Assingment -3

Q.1 Write a SQL statement to rename the table countries to country_new.

Here is the list of tables. tablename | tableowner

---

orders | postgres
employees | postgres
job_history | postgres
jobs | postgres
locations | postgres
regions | postgres
countries | postgres

```
postgres=# create table countries(country_id serial unique,country_name varchar(20),region_id integer);
CREATE TABLE
postgres=# select *from countries;
 country_id | country_name | region_id
------------+--------------+-----------
(0 rows)


postgres=# insert into countries values(1,'India',145),(2,'Brazil',135),(3,'Russ',63);
INSERT 0 3
postgres=# select *from countries;
 country_id | country_name | region_id
------------+--------------+-----------
          1 | India        |       145
          2 | Brazil       |       135
          3 | Russ         |        63
(3 rows)


postgres=# \d
                  List of relations
 Schema |           Name            |   Type   |  Owner
--------+---------------------------+----------+----------
 public | contries                  | table    | postgres
 public | countries                 | table    | postgres
 public | countries_country_id_seq  | sequence | postgres
 public | student                   | table    | postgres
(4 rows)
```

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```
postgres=# ALTER TABLE countries RENAME TO country_new;
ALTER TABLE
postgres=# select*from country_new;
 country_id | country_name | region_id
------------+--------------+-----------
          1 | India        |       145
          2 | Brazil       |       135
          3 | Russ         |        63
(3 rows)


postgres=# \d
                  List of relations
 Schema |           Name            |   Type   |  Owner
--------+---------------------------+----------+----------
 public | contries                  | table    | postgres
 public | countries_country_id_seq  | sequence | postgres
 public | country_new               | table    | postgres
 public | student                   | table    | postgres
(4 rows)


postgres=#
```

Q.2 Write a SQL statement to add a column region_id to the table locations.
Here is the structure of the table locations.

```
postgres=# \d locations
Column | Type | Modifiers
---------------+---------------------+-----------
 location_id | numeric(4,0) |
 street_address | character varying(40) |
 postal_code | character varying(12) |
 city | character varying(30) |
 state_province | character varying(25) |
 country_id | character varying(2) |
```

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```
postgres=# create table locations(location_id numeric(4,0),street_adress varchar(40),postal_code varchar(12),city varchar(30),state_province varchar
(25),country_id varchar(2));
CREATE TABLE
postgres=# select *from locations;
 location_id | street_adress | postal_code | city | state_province | country_id
-------------+---------------+-------------+------+----------------+------------
(0 rows)


postgres=# alter table locations add column region_id integer;
ALTER TABLE
postgres=# select*from locations;
 location_id | street_adress | postal_code | city | state_province | country_id | region_id
-------------+---------------+-------------+------+----------------+------------+-----------
(0 rows)


postgres=#
```

Q.3Write a SQL statement to change the data type of the column region_id to text in the table locations.

```
cdac=# create table location(location_id  numeric(4,0),street_address character varying(40),postal_code character varying(12),city character varying
(30),state_province character varying(25), country_id character varying(2),region_id integer );
CREATE TABLE
cdac=# select *from location;
 location_id | street_address | postal_code | city | state_province | country_id | region_id
-------------+----------------+-------------+------+----------------+------------+-----------
(0 rows)


cdac=# \d location;
                      Table "public.location"
     Column     |         Type          | Collation | Nullable | Default
----------------+-----------------------+-----------+----------+---------
 location_id    | numeric(4,0)          |           |          |
 street_address | character varying(40) |           |          |
 postal_code    | character varying(12) |           |          |
 city           | character varying(30) |           |          |
 state_province | character varying(25) |           |          |
 country_id     | character varying(2)  |           |          |
 region_id      | integer               |           |          |


cdac=# alter table location alter region_id type text;
ALTER TABLE
cdac=# \d location;
                      Table "public.location"
     Column     |         Type          | Collation | Nullable | Default
----------------+-----------------------+-----------+----------+---------
 location_id    | numeric(4,0)          |           |          |
 street_address | character varying(40) |           |          |
 postal_code    | character varying(12) |           |          |
 city           | character varying(30) |           |          |
 state_province | character varying(25) |           |          |
 country_id     | character varying(2)  |           |          |
 region_id      | text                  |           |          |


cdac=#
```

Assingment -3

Q.4 Write a SQL statement to drop the column city from the table locations.

```
cdac=# create table location(location_id  numeric(4,0),street_address character varying(40),postal_code character varying(12),city character varying
(30),state_province character varying(25), country_id character varying(2) );
CREATE TABLE
cdac=# select *from location;
 location_id | street_address | postal_code | city | state_province | country_id
-------------+----------------+-------------+------+----------------+------------
(0 rows)


cdac=# alter table location drop column city;
ALTER TABLE
cdac=# select *from location;
 location_id | street_address | postal_code | state_province | country_id
-------------+----------------+-------------+----------------+------------
(0 rows)
```

Q.5

Write a SQL statement to add a primary key for the columns location_id in the locations table.
Here is the structure of the table locations.

```
postgres=# \d locations
Column | Type | Modifiers
---------------+---------------------+----------
 location_id | numeric(4,0) |
 street_address | character varying(40) |
 postal_code | character varying(12) |
 city | character varying(30) |
 state_province | character varying(25) |
 country_id | character varying(2) |
```

```
cdac=# create table location(location_id  numeric(4,0),street_address character varying(40),postal_code character varying(12),city character varying
(30),state_province character varying(25), country_id character varying(2));
CREATE TABLE
cdac=# \d location;
                    Table "public.location"
     Column     |         Type          | Collation | Nullable | Default
----------------+-----------------------+-----------+----------+---------
 location_id    | numeric(4,0)          |           |          |
 street_address | character varying(40) |           |          |
 postal_code    | character varying(12) |           |          |
 city           | character varying(30) |           |          |
 state_province | character varying(25) |           |          |
 country_id     | character varying(2)  |           |          |


cdac=# alter table location add primary key (location_id);
ALTER TABLE
cdac=# \d location;
                    Table "public.location"
     Column     |         Type          | Collation | Nullable | Default
----------------+-----------------------+-----------+----------+---------
 location_id    | numeric(4,0)          |           | not null |
 street_address | character varying(40) |           |          |
 postal_code    | character varying(12) |           |          |
 city           | character varying(30) |           |          |
 state_province | character varying(25) |           |          |
 country_id     | character varying(2)  |           |          |
Indexes:
    "location_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (location_id)
```