In MySQL, the ALTER TABLE command is used to modify the structure of an existing table. Here are some of the common ALTER TABLE commands and their usage:

1. Add a new column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD column\_name column\_definition;

This command adds a new column to an existing table. column\_definition specifies the data type and other attributes of the new column.

2. Modify an existing column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name MODIFY column\_name column\_definition;

This command modifies the data type or other attributes of an existing column.

3. Rename a column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name RENAME COLUMN old\_column\_name TO new\_column\_name;

This command renames an existing column in a table.

4. Delete a column:

ALTER TABLE table\_name DROP COLUMN column\_name;

This command deletes an existing column from a table.

5. Add a primary key:

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD PRIMARY KEY (column\_name);

This command adds a primary key to an existing table. The column\_name specifies the column or columns to use as the primary key.

6. Add a foreign key:

ALTER TABLE table\_name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint\_name FOREIGN KEY (column\_name) REFERENCES referenced\_table\_name (referenced\_column\_name);

This command adds a foreign key constraint to an existing table. constraint\_name specifies the name of the constraint, column\_name specifies the column or columns to use as the foreign key, and referenced\_table\_name and referenced\_column\_name specify the table and column that the foreign key reference