# 7.13 PHP Delete Data From MySQL

## Delete Data From a MySQL Table Using MySQLi and PDO

The DELETE statement is used to delete records from a table:

**DELETE FROM table\_name
WHERE some\_column = some\_value**

**Notice the WHERE clause in the DELETE syntax:** The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be deleted. If you omit the WHERE clause, all records will be deleted!

Let's look at the "MyGuests" table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **firstname** | **lastname** | **email** | **reg\_date** |
| 1 | John | Doe | john@example.com | 2014-10-22 14:26:15 |
| 2 | Mary | Moe | mary@example.com | 2014-10-23 10:22:30 |
| 3 | Julie | Dooley | julie@example.com | 2014-10-26 10:48:23 |

The following examples delete the record with id=3 in the "MyGuests" table:

### Example (MySQLi Object-oriented)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDB";
**// Create connection**$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

**// Check connection**if ($conn->connect\_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect\_error);
}
**// sql to delete a record**$sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3";

if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
    echo "Record deleted successfully";
} else {
    echo "Error deleting record: " . $conn->error;
}
$conn->close();
?>

### Example (MySQLi Procedural)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDB";

**// Create connection**$conn = mysqli\_connect($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

**// Check connection**if (!$conn) {
    die("Connection failed: " . mysqli\_connect\_error());
}
**// sql to delete a record**$sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3";
if (mysqli\_query($conn, $sql)) {
    echo "Record deleted successfully";
} else {
    echo "Error deleting record: " . mysqli\_error($conn);
}
mysqli\_close($conn);
?>

### Example (PDO)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";
try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);

    **// set the PDO error mode to exception**
    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR\_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE\_EXCEPTION);

    **// sql to delete a record**    $sql = "DELETE FROM MyGuests WHERE id=3";

    **// use exec() because no results are returned**    $conn->exec($sql);
    echo "Record deleted successfully";     }
catch(PDOException $e)
    {
    echo $sql . "<br>" . $e->getMessage();    }
$conn = null;
?>

After the record is deleted, the table will look like this:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **firstname** | **lastname** | **email** | **reg\_date** |
| 1 | John | Doe | john@example.com | 2014-10-22 14:26:15 |
| 2 | Mary | Moe | mary@example.com | 2014-10-23 10:22:30 |

# 7.14 PHP Update Data in MySQL

## Update Data In a MySQL Table Using MySQLi and PDO

The UPDATE statement is used to update existing records in a table:

UPDATE table\_name
SET column1=value, column2=value2,...
WHERE some\_column=some\_value

**Notice the WHERE clause in the UPDATE syntax:** The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be updated. If you omit the WHERE clause, all records will be updated!

Let's look at the "MyGuests" table:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **firstname** | **lastname** | **email** | **reg\_date** |
| 1 | John | Doe | john@example.com | 2014-10-22 14:26:15 |
| 2 | Mary | Moe | mary@example.com | 2014-10-23 10:22:30 |

The following examples update the record with id=2 in the "MyGuests" table:

### Example (MySQLi Object-oriented)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDB";

**// Create connection**$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

**// Check connection**if ($conn->connect\_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect\_error);
}
$sql = "UPDATE MyGuests SET lastname='Doe' WHERE id=2";
if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {
    echo "Record updated successfully";
} else {
    echo "Error updating record: " . $conn->error;
}
$conn->close();
?>

### Example (MySQLi Procedural)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDB";

**// Create connection**$conn = mysqli\_connect($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

**// Check connection**if (!$conn) {
    die("Connection failed: " . mysqli\_connect\_error());
}
$sql = "UPDATE MyGuests SET lastname='Doe' WHERE id=2";

if (mysqli\_query($conn, $sql)) {
    echo "Record updated successfully";
} else {
    echo "Error updating record: " . mysqli\_error($conn);
}
mysqli\_close($conn);
?>

### Example (PDO)

<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$dbname = "myDBPDO";

try {
    $conn = new PDO("mysql:host=$servername;dbname=$dbname", $username, $password);

**// set the PDO error mode to exception**    $conn->setAttribute(PDO::ATTR\_ERRMODE, PDO::ERRMODE\_EXCEPTION);
    $sql = "UPDATE MyGuests SET lastname='Doe' WHERE id=2";
**// Prepare statement**    $stmt = $conn->prepare($sql);
**// execute the query**    $stmt->execute();
    **// echo a message to say the UPDATE succeeded**    echo $stmt->rowCount() . " records UPDATED successfully";
    }
catch(PDOException $e)
    {
    echo $sql . "<br>" . $e->getMessage();
    }
$conn = null;
?>

After the record is updated, the table will look like this:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **id** | **firstname** | **lastname** | **email** | **reg\_date** |
|  | John | Doe | john@example.com | 2014-10-22 14:26:15 |
| 2 | Mary | Doe | mary@example.com | 2014-10-23 10:22:30 |