
+----+-----+
| id | price |
+----+-----+
| 1  | 250   |
| 2  | 250   |
| 3  | 220   |
| 4  | 190   |
| 5  | 300   |
+----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

Let us change both the id and the price of the book with an id of 5. We will change its id to 6 and price to 6. Run the following command:

```
UPDATE price
SET id = 6,
    price = 280
WHERE id = 5;
```

```
MariaDB [Demo]> UPDATE price
-> SET id = 6,
-> price = 280
-> WHERE id = 5;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.079 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

Now, query the table to check whether the change was made successfully:

```
MariaDB [Demo]> SELECT * FROM price;
+----+-----+
| id | price |
+----+-----+
| 1  | 250   |
| 2  | 250   |
| 3  | 220   |
| 4  | 190   |
| 6  | 280   |
+----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.001 sec)

MariaDB [Demo]>
```

The change was made successfully.

Assignment

1. How to update records in table?