

# SQL Delete Statement

SQL DELETE is a basic SQL operation used to delete data in a database. SQL DELETE is an important part of database management. DELETE can be used to selectively remove records from a database table based on certain conditions.

Syntax 1 :

```
DELETE FROM table_name
```

```
WHERE [condition];
```

Example 1:

1. Delete an employee by id.

```
DELETE FROM employee
```

```
WHERE id = 20;
```

2. Delete an employee by name:

```
DELETE FROM employee
```

```
WHERE emp_name = 'John Doe';
```

3. Delete employees in a specific department:

```
DELETE FROM employee
```

```
WHERE department = 'Marketing';
```

4. Delete employees with a salary less than a specific amount:

```
DELETE FROM employee
```

```
WHERE salary < 60000.00;
```

5. Delete employees who joined before a specific date:

```
DELETE FROM employee  
  
WHERE joining_date < '2022-01-01';
```

6. Delete all records from the table:

```
DELETE FROM employee;
```

## Deleting rows based on multiple conditions

We can also use the SQL DELETE statement to delete specific rows from a table based on multiple conditions using the WHERE clause. This is useful when we want to remove a subset of rows from a table that meet a certain criterion.

When using multiple conditions, we can use the comparison operators such as AND, OR, and NOT to refine our conditions. This way, only rows that satisfy the conditions will be deleted.

7. Using the IN operator:

```
DELETE FROM employees  
  
WHERE emp_id IN (1, 2, 3, ...);
```

8. Delete employees who are either in the 'HR' department or have a salary less than 30000:

```
DELETE FROM employees  
  
WHERE department = 'HR' OR salary < 30000;
```

9. Delete employees whose salary is less than 50000 and belong to the 'Sales' department :

```
DELETE FROM employees  
  
WHERE salary < 50000 AND department = 'Sales';
```