**SQL Query list-4**

**SQL ALTER TABLE Statement:**

* Alter is used to change the design of the already defined table.
* **ALTER TABLE** table\_name alter\_table\_action;

Some of the alter\_table\_actions available are:

* to **add** a column to existing table
* to **rename** any existing column
* to **change** datatype of any column or to modify its size.
* to **drop** a column from the table.

 **Example**

 ALTER TABLE **CUSTOMER**

 **ADD COLUMN** CustomerType VARCHAR2 (2) DEFAULT “Commercial”;

**ALTER TABLE table\_name {ADD|DROP|MODIFY} column\_name {data\_ype};**

* **Arithmetic Expressions**



**Arithmetic Expressions**

* You may need to modify the way in which data is displayed, perform

Calculations, or look at what-if scenarios.

* This is possible using arithmetic expressions

**Arithmetic Operators**

* The slide lists the arithmetic operators available in SQL You can use

**SELECT ename, sal, sal+300 FROM emp;**

**Operator Precedence**



* Multiplication and division take priority over addition and subtraction.
* Operators of the same priority are evaluated from left to right.
* Parentheses are used to force prioritized evaluation and to clarify statements.

**SELECT ename, sal, 12 \* sal + 100**

**FROM emp ;**



* **Using Parenthesis**

**SELECT ename, sal, 12 \* (sal + 100)**

**FROM emp;**



* **Defining a Column Alias**
1. Renames a column heading is useful with calculations
2. Immediately follows column name; optional AS
3. keyword between column name and alias
4. Requires double quotation marks if it contains spaces or special characters or is case sensitive

**SELECT ename AS Ad , sal Maaş**

**FROM emp;**

* **Using the Concatenation Operator**

**SELECT ename || job AS "Employees"**

**FROM emp ;**



**SELECT ename || 'is a' || ' ' || job**

**AS "Employee Details"**

**FROM emp ;**

