

TRUNCATE

This lesson discusses how to delete all the rows of a table using the TRUNCATE clause.

Truncate

In the previous lesson, we learned how to delete data using the **DELETE** statement. However, if we intend to delete all the rows from a table then a faster route is to use the **TRUNCATE** statement. Generally, we don't want to delete all the table rows except in the case of temporary tables. The **TRUNCATE** statement drops a table and recreates it for faster processing. MySQL doesn't count the number of rows affected and may show the count to be zero or non-zero, but the number doesn't reflect the actual number of rows affected.

Example Syntax

```
TRUNCATE table;
```

Connect to the terminal below by clicking in the widget. Once connected, the command line prompt will show up. Enter or copy and paste the command `./DataJek/Lessons/14lesson.sh` and wait for the MySQL prompt to start-up.

● Terminal



1. Execute the following query to remove all the rows from the table:

TRUNCATE Actors;

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Actors;
```

Id	FirstName	SecondName	DoB	Gender	MaritalStatus	NetWorthInMillions
1	Eric	Pitt	1969-12-18	Male	Single	240
2	Jennifer	Aniston	1969-11-02	Female	Single	240
3	Angelina	Jolie	1975-06-04	Female	Single	130
4	Johnny	Depp	1963-06-09	Male	Single	200
5	Natalie	Portman	1981-06-09	Female	Married	60
6	Tom	Cruise	1962-07-03	Male	Divorced	570
7	Kylie	Jenner	1987-08-10	Female	Married	1000
8	Kim	Kardashian	1980-10-21	Female	Married	370
9	Anilabh	Bachchan	1942-12-11	Male	Married	400
10	Shohrab	Khan	1905-11-02	Male	Married	600
11	poiyanka	Chen	1987-07-18	Female	Married	70

```
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> TRUNCATE Actors;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Actors;
```

```
Empty set (0.00 sec)
```

Note that **TRUNCATE** doesn't work with locking or transactions and is the equivalent of **DELETE** when used with InnoDB tables. *InnoDB* refers to a particular type of database engine and is covered in the lessons ahead.