Difference Between DROP and TRUNCATE in SQL

Both **DROP** and **TRUNCATE** are classified as **DDL (Data Definition Language)** commands

Drop

DROP TABLE table_name;

Completely removes a table from the database, including its structure, data, indexes, and constraints

It is a permanent operation and cannot be rolled back

The table and its definition are completely removed from the database

Here the table is free from memory

All associated indexes, constraints, and triggers are also deleted

Drop Generally slower than **TRUNCATE** because it involves more overhead in removing the table and its associated objects

بيسمح (database) كاملة و لا يمكن استرجعها

TRUNCATE:

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

The table structure remains intact, allowing for future data insertion

The structure of the table exists

Indexes and constraints remain, but the data is removed

Here, the table is not free from memory

It is fast as compared to the DROP command

Like the DROP command, the TRUNCATE command also does not contain a **WHERE** clause

Like the DROP command we also can't rollback the data after using the this command

يقوم بحذف جميع الصفوف من الجدول ولكنه يحتفظ بهيكله لاستخدامه في المستقبل.

هي أيضًا عملية دائمة ولا يمكن التراجع عنها في معظم قواعد البيانات