

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 the 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)
```

The 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 the DELETE statement.