**DELETE**

1. DELETE is a DML Command.
2. DELETE statement is executed using a row lock, each row in the table is locked for deletion.
3. We can specify filters in where clause
4. It deletes specified data if where condition exists.
5. Delete activates a trigger because the operation are logged individually.
6. Slower than truncate because, it keeps logs.
7. Rollback is possible.

**TRUNCATE**

1. TRUNCATE is a DDL command.
2. TRUNCATE TABLE always locks the table and page but not each row.
3. Cannot use Where Condition.
4. It Removes all the data.
5. TRUNCATE TABLE cannot activate a trigger because the operation does not log individual row deletions.
6. Faster in performance wise, because it doesn't keep any logs.
7. Rollback is possible.

MariaDB [(none)]> use csd2204w18\_1;

Database changed

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> select \* from c1;

Empty set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> select \* from c2;

Empty set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> select \* from c3;

+--------+----------+

| cityid | cityname |

+--------+----------+

| 0 | 4 |

| 4 | toronto |

+--------+----------+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> delete cityname from c3 where cityid=0;

ERROR 1109 (42S02): Unknown table 'cityname' in MULTI DELETE

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> delete from c3 where cityid=0;

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.07 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> select \* from c3;

+--------+----------+

| cityid | cityname |

+--------+----------+

| 4 | toronto |

+--------+----------+

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> select \* from c4;

+--------+----------+

| cityid | cityname |

+--------+----------+

| 1 | |

| 3 | brampton |

| 4 | toronto |

+--------+----------+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> truncate c4;

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.32 sec)

MariaDB [csd2204w18\_1]> exit

Bye

710019@128-IMAC11 c:\xampp