1. USE <database name>
   1. This is used for changing the current working database.
2. Alter Table <table name> add primary key(<names of columns>)
   1. This is done if we forgot to add the line “ primary key(<names of columns>)” in the “create table” syntax.
   2. In the create table syntax:-
      1. We can’t assign composite primary key by this format, viz,
      2. <column name> <data type> primary key; this line can be used only once in the “create table” syntax
      3. If used for multiple columns this primary key constraint is added then will throw an error stating that “Multiple primary key defined”.
3. If a column name of composite primary key is to be dropped then:-
   1. Alter Table <table name> drop primary key(<column names to be dropped>):-
      1. This will give an error as invalid syntax.
   2. To accomplish this follow these queries sequentially:-
      1. ALTER TABLE <table name >DROP PRIMARY KEY;
         1. This will delete the composite key created that is all the columns which were primary keys earlier will not be a primary key anymore.
      2. Alter Table <table name> add primary key(<name of columns>)
         1. Now we have to freshly assign the composite primary key devoid of column names which had to be excluded from the list.
   3. In the abv process the column name that have been dropped of the composite key list of columns will be of type “not null”.
      1. This is because during the first time creation of composite key, implicit “not null” constraint was added to the column name.
      2. However upon dropping the column name from the composite key list there is no implicit conversion to null.
      3. Explicit statement in the form of : ALTER TABLE <table name> MODIFY <column name> <data type> NULL; has to be done for each column excluded of the list.