Basic CREATE statement

CREATE statement

Let's store information about university students in a new database. We can use the CREATE DATABASE statement for this. Our database will be named students:

```
CREATE DATABASE students;
```

This simple SQL query will create the database. In addition to that, we will need a few tables to organize the data.

Creating a new table

To create a table, use the CREATE TABLE statement.
Let's keep working with our students database and create a table students_info that will contain four columns: student_id, name, surname and age.
The column student_idwill hold the unique student identifier of the INT type. The columns name and surname will have VARCHAR(30) data. The age column will hold INT values.

```
CREATE TABLE students_info (
    student_id INT,
    name VARCHAR(30),
    surname VARCHAR(30),
    age INT
);
```

As a result, we have an empty table students_info:

student_id	name	surname	age

The query above illustrates the main idea of CREATE statement implementation. The table created this way will be very simple. Soon you will learn how to make more complex tables.

Drop a database

Now you know how to create a database or a table, so let's find out how to delete them. To delete a database, you can use the DROP DATABASE statement.

The following SQL query drops the existing database students:

```
DROP DATABASE students;
```

Keep in mind that if you drop the database, you will lose all the tables stored in it.

Drop a table

As we've mentioned above, DROP DATABASE will delete all the tables in the database and the database itself. If you want to delete only a specific table, use the DROP TABLE statement.

Let's delete our students_info table with a simple SQL query:
DROP TABLE students_info;

While the DROP DATABASE statement deletes all the tables inside the database, DROP TABLE statement deletes the table itself and all information stored in it.