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FYCS A

PRACTICAL 3

ALTER Command in SQL

The ALTER command in SQL is used to modify an existing database object — such as a table, column, or constraint — without dropping and recreating it.

It can be used to add, delete, or modify columns; add or drop constraints; and rename columns or tables.

```
SQL> create table employees1432
  2  (emp_id number(4),
  3  first_name varchar(10),
  4  salary number(7));

Table created.

SQL> insert into employees1432
  2  values(101,'John',50000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees1432
  2  values(102,'Alice',60000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into employees1432
  2  values(103,'Bob',55000);

1 row created.
```

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```
SQL> alter table employees1432 add department varchar(20);

Table altered.

SQL> alter table employees1432
  2  modify salary number(10,2);

Table altered.

SQL> alter table employees1432
  2  rename column first_name to fname;

Table altered.

SQL> alter table employees1432
  2  drop column department;

Table altered.

SQL> alter table employees1432
  2  add constraint emp_pk primary key(emp_id);

Table altered.

SQL> alter table employees1432
  2  drop constraint emp_pk;

Table altered.
```

```
SQL> select * from employees1432;

    EMP_ID FNAME                 SALARY
---------- ---------- ----------
       101 John                   50000
       102 Alice                  60000
       103 Bob                    55000

SQL>
```