



TRUNCATE Statement and difference with Delete Statement



TRUNCATE table statement.

- The SQL **TRUNCATE TABLE** command is used to delete complete data from an existing table.
- It performs the same function as a DELETE statement without a WHERE clause.
- If you truncate a table, the TRUNCATE TABLE statement can not be rolled back in some databases.
- TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
- TRUNCATE TABLE CUSTOMERS;

Difference between DELETE and TRUNCATE

DELETE	TRUNCATE
The DELETE command is used to delete specified rows(one or more).	While this command is used to delete all the rows from a table.
It is a DML(Data Manipulation Language) command.	While it is a DDL(Data Definition Language) command.
There may be WHERE clause in DELETE command in order to filter the records.	While there may not be WHERE clause in TRUNCATE command.
The DELETE statement removes rows one at a time and records an entry in the transaction log for each deleted row.	TRUNCATE TABLE removes the data by deallocating the data pages used to store the table data and records only the page deallocations in the transaction log.
DELETE command is slower than TRUNCATE command.	While TRUNCATE command is faster than DELETE command.
To use Delete you need DELETE permission on the table.	To use Truncate on a table we need at least ALTER permission on the table.
Identity of column retains the identity after using DELETE Statement on table.	Identity of the column is reset to its seed value if the table contains an identity column.