

Fields (columns)					
NAME	STREET	CITY	STATE	ZIP	PHONE

Records (rows)

A **Table** is a collection of data in a structured format inside a database. It consists of **columns** (fields) and **rows** (tuples or records).

Syntax on creating tables:

```
CREATE table Persons( person_id int(11) not null auto_increment,  
                      first_name varchar(255),  
                      last_name varchar(255),  
                      age int(3),  
                      date_of_birth date,  
                      primary key(person_id));
```

Annotations:

- data type: points to `int(11)`, `varchar(255)`, `int(3)`, `date`
- column name: points to `person_id`, `first_name`, `last_name`, `age`, `date_of_birth`
- constraint: points to `primary key(person_id)`

There are three parts to remember when creating a table:

column name is the name of a column

data type is the type of data that can be stored in that column

constraints are rules for the data in a table

- 1 Let's **create** a table to store information about your favourite cartoon shows. We will store a cartoon show's ID, name, description, and the year it was released. **Type** the create SQL statement below to create the Cartoons table.

```
CREATE table Cartoons(cartoon_id int not null auto_increment,  
                      cartoon_name varchar(50),  
                      description varchar(255),  
                      year_released year,  
                      primary key(cartoon_id));
```