

SQL - DELETE QUERY

The SQL **DELETE** Query is used to delete the existing records from a table.

You can use WHERE clause with DELETE query to delete selected rows, otherwise all the records would be deleted.

Syntax:

The basic syntax of DELETE query with WHERE clause is as follows:

```
DELETE FROM table_name  
WHERE [condition];
```

You can combine N number of conditions using AND or OR operators.

Example:

Consider CUSTOMERS table is having following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

Following is an example which would DELETE a customer whose ID is 6:

```
SQL> DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS  
WHERE ID = 6;
```

Now CUSTOMERS table would have following records:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

If you want to DELETE all the records from CUSTOMERS table, you do not need to use WHERE clause and DELETE query would be as follows:

```
SQL> DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

Now CUSTOMERS table would not have any record.