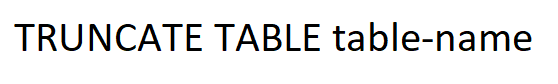
Truncate

* Is used to remove all the rows from the table

Syntax:



Example: SQL query to remove all the rows from the student table permanently.

truncate table student;

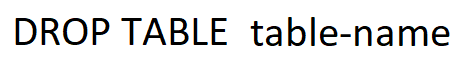
What is the difference between Truncate and Delete?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Truncate | Delete |
| Used to remove all the rows from the table | Used to remove all OR selected rows from the table |
| DDL query | DML Query |
| Once the data is removed from the table, it can’t be reverted back. | Once the data is removed from the table, we can get the data back with the help of “ROLLBACK” |

Drop query

Is used to remove all the rows from the table along with the structure of the table

Syntax:



Example: SQL query to remove the student table.

Alter

Alteration

Used to modify the structure of the table

Below are the lists of allowed modifications:

* Adding or removing a column
* Modifying the data type or size of the column
* Change the name of the column
* Adding a new constraint to the table
* Removing an existing constraint from the table
* Enable or disable to constraint from the table

Create a student table with the following columns:

* Htno
* Name
* Course

create table student(

htno number(5),

sname varchar2(10),

course varchar2(10));

Q) create a new column called contact number in the student table

alter table student add contact number(5);

whenever we want to add more than one column in a single alter query, then all columns definition must be enclosed between parenthesis.

Q) create two new columns called fees and duration in student table

alter table student add (fees number(5),duration number(3));