



SQL cmd: DROP, TRUNCATE, DELETE, UPDATE

DROP command

The `DROP TABLE` statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

Note: Be careful before dropping a table. Deleting a table will result in loss of complete information stored in the table!

TRUNCATE command

The `TRUNCATE TABLE` statement is used to delete the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```

DELETE command

The `DELETE` statement is used to delete existing records in a table.

```
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE condition;
```

Delete All Records

It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact:

```
DELETE FROM table_name;
```

Difference between Delete and Truncate

DELETE

- Can be used to delete specific rows from a table based on a WHERE clause.
- Records the deletion of each row in the transaction log.
- Can be rolled back.

TRUNCATE

- Deletes all rows from a table, regardless of any WHERE clause.
- Does not record the deletion of any rows in the transaction log.
- Cannot be rolled back.

UPDATE command

The **UPDATE** statement is used to modify the existing records in a table

```
UPDATE Customers
SET ContactName = 'Alfred Schmidt', City= 'Frankfurt'
WHERE CustomerID = 1;

-- UPDATING multiple records
UPDATE Customers
SET ContactName='Juan'
WHERE Country='Mexico';
```

Difference between alter and update

The `ALTER` command is used to modify the structure of a table, while the `UPDATE` command is used to modify the data in a table.

- The `ALTER` command can be used to add, delete, or modify columns in a table. It can also be used to rename tables, add or drop constraints, and change the data type of columns.
- The `UPDATE` command can be used to update the values of one or more columns in a table. It can also be used to add or remove rows from a table.