University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- The SQL ALTER TABLE command is used to add, delete or modify columns in an existing table.
- Use the ALTER TABLE command to add and drop various constraints on an existing table.

- Syntax
 - The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to add a **New Column** in an existing table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;
```

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to **DROP COLUMN** in an existing table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
```

Syntax

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to change the **DATA TYPE** of a column in a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY COLUMN column_name datatype;
```

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to add a NOT NULL constraint to a column in a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name MODIFY column_name datatype NOT NULL;
```

- Syntax
 - The basic syntax of ALTER TABLE to ADD UNIQUE
 CONSTRAINT to a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name

ADD CONSTRAINT MyUniqueConstraint UNIQUE(column1, column2...);
```

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to ADD CHECK CONSTRAINT to a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name

ADD CONSTRAINT MyUniqueConstraint CHECK (CONDITION);
```

- Syntax
 - The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to ADD PRIMARY KEYconstraint to a table is as follows..

```
ALTER TABLE table_name

ADD CONSTRAINT MyPrimaryKey PRIMARY KEY (column1, column2...);
```

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to DROP CONSTRAINT from a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name

DROP CONSTRAINT MyUniqueConstraint;
```

- Syntax
 - If you're using MySQL, the code is as follows

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP INDEX MyUniqueConstraint;
```

 The basic syntax of an ALTER TABLE command to **DROP PRIMARY KEY**constraint from a table is as follows.

```
ALTER TABLE table_name

DROP CONSTRAINT MyPrimaryKey;
```

- Syntax
 - If you're using MySQL, the code is as follows

```
ALTER TABLE table_name DROP PRIMARY KEY;
```

- Example
 - Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records

+		+		++
ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00
+	+	+		++

- Example
 - Following is the example to ADD a New Column to an existing table

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS ADD SEX char(1);
```

 Now, the CUSTOMERS table is changed and following would be output from the SELECT

statement

++-	+	-+
ID NAME	AGE ADDRESS	SALARY SEX
++-	+	++
1 Ramesh	32 Ahmedabad	2000.00 NULL
2 Ramesh	25 Delhi	1500.00 NULL
3 kaushik	23 Kota	2000.00 NULL
4 kaushik	25 Mumbai	6500.00 NULL
5 Hardik	27 Bhopal	8500.00 NULL
6 Komal	22 MP	4500.00 NULL
7 Muffy	24 Indore	10000.00 NULL
++-	+	++

- Example
 - Following is the example to DROP sex column from the existing table

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS DROP SEX;
```

 Now, the CUSTOMERS table is changed and following would be output from the SELECT

statement

1 Ramesh 32 Ahmedabad 2000.00 2 Khilan 25 Delhi 1500.00 3 kaushik 23 Kota 2000.00 4 Chaitali 25 Mumbai 6500.00 5 Hardik 27 Bhopal 8500.00 6 Komal 22 MP 4500.00 7 Muffy 24 Indope 10000.00	ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
-	1 2 3 4 5 6	Khilan kaushik Chaitali Hardik	25 23 25 27	Delhi Kota Mumbai Bhopal	1500.00 2000.00 6500.00 8500.00