

Lecture Notes – Rename Table

Section 1: Lecture Summary

The lecture covers the `rename` clause used with `ALTER TABLE` to rename columns and tables. It demonstrates renaming the `JobTitle` column in the `Employees` table to `designation` and renaming the `Employees` table to `Employees_2`, requiring a refresh to view changes.

Section 2: Key Concepts and Explanations

`Rename column` syntax: `ALTER TABLE table_name RENAME COLUMN old_column_name TO new_column_name`. This changes a column name, such as `JobTitle` to `designation` in `Employees`.

`Rename table` syntax: `ALTER TABLE old_table_name RENAME TO new_table_name`. This renames an entire table, such as `Employees` to `Employees_2`.

Changes are applied immediately after execution but may require refreshing the schema view to display. The lecture positions `rename` as part of `ALTER` after `CREATE` and before `TRUNCATE` and `DROP`.

Section 3: Example Code and Use Cases

Rename column in `Employees` table:

```
ALTER TABLE Employees RENAME COLUMN JobTitle TO designation;
```

After execution and refresh, `JobTitle` becomes `designation`.

Rename table:

```
ALTER TABLE Employees_2 RENAME TO Employees_2;
```

After execution and refresh, the table name updates to `Employees_2`.

Section 4: Key Takeaways

Use ****ALTER TABLE ... RENAME COLUMN**** for column name changes and ****ALTER TABLE ... RENAME TO**** for table name changes. Always refresh the schema after execution to confirm updates.