Oracle
Version 12c

Data Definition Language(DDL) Statement to Create Table

Enabling Objectives

After completing this chapter, in the next 45 minutes you will be able to :

- Create at least 1 table using Data Definition Language(DDL) statement on oracle database platform

Key Topics

- Using DDL statements

- Using CRATE TABLE command.

- Using Oracle Datatypes

DDL Statements

Data Definition Language

- DDL refers to "Data Definition Language",

- Creates or modifies the structure of the table

       CREATE table object

       ALTER table object

       DROP table object

Create Table

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    employee_code          number(4),
    employee_name          varchar2(20),
    hire_date              date,
    employee_salary        number(7,2),
    dept_id                number(2),
    );
```

Guidelines for creating table

- Table structure once defined can be modified

- Table names must be unique within a database schema

- Column names must be unique within a table

- Tables can be created at any time, even while users are using the database

Guidelines for creating table

- Use descriptive names
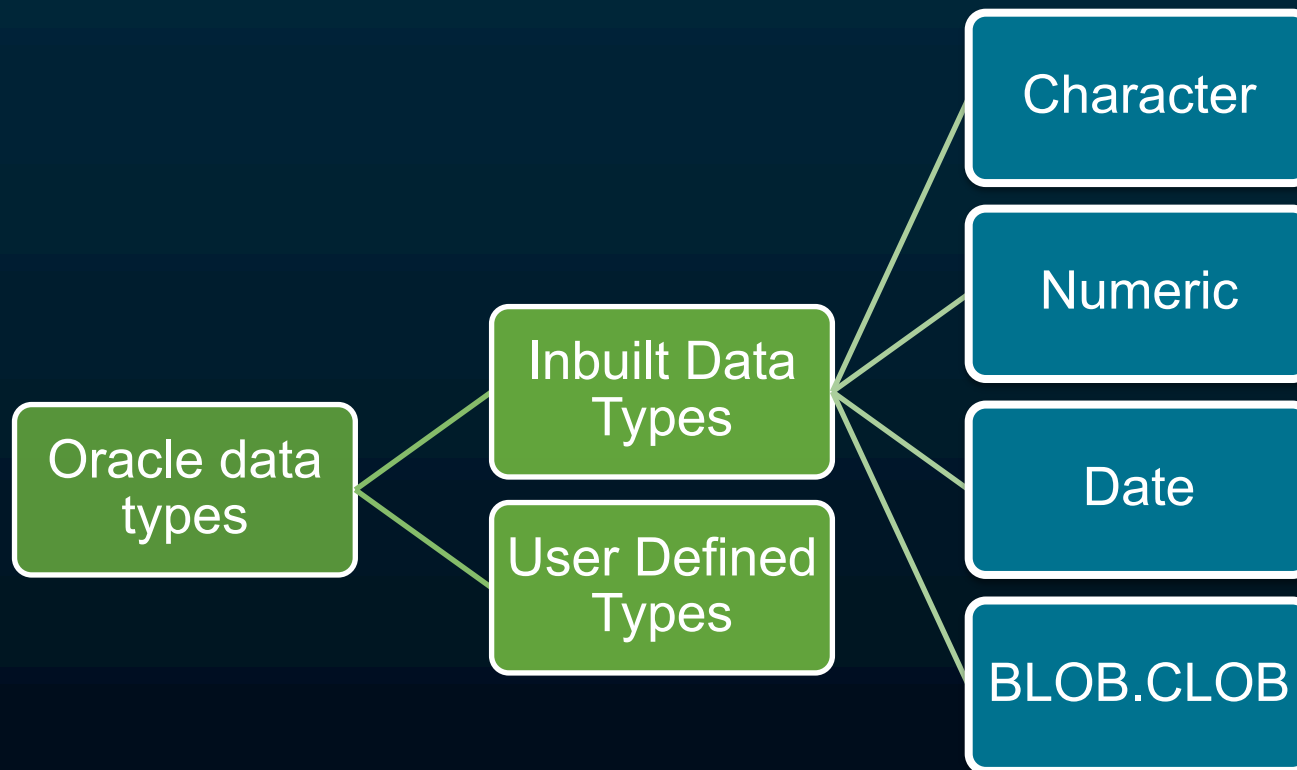- Names are case insensitive.

Data Types

- Specifies storage format
- Specifies constraints, and a valid range of values.
- Must to specify a datatype for each columns

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    employee_code        number(4),
    employee_name        varchar2(20),
    hire_date            date,
    employee_salary      number(7,2),
    dept_id              number(2),
);
```

Data Types

- Inbuilt data type: Define by oracle
- User Defined type : Created by user

Data Types

Data Type	Description
varchar2(size)	Variable-length character
char (size)	Fixed-length character data
Number(p, s)	Variable-length numeric data
Date	Date and time values
Long	Variable-length character data up to 2GB

Data Types

Data Type	Description
Clob	Character data up to 4GB
Raw and long raw	Raw binary data
Blob	Binary data up to 4 GB(unstructured data: text ,image, video)
BFile	Binary data stored in an external file ; up to 4GB
Rowid	A 64 base unique address of a row in a table

Lend a hand

Create a table Employee on Oracle Database

```
CREATE TABLE Employee (
    employee_code        number(4),
    employee_name        varchar2(20),
    hire_date            date,
    employee_salary      number(7,2),
    dept_id              number(2),
);
```

Practice Check

Create an table called suppliers that stores supplier ID, name, and address, city, state and zip code information on oracle database

Field	Data type
supplier_id	number(10)
supplier_name	varchar2(50)
address	varchar2(50)
city	varchar2(50),
state	varchar2(25)
zip_code	varchar2(10))

RECAP

In this chapter we have learnt how to:

- Create table using Data Definition Language(DDL) statements.

**You have successfully completed the session on
Data Definition Language(DDL) Statement to Create Table**