

1. Write a SQL statement to rename the table countries to country_new.

Here is the list of tables. tablename | tableowner

```
-----+-----
orders | postgres
employees | postgres
job_history | postgres
jobs | postgres
locations | postgres
regions | postgres
countries | postgres
```

:- alter table countries rename to country_new;

ALTER TABLE

\d

List of relations

Schema	Name	Type	Owner
public	country	table	postgres
public	country_country_id_seq	sequence	postgres
public	country_new	table	postgres
public	jobs	table	postgres

2. Write a SQL statement to add a column region_id to the table locations.

Here is the structure of the table locations.

postgres=# \d locations

Column | Type | Modifiers

```
-----+-----
location_id | numeric(4,0) |
street_address | character varying(40) |
postal_code | character varying(12) |
city | character varying(30) |
state_province | character varying(25) |
country_id | character varying(2) |
```

:-

```
create table locations( location_id numeric(4,0),
street_address character varying(40),
postal_code character varying(12),
city character varying(30),
state_province character varying(25),
country_id character varying(2));
```

CREATE TABLE

alter table locations add region_id int;

ALTER TABLE

3. Write a SQL statement to change the data type of the column region_id to text in the table locations.

:-

alter table locations alter region_id type text;

ALTER TABLE

\d locations

Table "public.locations"				
Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default
location_id	numeric(4,0)			
street_address	character varying(40)			
postal_code	character varying(12)			
city	character varying(30)			
state_province	character varying(25)			
country_id	character varying(2)			
region_id	text			

4. Write a SQL statement to drop the column city from the table locations.

:-

alter table locations drop column city;

ALTER TABLE

\d locations

Table "public.locations"				
Column	Type	Collation	Nullable	Default
location_id	numeric(4,0)			
street_address	character varying(40)			
postal_code	character varying(12)			
state_province	character varying(25)			
country_id	character varying(2)			
region_id	text			

5. Write a SQL statement to add a primary key for the columns location_id in the locations table.
Here is the structure of the table locations.

postgres=# \d locations

Column | Type | Modifiers

```
-----+-----+-----
location_id | numeric(4,0) |
street_address | character varying(40) |
postal_code | character varying(12) |
city | character varying(30) |
state_province | character varying(25) |
country_id | character varying(2) |
```

:- alter table locations add primary key (location_id);

ALTER TABLE

\d locations

Table "public.locations"

```
Column | Type | Collation | Nullable | Default
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----
location_id | numeric(4,0) | | not null |
street_address | character varying(40) | | |
postal_code | character varying(12) | | |
state_province | character varying(25) | | |
country_id | character varying(2) | | |
region_id | text | | |
```

Indexes:

"locations_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (location_id)