# University of Central Florida CGS 2545 Database Concepts

- Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type.
- The SQL **CREATE TABLE** statement is used to create a new table.

- Syntax
  - The basic syntax of the CREATE TABLE statement is as follows

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(
    column1 datatype,
    column2 datatype,
    column3 datatype,
    .....
    columnN datatype,
    PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns )
);
```

- CREATE TABLE is the keyword telling the database system what to do, create a new table.
- The unique name or identifier for the table follows the CREATE TABLE statement.
- Then in parenthesis comes the list defining each column in the table and what sort of data type it is.

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(
ID INT NOT NULL,
NAME VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL,
AGE INT NOT NULL,
ADDRESS CHAR (25),
SALARY DECIMAL (18, 2),
PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);
```

 Verify if the table has been created successfully by looking at the message displayed by the SQL server, or use the **DESC** command as follows

- A copy of an existing table can be created using a combination of the CREATE TABLE statement and the SELECT statement.
- The new table has the same column definitions.
- All columns or specific columns can be selected.
- When creating a new table using an existing table, the new table would be populated using the existing values in the old table.

- Syntax
  - The basic syntax for creating a table from another table is as follows

```
CREATE TABLE NEW_TABLE_NAME AS

SELECT [ column1, column2...columnN ]

FROM EXISTING_TABLE_NAME

[ WHERE ]
```

```
SQL> CREATE TABLE SALARY AS
SELECT ID, SALARY
FROM CUSTOMERS;
```

```
SALARY
  2000.00
  1500.00
3 2000.00
4 | 6500.00
5 | 8500.00
  4500.00
   10000.00
```