

SQL Schema >

Table: `Person`

```
+-----+-----+
| Column Name | Type   |
+-----+-----+
| id          | int    |
| email       | varchar|
+-----+-----+
```

`id` is the primary key column for this table.

Each row of this table contains an email. The emails will not contain uppercase letters.

Write an SQL query to **delete** all the duplicate emails, keeping only one unique email with the smallest `id`. Note that you are supposed to write a `DELETE` statement and not a `SELECT` one.

After running your script, the answer shown is the `Person` table. The driver will first compile and run your piece of code and then show the `Person` table. The final order of the `Person` table **does not matter**.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:

Input:

Person table:

```
+----+-----+
| id | email          |
+----+-----+
| 1  | john@example.com |
| 2  | bob@example.com  |
| 3  | john@example.com |
+----+-----+
```

Output:

```
+----+-----+
| id | email          |
+----+-----+
| 1  | john@example.com |
| 2  | bob@example.com  |
+----+-----+
```

Explanation: `john@example.com` is repeated two times. We keep the row with the smallest `Id` = 1.