UPDATE AND DELETE

CHECK
NOT NULL
UNIQUE
PRIMARY KEY
DEFAULT
AUTO INCREMENT
FOREIGN KEY

DDL- create, alter, drop

DML- Insert, delete, update

DQL- Select TCL- commit, rollback

DCL- grant, revoke

update and delete
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```
CREATE TABLE retail_db.customers (
        customer_id int,
        customer_fname varchar(45) ,
        customer_lname varchar(45),
        customer_email varchar(45) ,
        customer_phone varchar(45) ,
        customer_street varchar(255) ,
        customer_city varchar(45) ,
        customer_state varchar(45) ,
        customer_zipcode varchar(45)
);

-- New address
'7869 Crystal View Villas',
'Brooklyn',
'NY'

UPDATE customers
set customer_street = '8324 Little Common',
customer_city = 'San Marcos',
customer_state = 'CA'
WHERE customer_id = 2;

rollback;

select * from customers;

DELETE FROM customers
WHERE customer_id = 7;
```

commit;

rollback;

delete from customers;

select * from customers;

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update & alter

update- DML (changing the data)
alter- DDL (changing the definition) altered a table and added a new column to that table

altered a table and added a new column to that table
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delete vs truncate
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delete and truncate are used to delete the data..

--can delete selected data or we can delete all the data using DELETE

DELETE FROM customers
WHERE customer_id = 7;

-- TRUNCATE (get rid of entire data in the table)

you can only delete all the data

TRUNCATE customers - DDL operation
drop the table and recreate it

DELETE FROM customers -- DML operation

10 billion records in the table

to achieve high performance truncate table bypasses the DML method of deleting data.

truncate will do a implicit commit as it is a DDL operation and can’t be rolled back.