

LU07.S04 - DELETE

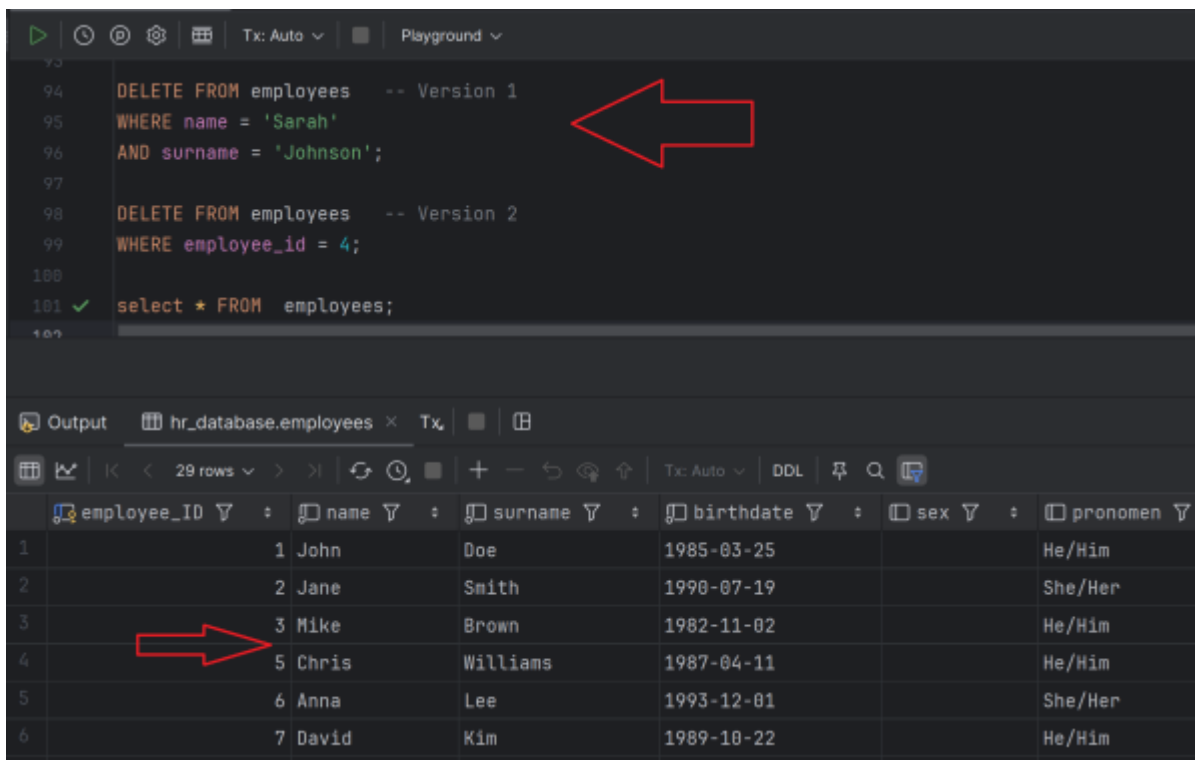
A: Delete on one row

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 playground interface. The top part displays two versions of a DELETE statement:

```
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;
```

A red arrow points to the first version of the statement. Below the code, the output of a `select * FROM employees;` query is shown as a table with 6 rows and 6 columns: `employee_ID`, `name`, `surname`, `birthdate`, `sex`, and `pronomen`.

