

# Problem 196: Delete Duplicate Emails

## Problem Information

**Difficulty:** Easy

**Acceptance Rate:** 65.19%

**Paid Only:** No

**Tags:** Database

## Problem Description

Table: `Person`

+-----+-----+ | Column Name | Type | +-----+-----+ | id | int | | email | varchar |  
+-----+-----+ id is the primary key (column with unique values) for this table. Each row  
of this table contains an email. The emails will not contain uppercase letters.

Write a solution to \*\*delete\*\* all duplicate emails, keeping only one unique email with the  
smallest `id` .

For SQL users, please note that you are supposed to write a `DELETE` statement and not a  
`SELECT` one.

For Pandas users, please note that you are supposed to modify `Person` in place.

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 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.

## Code Snippets

### MySQL:

```
# Write your MySQL query statement below
```

### MS SQL Server:

```
/* Write your T-SQL query statement below */
```

### PostgreSQL:

```
-- Write your PostgreSQL query statement below
```