**TRUNCATE VS DELETE**

**Truncate:** Removes all rows from a table or specified partitions of a table, without logging the individual row deletions. TRUNCATE TABLE is similar to the DELETE statement with no WHERE clause; however, TRUNCATE TABLE is faster and uses fewer system and transaction log resources.

**Syntax:** TRUNCATE TABLE [ { database\_name . [ schema\_name ] . | schema\_name . ] table\_name [;]

**Delete:** Removes one or more rows from a table or view in SQL Server.

**Syntax:** DELETE FROM [database\_name . [ schema ] . | schema. ] table\_name[ WHERE <search\_condition> ][ OPTION ( <query\_options> [ ,...n ] ) ][; ]

**Difference:**

1. When the DELETE statement is executed using a row lock, each row in the table is locked for deletion. TRUNCATE TABLE always locks the table (including a schema (SCH-M) lock) and page but not each row.
2. The DELETE statement removes rows one at a time and records an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row. TRUNCATE TABLE removes the data by deallocating the data pages used to store the table data and records only the page deallocations in the transaction log.
3. TRUNCATE TABLE removes all rows from a table, but the table structure and its columns, constraints, indexes, and so on remain. After a DELETE statement is executed, the table can still contain empty pages.