



CONL

705

Database Systems

## 5.1.6: Modifying Tables - Examples

# ALTER TABLE

---

## Using ALTER TABLE

Additional Attributes/Columns can be added (ADD)

## Existing attributes

- Can be modified (change data type and/or size) (MODIFY)
- Can be deleted (DROP)
- Can be renamed (RENAME)

## Constraints

- Can be added and deleted (ADD, DROP)
- Can be disabled and enabled (DISABLE, ENABLE)
- Can be renamed (RENAME)

# Syntax

---

## **ALTER TABLE *TableName***

[ADD [COLUMN] columnName dataType [NOT NULL] [UNIQUE] [DEFAULT defaultOption] [CHECK (searchCondition)]]

[DROP [COLUMN] columnName [RESTRICT | CASCADE]]

[ADD [CONSTRAINT [ConstraintName]] tableConstraintDefinition]

[DROP CONSTRAINT ConstraintName [RESTRICT | CASCADE]]

[ALTER [COLUMN] SET DEFAULT defaultOption]

[ALTER [COLUMN] DROP DEFAULT]

# ADD COLUMN

---

- The Author table has three columns.

DESC AUTHOR;

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)

- Add a column to store Telephone number of the Author .

```
ALTER TABLE AUTHOR ADD TEL NUMBER(12);
```

DESC AUTHOR;

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)
TEL		NUMBER(12)

# MODIFY COLUMN

---

- Telephone number being Numeric can't take initial 0, change the data type the CHAR.

```
ALTER TABLE AUTHOR
```

```
MODIFY TEL CHAR(12);
```

```
DESC AUTHOR;
```

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)
<b>TEL</b>		<b>CHAR(12)</b>

- Rename the column Tel to Tel\_Num.

```
ALTER TABLE AUTHOR
```

```
RENAME COLUMN TEL TO TEL_NUM;
```

```
DESC AUTHOR;
```

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)
<b>TEL_NUM</b>		<b>CHAR(12)</b>

# DROP COLUMN

---

DESC AUTHOR;

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)
<b>TEL_NUM</b>		CHAR(12)

- Column can be dropped using  
DROP

```
ALTER TABLE AUTHOR DROP (TEL_NUM);
```

- DESC AUTHOR;

Name	Null	Type
-----	-----	-----
AUTHOR_NUM	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
AUTHOR_LAST		VARCHAR2(12)
AUTHOR_FIRST		VARCHAR2(10)

# DROP Multiple Columns

---

- Deleting Multiple Columns (GRADE table).

DESC GRADE;

Name	Null	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
SECTION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
GRADE_TYPE_CODE	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
GRADE_CODE_OCCURRENCE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
NUMERIC_GRADE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
COMMENTS		VARCHAR2(2000)
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CREATED_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
MODIFIED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MODIFIED_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

ALTER TABLE GRADE

**DROP** (MODIFIED\_BY , MODIFIED\_DATE);

DESC GRADE;

Name	Null	Type
STUDENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
SECTION_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(8)
GRADE_TYPE_CODE	NOT NULL	CHAR(2)
GRADE_CODE_OCCURRENCE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(38)
NUMERIC_GRADE	NOT NULL	NUMBER(3)
COMMENTS		VARCHAR2(2000)
CREATED_BY	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
CREATED_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

# Modify Constraints

---

- Create DEPARTMENT table DPNT

```
CREATE TABLE DPNT  
(DEPTNO NUMBER(2),  
DNAME VARCHAR2(20),  
LOC VARCHAR2 (25));
```

- Create EMPLOYEE table EMPL

```
CREATE TABLE EMPL  
(EMPNO NUMBER(4),  
JOB VARCHAR2(20),  
MGR NUMBER(4),  
HIREDATE DATE,  
SAL NUMBER(7,2),  
COMM NUMBER (7, 2),  
DEPTNO NUMBER(2));
```



# ADD Constraints

---

- Add Primary Key

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL ADD PRIMARY KEY (EMPNO);
```

- Add Validation Rule (CHECK constraint)

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL ADD CHECK (SAL < 5000.99) ;
```

- Add Foreign Key

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL ADD FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES DPNT(DEPTNO);
```

- Check the result - Error ?

# Modifying Constraints

---

- Adding Constraints

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL ADD FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO)  
REFERENCES DPNT(DEPTNO);
```

- Error report -

**ORA-02270: no matching unique or primary key for  
this column-list**

02270. 00000 - "no matching unique or primary key  
for this column-list"

\*Cause: A REFERENCES clause in a CREATE/ALTER  
TABLE statement gives a column-list for which there  
is no matching unique or primary key constraint in  
the referenced table.

