POSTGRESQL - DELETE QUERY

The PostgreSQL **DELETE** Query is used to delete the existing records from a table. You can use WHERE clause with DELETE query to delete selected rows, otherwise all the records would be deleted.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of DELETE query with WHERE clause is as follows:

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE [condition];
```

You can combine N number of conditions using AND or OR operators.

Example:

Consider the table COMPANY having records as follows:

```
# select * from COMPANY;
 id | name  | age | address   | salary
----+-------+-----+-----------+--------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California|  20000
  2 | Allen |  25 | Texas     |  15000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway    |  20000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas     |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall|  45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston   |  10000
(7 rows)
```

Following is an example, which would DELETE a customer whose ID is 7:

```
testdb=# DELETE FROM COMPANY WHERE ID = 2;
```

Now, COMPANY table will have the following records:

```
 id | name  | age | address      | salary
----+-------+-----+--------------+--------
  1 | Paul  |  32 | California   |  20000
  3 | Teddy |  23 | Norway       |  20000
  4 | Mark  |  25 | Rich-Mond    |  65000
  5 | David |  27 | Texas        |  85000
  6 | Kim   |  22 | South-Hall   |  45000
  7 | James |  24 | Houston      |  10000
(6 rows)
```

If you want to DELETE all the records from COMPANY table, you do not need to use WHERE clause with DELETE queries, which would be as follows:

```
testdb=# DELETE FROM COMPANY;
```

Now, COMPANY table does not have any record because all the records have been deleted by DELETE statement.