

4.4

The DELETE Clause

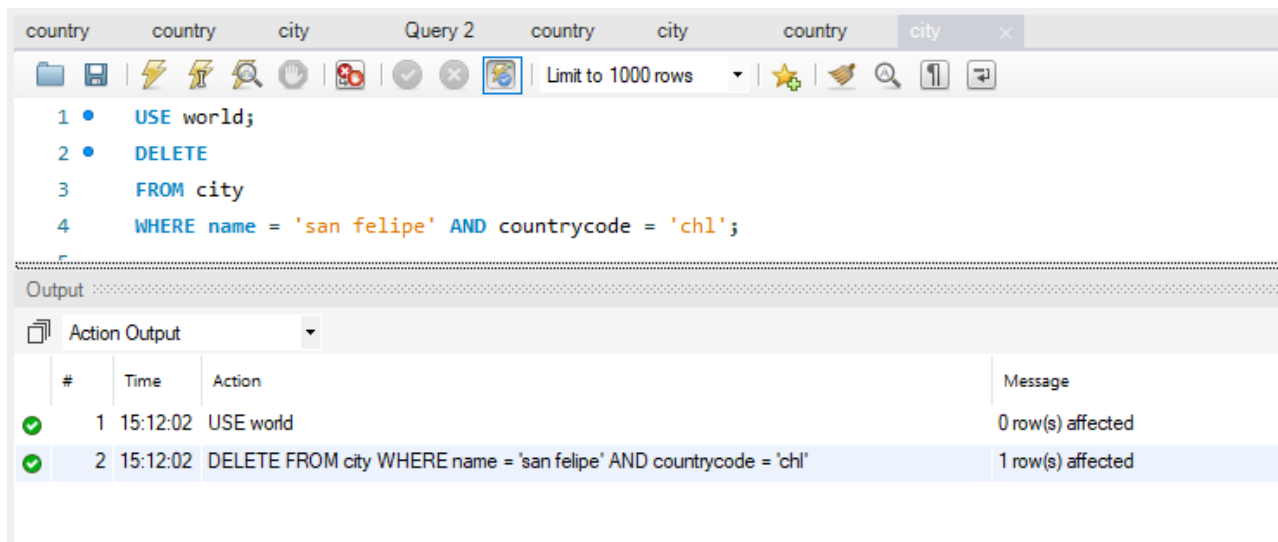
The DELETE Clause

- You can delete single or multiple columns with a single statement.
- You can use a subquery or a WHERE clause with a DELETE statement.
- By default MySQL is in safe update mode which prevents coding a delete statement without a WHERE clause.

Code Example:

```
1  USE world;
2  DELETE
3  FROM city
4  WHERE name = 'san felipe' AND countrycode = 'chl';
```

Results:



The screenshot shows a MySQL query editor with a toolbar at the top. The query text is as follows:

```
1 • USE world;
2 • DELETE
3 FROM city
4 WHERE name = 'san felipe' AND countrycode = 'chl';
```

Below the query editor, the 'Output' tab is selected, showing a table with the following data:

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 1	15:12:02	USE world	0 row(s) affected
✓ 2	15:12:02	DELETE FROM city WHERE name = 'san felipe' AND countrycode = 'chl'	1 row(s) affected

DELETE

- You begin a delete statement with the DELETE clause.

FROM city

- You must specify the table from which you are deleting rows.

WHERE name = 'san felipe' AND countrycode = 'chl';

- You should use a WHERE clause with a DELETE statement to avoid deleting every row in a table.



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