**The Create Table Command**  
  
The create table command defines each column of the table uniquely. Each column has minimum of three attributes.

* Name
* Data type
* Size(column width).

Each table column definition is a single clause in the create table syntax. Each table column definition is separated from the other by a comma. Finally, the SQL statement is terminated with a semicolon.  
  
**The Structure of Create Table Command**  
  
**Table name is Student**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Data type** | **Size** |
| Reg\_no | varchar2 | 10 |
| Name | char | 30 |
| DOB | date |  |
| Address | varchar2 | 50 |

**Example:**

CREATE TABLE Student

             (Reg\_no varchar2(10),

              Name char(30),

              DOB date,

              Address varchar2(50));

**The DROP Command**

**Syntax:**

DROP TABLE <table\_name>

**Example:**

DROP TABLE Student;

It will destroy the table and all data which will be recorded in it.

**The TRUNCATE Command**

**Syntax:**

TRUNCATE TABLE <Table\_name>

**Example:**

TRUNCATE TABLE Student;

**The RENAME Command**

**Syntax:**

**RENAME <OldTableName> TO <NewTableName>**

**Example:**

**RENAME <Student> TO <Stu>**

The old name table was **Student** now new name is the **Stu.**

**The ALTER Table Command**

By The use of ALTER TABLE Command we can **modify** our exiting table.

**Adding New Columns**

**Syntax:**

ALTER TABLE <table\_name>

         ADD (<NewColumnName> <Data\_Type>(<size>),......n)

**Example:**

ALTER TABLE Student ADD (Age number(2), Marks number(3));

The Student table is already exist and then we added two more columns **Age** and **Marks** respectively, by the use of above command.

**Dropping a Column from the Table**

**Syntax:**

**ALTER TABLE <table\_name> DROP COLUMN <column\_name>**

**Example:**

**ALTER TABLE Student DROP COLUMN Age;**

This command will drop particular column

**Modifying Existing Table**

**Syntax:**

**ALTER TABLE <table\_name> MODIFY (<column\_name> <NewDataType>(<NewSize>))**

**Example:**

**ALTER TABLE Student MODIFY (Name Varchar2(40));**

The Name column already exist in Student table, it was char and size 30, now it is modified by Varchar2 and size 40.

**Restriction on the ALTER TABLE**

Using the ALTER TABLE clause the following tasks cannot be performed.

* Change the name of the table
* Change the name of the column
* Decrease the size of a column if table data exists