SQL Commands

DQL

SELECT

DML

INSERT UPDATE DELETE **DDL**

CREATE
ALTER
DROP
TRUNCATE
RENAME

ALTER Command

ALTER command - ALTER is a DDL command used to modify(change) existing database objects, such as tables, indexes, or constraints(schema)

Let's see all the things ALTER can help us to do. So mostly it is used to modify the schema, so we will mostly see how it can help in modification of columns like – addition of new column, deletion of column, modification of column and much more

ALTER Command

1. ADD a column

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Query:
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ALTER TABLE tableName

ADD columnName datatype constraint;

2. Drop a column

Query:

ALTER TABLE tableName
DROP COLUMN columnName;

ALTER Command

3. Modify the data type of an existing column MODIFY clause: The MODIFY clause is oftenly used within an ALTER TABLE statement in SQL. It allows us to change the definition or properties of an existing column in a table.

Query:

ALTER TABLE tableName
MODIFY columnName newdatatype;

The above command modifies columnName to a new dataType.

ALTER Command

4. Change the name of an existing columng

CHANGE: The CHANGE command is oftenly used within an ALTER TABLE statement in SQL. It helps to change the name or data type of a column within a table.

Query:

ALTER TABLE tableName CHANGE oldcolumnName newcolumnName newdatatype;

The above command changes the oldcolumnName to newcolumnName and also its datatype

ALTER Command

4. Rename the name of an existing columng
RENAME COMMAND: RENAME command is used to change the name of an existing database object, such as a table, column, index, or constraint.

Query:

ALTER TABLE tableName RENAME COLUMN oldcolumnName TO newcolumnName;

The above command renames the oldcolumnN th to newcolumnName