update statement
1) update is DML statement

2) When we should use update statement?
Ans: Update statement is used to update already existing data

3) What is difference between update and insert.?

Ans: Insert statement is used to insert new record where
   update statement is used to update the existing record

Update Statement Syntax

   update table_name   set column_name1=value,
    column_name2=value, column_name3=value
   where condition;

Examples: Consider the below
          Emp table

emp_no	emp_name	city
101	ABC	Pune
102	PQR	
103		Pune
104	Lmn	Pune
105		

Now, suppose I want to update City of employee 102 then my update statment will be like this

update Emp set city='Mumbai' where emp_no=102;

Suppose, I want to update emp_name for employee 103 then my update statement will be like this

update Emp set emp_name='Xyz' where emp_no=103;

Suppose, I want to update city and emp_name for Employee 105 then my update statement will be

update emp set emp_name='Abc', city='Mumbai' where emp_no=105;

Note: If we are not using where condition then all row will be updated for same value.

delete statement

1) delete is DML statement
2) delete statement is used to delete a
   particular record or all records.

Syntax:

delete from table_name where condtion;

Example: Delete Employee record where employee number
is 101;

Ans: delete from Emp where emp_no=101;

Note: If we are not applying where condition
then all records will get deleted.

Truncate statement

1) Truncate is DDL statment
2) Truncate is used to delete the all records from table.
3) In truncate we can't use where clause.
4) ones we delete the records using truncate we cannot rollback.

5) Syntax: truncate table table_name;

Example: truncate table Emp;

drop statement

1) Drop is DDL statement

2) Drop statement is used to drop a table along with data

2) drop statement syntax: drop table table_name;

   Example: drop table emp;

   Example drop table emp101;

   Example drop table Student;

3) Ones we drop a table we cannot rollback;

Q. What is difference between delete and truncate statement

1) Delete is DML statement while Truncate is DDL statement

2) with the help of delete we can delete a particular record or
   all records but with the help of truncate we always delete all
   records at time.

3) we can use where clause in delete statment but we cannot use
   where cluase in truncate statement

4) when we delete data using delete statment then we can rollback
   but when we truncate data then we cannot rollback

5) truncate is faster than delete- because truncate delete the
   all records at a time but delete statement delete the records
   one by one

Q. What is difference between Delete and Drop

1) Delete is DML statement while drop is DDL statement

2) Delete is used to delete only data while
   drop is used to drop table and its data

3) Delete statement we can rollback but drop statement we cannot rollback

4) drop is faster than delete.

Q. consider below sql statement and tell the final result

1) create table emp(emp_no,emp_name,salary)

2) insert into emp values(101,'Abc',5000);

3) rollback;

4) delete from emp where emp_no=105;

5) commit;

6) drop table emp;

7) rollback;

Ans: emp table get created

due to rollback at line number 3 insert statement
get rollback means data is not inserted inot emp table

Employee 105 record get deleted

emp table get droped even if we rollback the drop
table operation, because we cannot rollback the
drop statement.

In short Summary

update -> To update existing records
insert -> To add new record into table.
delete -> To delete the record from table
drop ---> drop table and its data
truncate -> To delete all records from table
commit --> To save data Permanently
rollback --> To cancel or abort the operation
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For insert, update and delete rollback works

For Create table, drop table and truncate
rollback will not work.