

# LU08.A04 - DELETE

## Requirements

- Work type: Individual
- Timeframe: 15 Minutes
- Means of aid:
  - Only teaching materials, no websearch, no use of ai.
- Expected Result: Specific employees are deleted from the table 'employees'

## Assignments

After selecting data in assignment A1 and updating it in A2, it is about time to turn to how to delete data from the table.

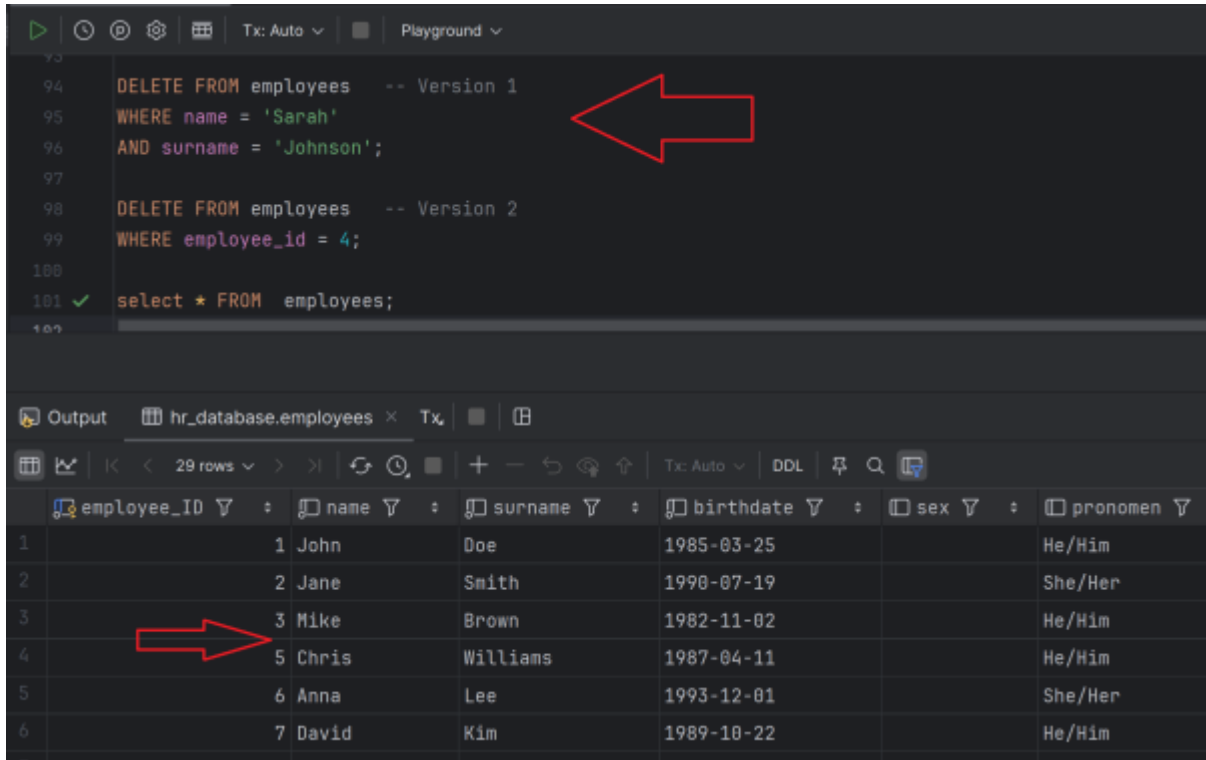
### A: Delete of one row

Sarah Johnson has left the company and is therefore to be deleted from the table. Formulate the according DML DELETE statement.

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE name = 'Sarah'  
AND surname = 'Johnson';
```

Alternatively, the commands is likewise possible with using the employee\_id.

```
DELETE FROM employees  
WHERE employee_id = 4;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with two versions of a DELETE query. A red arrow points to the first query, and another red arrow points to the second query. Below the queries, the output shows a table with 29 rows. A red arrow points to the row with employee\_id 5.

```
94 DELETE FROM employees -- Version 1
95 WHERE name = 'Sarah'
96 AND surname = 'Johnson';
97
98 DELETE FROM employees -- Version 2
99 WHERE employee_id = 4;
100
101 ✓ select * FROM employees;
```