\*Action: Find the correct column names using the  
ALL\_CONS\_COLUMNS catalog view

- Modify the DPNT table

- Add Primary Key

```
ALTER TABLE DPNT  
ADD PRIMARY KEY (DEPT_NO);
```

*Result: Table DPNT altered.*

- Modify EMPNL add foreign key

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL  
ADD FOREIGN KEY (DEPTNO) REFERENCES  
DPNT(DEPTNO);
```

*Result: Table EMPL altered.*

# Modifying Constraints

---

- Disabling constraints – disable CHECK constraint on EMPL (remember to find the appropriate constraint name)

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL
```

```
DISABLE CONSTRAINT SYS_C0022166; /*please find the appropriate constraint name from your table*/
```

- Enable constraints

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL
```

```
ENABLE CONSTRAINT SYS_C0022166; /*same name as above*/
```

- Rename constraints

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL
```

```
RENAME CONSTRAINT SYS_C0022166 TO EMPL_CHECK_SAL; /*rename the from the name above to EMPL_CHECK_SAL*/
```

- Delete Constraint

```
ALTER TABLE EMPL
```

```
DROP CONSTRAINT EMPL_CHECK_SAL;
```

# DROP CASCADE

---

- Column that has references cannot be dropped using simple DROP.

```
ALTER TABLE DPNT DROP (DEPTNO);
```

- Error report -

ORA-12992: cannot drop parent key column

12992. 00000 - "cannot drop parent key column"

\*Cause: An attempt was made to drop a parent key column.

\*Action: Drop all constraints referencing the parent key column, or specify CASCADE CONSTRAINTS in statement.

- Column can be dropped using DROP with CASCADE

```
ALTER TABLE DPNT
```

```
DROP (DEPTNO) CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;
```

```
DESC DPNT;
```

Name	Null?	Type
----	----	-----
DNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOC		VARCHAR2(25)

- Please note it's not the primary key constraint that prevented the DROP, it's the foreign key constraint defined in the EMPL table.
- Columns can be dropped even if it's a primary key, however if it is referenced from any other objects you must use CASCADE.

# Deleting Tables - DROP

---

- Can correct errors by dropping (deleting) a table and starting over
- Useful when table is created before errors are discovered
- Command is followed by the table to be dropped and a semicolon
- Any data in table also deleted

# DROP Table to correct mistakes

---

- DPNT was created with no Primary key

`DROP TABLE DPNT;` /\*only works if you completed the previous steps, especially dropping the DEPNO\*/

- Create DPNT Table

```
CREATE TABLE DPNT
(DEPTNO NUMBER(2) PRIMARY KEY,
DNAME VARCHAR2(20),
LOC VARCHAR2 (25));
```

- Drop the table EMPL  
`DROP TABLE EMPL;`
- Create the table EMPL  
`CREATE TABLE EMPL  
(EMPNO NUMBER(4) PRIMARY KEY,  
JOB VARCHAR2(20),  
MGR NUMBER(4),  
HIREDATE DATE,  
SAL NUMBER(7,2),  
COMM NUMBER (7, 2),  
DEPTNO NUMBER(2) REFERENCES DPNT (DEPTNO)  
);`

# Deleting Tables - DROP

---

- Generally to delete a table use DROP TABLE followed by the table the table name.

DROP TABLE DPNT ;

- *Even though the same statement worked in the previous slide, here it will be an error as DPNT is a parent table.*
- If the table is a Parent Table
  - All the Child tables must be deleted (dropped) before the Parent table
  - Or use

DROP TABLE DPNT **CASCADE CONSTRAINTS**;

*/\*Result: Table DPNT dropped. \*/*