**Day-11**

**24-03-2025**

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1) create command:

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when we want to create any database object like table, we can use the below syntax:

Syntax:

create table <table-name>(

col-name1 datatype,

col-name2 datatype,

.....,

.....

);

Ex: For creation of Products Table

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create table ProductsTable(

productId number(4),

productName varchar(30),

price number(8,2),

Quantity number(2),

orderDate date

);

2) alter command:

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-> there are five situations to work with alter:

1) adding of new columns into existing table

2) removing of existing columns from the table

3) rename the column names

4) rename the table name

5) change the datatype of the column in a table.

1) adding of new columns into existing table (alter-add)

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Syntax:

1. when we want to add more than one column at a time:

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alter table <table-name> add (new-col-name datatype, new-col-name datatype,... );

Ex: adding of more than one column into the table:

alter table ProductsTable add (fromAddress varchar(100), toAddress varchar(100));

2) when we want to add only one column to the table:

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alter table <table-name> add new-col-name datatype;

Ex: adding of new column into the table:

alter table ProductsTable add deliveryDate date;

2) removing of existing columns from the table (alter-drop)

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Syntax:

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i) removing of specific column from the table:

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alter table <table-name> drop column <column-name>;

Ex:

alter table ProductsTable drop column orderdate;

ii) removing of more than one column from the table:

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alter table <table-name> drop column (col1, col2, col3,...);

Note:

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-> In oracle database removing of more than one column from the table is not possible.

-> we cannot add the column in the table in between the selected columns. We can always allowed to add at the end of the table.

3) rename the column names (alter-rename)

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Syntax:

alter table <table-name> rename column <old-name> to <new-name>;

Note:

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we can rename only one column at a time.

Ex:

alter table ProductsTable rename column ProductId to pid;

alter table ProductsTable rename column ProductName to pname;

desc ProductsTable;

4) rename the table name

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Syntax:

alter table <table-name> rename to <new-name>;

Ex:

alter table ProductsTable rename to Products;

5) change the datatype of the column in a table (alter-modify)

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Syntax: (for resizing the datatype for only one column)

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alter table <table-name> modify <column-name datatype(new-size)>;

Ex:

alter table Products modify pid number(6);

Note:

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using the "alter-modify" we can resize the datatype.

Here, resize means increasing or decreasing size.

Syntax for modifying the datatype:

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alter table <table-name> modify <column-name new-datatype>;

Ex:

alter table Products modify pname char(50);

Syntax for modifying the datatype for more than one column:

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alter table <table -name> modify (col1 datatype, col2 datatype,...);

Ex:

alter table Products modify (pname varchar2(50), price number(10,2));

Assignment:

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Write a query to create a table with the name of "customers" and add the columns as below:

1) customerId

2) customer name

3) age

4) gender

5) location

after that:

i) change the "customerId" to "cid"

ii) change the customerName" to "cname"

iii) remove the age