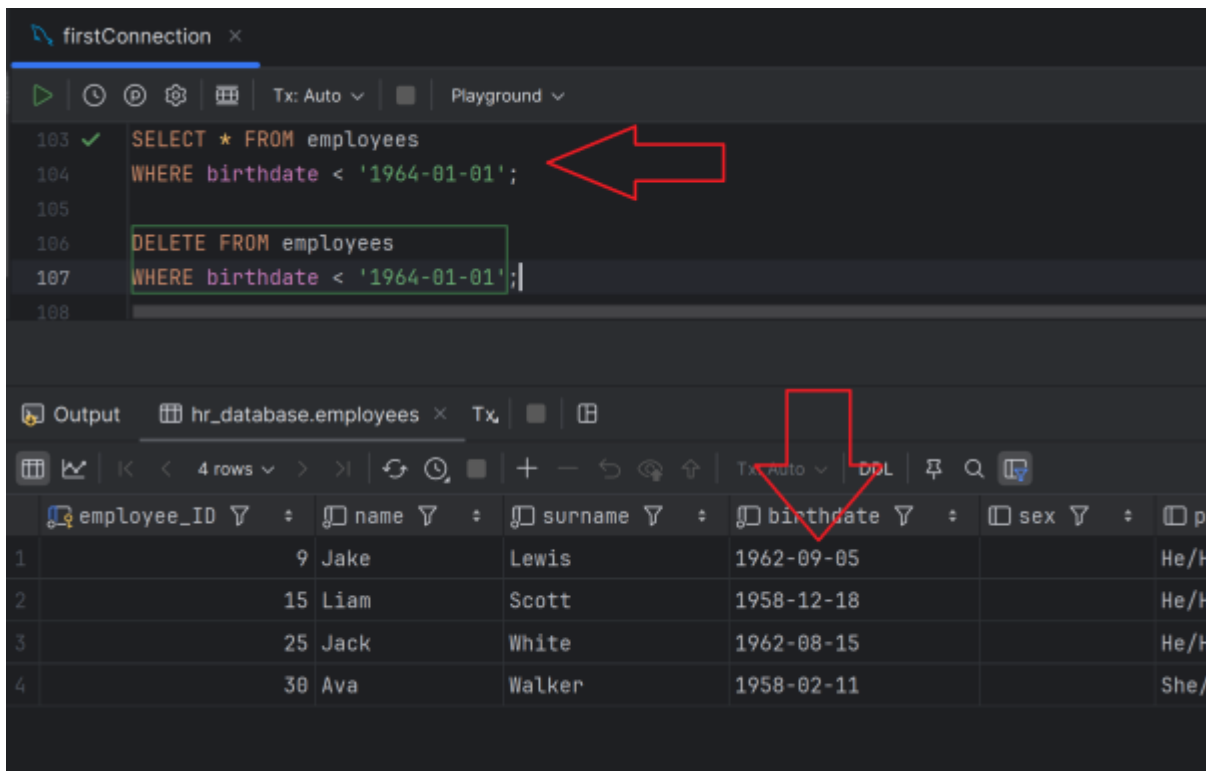
employee_ID	name	surname	birthdate	sex	pronomen
1	John	Doe	1985-03-25		He/Him
2	Jane	Smith	1990-07-19		She/Her
3	Mike	Brown	1982-11-02		He/Him
4	Chris	Williams	1987-04-11		He/Him
5	Anna	Lee	1993-12-01		She/Her
6	David	Kim	1989-10-22		He/Him

## B: Delete of multiple rows

It is common, that we retire when reaching a certain age. Remove all date from individuals who are older than 60 from the employees table.

Hint: Before performing the deletion, make sure that you got the right resultset.

Content of the table before deleting the concerned resultset:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a SELECT query and a table view. A red arrow points to the SELECT query, and another red arrow points to the table view.

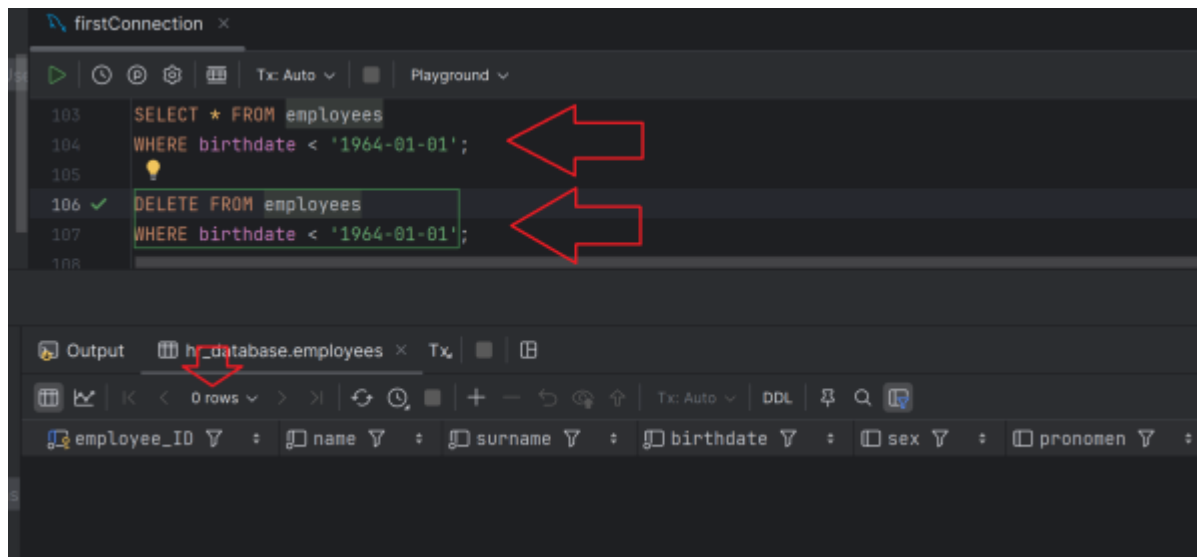
```
103 ✓ SELECT * FROM employees
104 WHERE birthdate < '1964-01-01';
105
106 DELETE FROM employees
107 WHERE birthdate < '1964-01-01';
108
```

employee_ID	name	surname	birthdate	sex	pronomen
1	Jake	Lewis	1962-09-05		He/Him
2	Liam	Scott	1958-12-18		He/Him
3	Jack	White	1962-08-15		He/Him
4	Ava	Walker	1958-02-11		She/Her

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE birthdate < '1964-01-01';
```

```
DELETE FROM employees
WHERE birthdate < '1964-01-01';
```

The result is visible in the next image below:



## Solution

Lösung

## Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



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