

DELETE

`DELETE [RECORD] [IN] [STATEMENT] [(r)]`

Related Statements: END TRANSACTION | BACKOUT TRANSACTION | STORE | UPDATE

Function

The DELETE statement is used to delete a record from a database.

Considerations for DL/I Databases

The DELETE statement is used to delete a segment from a DL/I database, which also results in the deletion of all descendants of the segment.

Due to GSAM restrictions, the UPDATE statement cannot be used for GSAM databases.

Considerations for SQL Databases

The DELETE statement is used to delete a row from the database table. It corresponds with the SQL statement DELETE WHERE CURRENT OF CURSOR-NAME, that is, only the row which was read last can be deleted.

With most SQL databases, a row that was read with a FIND SORTED BY or READ LOGICAL statement cannot be deleted.

Considerations for VSAM Databases

The DELETE statement is not valid for VSAM entry-sequenced datasets (ESDS).

Statement Reference - r

The "(r)" notation is used to reference the statement which was used to select/read the record to be deleted.

If no statement reference is specified, the DELETE statement will reference the innermost active processing loop in which a database record was selected/read.

Note:

The DELETE statement must be placed within the READ or FIND loop it references.

Restriction

A DELETE statement cannot be specified in the same statement line as a FIND, READ, or GET statement.

Hold Status

The use of the DELETE statement causes each record selected in the corresponding FIND or READ statement to be placed in hold status.

Record hold logic is explained in the section Database Access of the Natural Programming Guide.

Example 1

In this example, all records with the name = 'ALDEN' are deleted.

```

/* EXAMPLE 'DELEX1S': DELETE (STRUCTURED MODE)
/*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPLOY-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
END-DEFINE
/*****
FIND EMPLOY-VIEW WITH NAME = 'ALDEN'
DELETE
END TRANSACTION
/*****
AT END OF DATA
  WRITE NOTITLE *NUMBER 'RECORDS DELETED'
END-ENDDATA
/*****
END-FIND
END

```

Equivalent reporting-mode example: See the program DELEX1R in the library SYSEXRM.

Example 2

If no records are found in the VEHICLES file for the person named ALDEN, the EMPLOYEE record for ALDEN is deleted.

```

/* EXAMPLE 'DELEX2S:' DELETE (STRUCTURED MODE)
/*****
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPLOY-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 PERSONNEL-ID
  2 NAME
1 VEHIC-VIEW VIEW OF VEHICLES
  2 PERSONNEL-ID
END-DEFINE
/*****
EMPL.  FIND EMPLOY-VIEW WITH NAME = 'ALDEN'
/*****
VEHC.  FIND VEHIC-VIEW WITH PERSONNEL-ID = PERSONNEL-ID (EMPL.)
        IF NO RECORDS
          DELETE (EMPL.)
          END TRANSACTION
        END-NOREC
        END-FIND
/*****
        END-FIND
/*****
END

```

Equivalent reporting-mode example: See the program DELEX2R in the library SYSEXRM.