SQL DDL DML

DDL – Data Definition Language -- Modify Database Structures

Create

Alter

Drop

DML – Data Manipulation Language -- Modify data values

Insert

Update

Delete

Truncate



ALTER allows you to change many different characteristics of database structures (such as tables, columns, views)

You can ALTER a TABLE:

RENAME the table

RENAME a column

RENAME a constraint



You can ALTER a TABLE:

ADD or DROP a column

ADD or DROP a constraint

You can ALTER a COLUMN:

SET or DROP a default

SET a DATA_TYPE



Let's practice some ALTER commands

- 1. Rename a table
- 2. Rename a column
- 3. Add a column
- 4. Populate that column with values
- 5. Change a column's data type
- 6. Look at it...
- 7. DROP a column



First, let's create and populate a table:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS "alanparadise/nw"."items";
CREATE TABLE "alanparadise/nw"."items"
    itemID
               INT
                           NOT NULL,
    itemcode
               VARCHAR (5)
                           NULL,
    itemname
               VARCHAR (40) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
    quantity
               INT
                           NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,
    price
               REAL
                            NOT NULL DEFAULT 0
```



Verify it:

SELECT * FROM "alanparadise/nw"."items"



SQL Alter - Examples

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```
4. UPDATE "alanparadise/nw"."alters"
         SET "itemcode" = "itemref";
5. ALTER TABLE "alanparadise/nw"."alters"
         ALTER COLUMN "itemcode" SET DATA TYPE char (4);
6. SELECT itemid, itemname, itemcode FROM "alanparadise/nw"."alters";
7. ALTER TABLE "alanparadise/nw"."alters"
         DROP COLUMN "itemcode";
```

SQL Alter - Lab 9

This concludes Module 5, Lesson 3, "Alters"

Next step: Follow the instructions for Lab # 9