# **SQL DROP TABLE**

**SQL DROP TABLE** statement deletes data and structure of a table from the database.

### **DROP TABLE in SQL**

**DROP TABLE in SQL** means that all of the table's data, structure, constraints, permissions, etc. will be removed from the database.

DROP TABLE command is irreversible, so once a DROP TABLE command is executed for a table, all information about that table will be removed permanently.

# **SQL DROP TABLE Syntax**

The syntax to use the DROP TABLE command in SQL is:

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

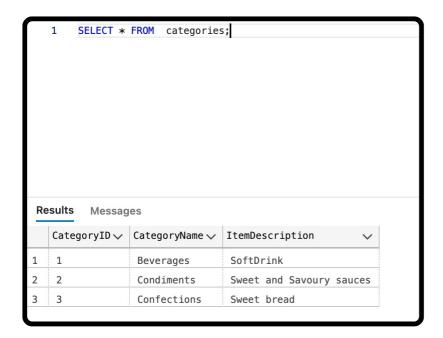
The syntax of the command remains the same in Oracle, SQL Server and MySQL.

### **Examples**

Let's look at some examples of the DROP TABLE statement in SQL to understand its working.

First, we will create a database and table, on which the SQL queries will be run.

The resulting table will look like this:



## **DROP TABLE Example**

In this example, we will drop the categories table using DROP TABLE statement.

#### Query

DROP TABLE categories;

#### **Output**



# **Important Points About SQL DROP TABLE**

- The SQL DROP TABLE statement is used to delete tables in a database, along with all associated data, **indexes**, **triggers**, **constraints**, and permission specifications.
- The table will be permanently disable, so use this query with caution.

- Use DROP TABLE IF EXISTS query to prevent errors when dropping a table that does not exist
- When dropping a partitioned table, the DROP TABLE statement removes the table definition, all partitions, all data stored in those partitions, and all partition definitions.
- The DROP TABLE statement can be used to drop temporary tables by including the **TEMPORARY keyword.**
- To verify if a table is dropped, you can use the DESC command.