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

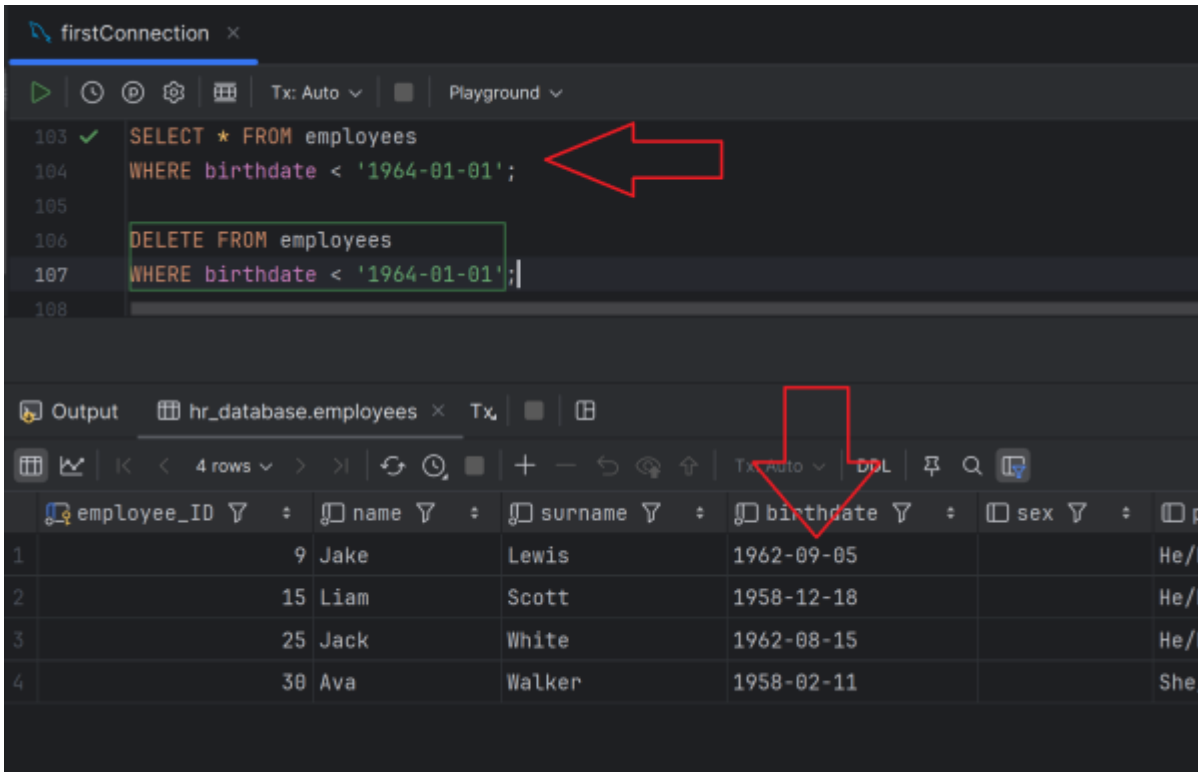
A red arrow points to the row with `employee_ID` 5 (Chris Williams).

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.

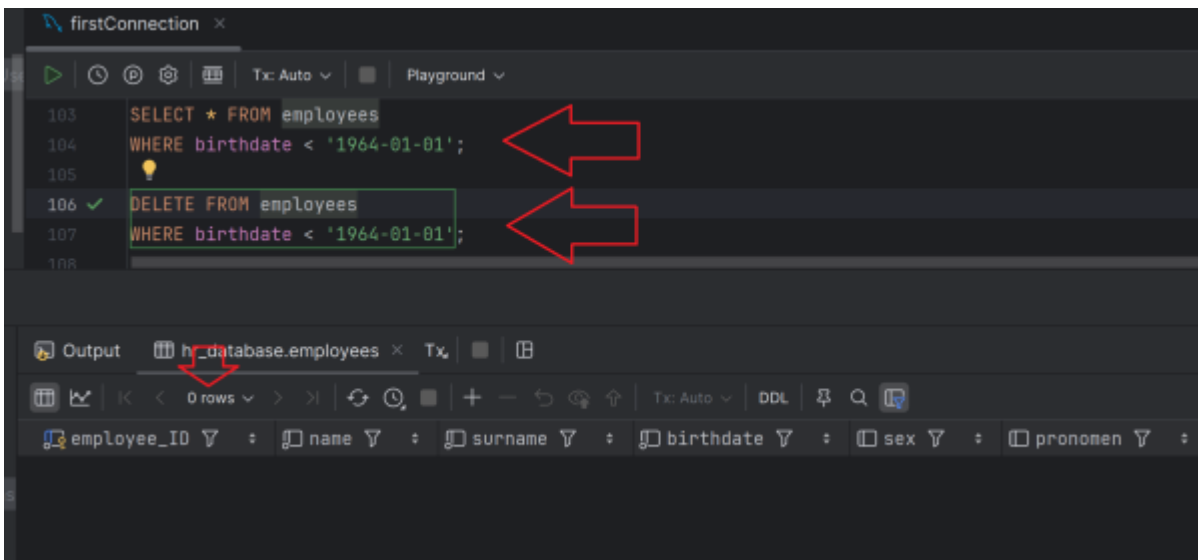
Content of the table before deleting the concerned resultset:



```
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:



Vocabulary

English	German
...	...



Volkan Demir

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