The difference between Truncate and Delete in Microsoft SQL Server

In the following article, we will help you distinguish some basic differences between two DELETE syntax and TRUNCATE TABLE in Microsoft SQL Server application. Basically, both of these statements help us to remove the data, but in essence it is not so.

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DELETE statement

This command will help us delete the records - **Record** from the database in rows - **Row** . When such a record is deleted with **DELETE** , all internal components are recorded in the **Transaction Log** section, the binding parts are checked, and any redundant components are completely deleted. In addition, the logs if accidentally deleted with this **DELETE** command can still be recovered. While **DELETE is** often used to delete table data from tables more often when applied in certain data sections, besides, this statement is often used for single data tables, or in the case of want delete data from a certain table when needed in conjunction with many other relational tables. On the other hand, delegating **DELETE** functions on the table is only applied on different user accounts without having to assign **ownership** on that account. And the **DELETE statement** does not change the automatic increase or decrease of the number of columns - **Column** in the table containing that data.

General syntax:

```
[WITH [, . n]]
 DELETE
 [TOP (expression) [PERCENT]]
 [FROM]
 {table_name [WITH ([. n])]
| | view_name view_name
| | rowset_function_limited rowset_function_limited
| | table_valued_function table_valued_function
} }
 [    ]
 [FROM [, . n]]
 [WHERE {
 |  {[CURRENT OF
 {{[GLOBAL] cursor_name}
 |  cursor_variable_name
 }
 ]
 }
```

```
}
]
[OPTION ([, . n])]
[;  ]

:: =
{
[server_name.database_name.schema_name.
|  database_name.  [schema_name].
|  schema_name.
]
table_or_view_name
}
```

TRUNCATE statement:

General syntax:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE
[{database_name. [schema_name]. | | schema_name . schema_name. } ] }]
table_name
[;  ]
```

command will distribute the contained data and available if executing Terms of
TRUNCATE is much faster than **DELETE**
based on the amount of information stored in the **Transaction Log**
section, and so certain records are accidentally deleted, will not be recoverable. In essence,
TRUNCATE is a **Data Definition Language** operator **- DDL, which**
also means that we need to have at least **ALTER TABLE**
or higher permissions to perform. But the **TRUNCATE TABLE**
decentralization does not exist. If a data table after executing **TRUNCATE**
the increase number will automatically be arranged according to the initial value of the
TRUNCATE
syntax, and cannot be applied on specific tables like the situation below:

- When the data table is referenced by **Index View.**

- External links are shortened.

- That data sheet is used for copying.

- The table belongs to the database being logged.

When to use

Depending on the specific situation, please use the **DELETE** or **TRUNCATE**
command accordingly. In it,
syntax is quite simple and popular because it allows users to clearly identify which records to delete, combined with
JOINS command and some other parameters. Blocking is possible when we use
DELETE
to delete large amount of data, users need to be extremely careful when manipulating. On the other hand,

TRUNCATE
command will help the administrator delete an entire data table simply and quic

Good luck!

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