Alter Table

`ALTER` clause is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table. Let's learn more about ALTER clause using the following database.

Database

The database consists of a

`player` table that stores the details of players who are a part of a tournament. `player` table stores the name, age and score of players.

Add Column

Syntax

```sql
1   ALTER TABLE
2       table_name
3   ADD
4       column_name datatype;
```

- You can use `PRAGMA TABLE_INFO(table_name)` command to check the updated schema of the table.

Example

Add a new column

`jersey_num` of type `integer` to the `player` table.

```sql
1   ALTER TABLE
2       player
3   ADD
4       jersey_num INT;
```

> 📋 **Note**
>
> Default values for newly added columns in the existing rows will be NULL.

Rename Column

Syntax

```SQL
1   ALTER TABLE
2     table_name RENAME COLUMN c1 TO c2;
```

Example

Rename the column

`jersey_num` in the `player` table to `jersey_number` .

```SQL
1   ALTER TABLE
2     player RENAME COLUMN jersey_num TO jersey_number;
```

Drop Column

Syntax

```SQL
1   ALTER TABLE
2     table_name DROP COLUMN column_name;
```

Example

Remove the column

`jersey_number` from the `player` table.

```SQL
1   ALTER TABLE
2     player DROP COLUMN jersey_number;
```

> 📋 **Note**
>
> DROP COLUMN is not supported in some DBMS, including SQLite.