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# erase

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Deletes one or more files. If you use **erase** to delete a file from your disk, you can't retrieve it.

### Note

This command is the same as the [del command](#).

# Syntax

```
erase [/p] [/f] [/s] [/q] [/a[:]<attributes>] <names>
del [/p] [/f] [/s] [/q] [/a[:]<attributes>] <names>
```

## Parameters

 Expand table

Parameter	Description
<names>	Specifies a list of one or more files or directories. Wildcards may be used to delete multiple files. If a directory is specified, all files within the directory will be deleted.
/p	Prompts for confirmation before deleting the specified file.
/f	Forces deletion of read-only files.
/s	Deletes specified files from the current directory and all subdirectories. Displays the names of the files as they are being deleted.
/q	Specifies quiet mode. You are not prompted for delete confirmation.
/a[:] <attributes>	Deletes files based on the following file attributes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>r</b> Read-only files</li><li>• <b>h</b> Hidden files</li><li>• <b>i</b> Not content indexed files</li><li>• <b>s</b> System files</li><li>• <b>a</b> Files ready for archiving</li><li>• <b>I</b> Reparse points</li><li>• <b>-</b> Used as a prefix meaning 'not'</li></ul>
/?	Displays help at the command prompt.

## Remarks

- If you use the `erase /p` command, you'll see the following message:

```
FileName, Delete (Y/N)?
```

To confirm the deletion, press **Y**. To cancel the deletion and to display the next file name (if you specified a group of files), press **N**. To stop the `erase` command, press CTRL+C.

- If you disable command extension, the `/s` parameter will display the names of any files that weren't found, instead of displaying the names of files that are being deleted.
- If you specify specific folders in the `<names>` parameter, all of the included files will also be deleted. For example, if you want to delete all of the files in the `\work` folder, type:

```
erase \work
```

- You can use wildcards (`*` and `?`) to delete more than one file at a time. However, to avoid deleting files unintentionally, you should use wildcards cautiously. For example, if you type the following command:

```
erase *.*
```

The `erase` command displays the following prompt:

```
Are you sure (Y/N)?
```

To delete all of the files in the current directory, press **Y** and then press ENTER. To cancel the deletion, press **N** and then press

ENTER.

#### ⓘ Note

Before you use wildcard characters with the **erase** command, use the same wildcard characters with the **dir** command to list all the files that will be deleted.

## Examples

To delete all the files in a folder named Test on drive C, type either of the following:

```
erase c:\test  
erase c:\test\*.*
```

To delete all files with the .bat file name extension from the current directory, type:

```
erase *.bat
```

To delete all read-only files in the current directory, type:

```
erase /a:r *.*
```

## Related links

- [Command-Line Syntax Key](#)
- [del command](#)


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