To delete a customer from the customers table everything should first be coded within a transaction block so the database could be rolled back in the event of an error. This is necessary because in the event of an error outside of a transaction block MySQL would automatically commit the changes made by the DELETE statement(s), leaving the database in an inconsistent state. For this to be effective, an error handler must be declared before the START TRANSACTION statement. After the START TRANSACTION statement, DELETE statements will be used to delete all associated data that have any related foreign keys to the customer to in question. After this is done, another DELETE statement will be used to delete the customer from the database. The procedure will end with an if-else statement, which will check to see if the error handler created prior went off or not. If it did not, then the changes would be committed, otherwise the changes would be rolled back so the database administrator could fix any errors in the code.