

SESSIONS 1

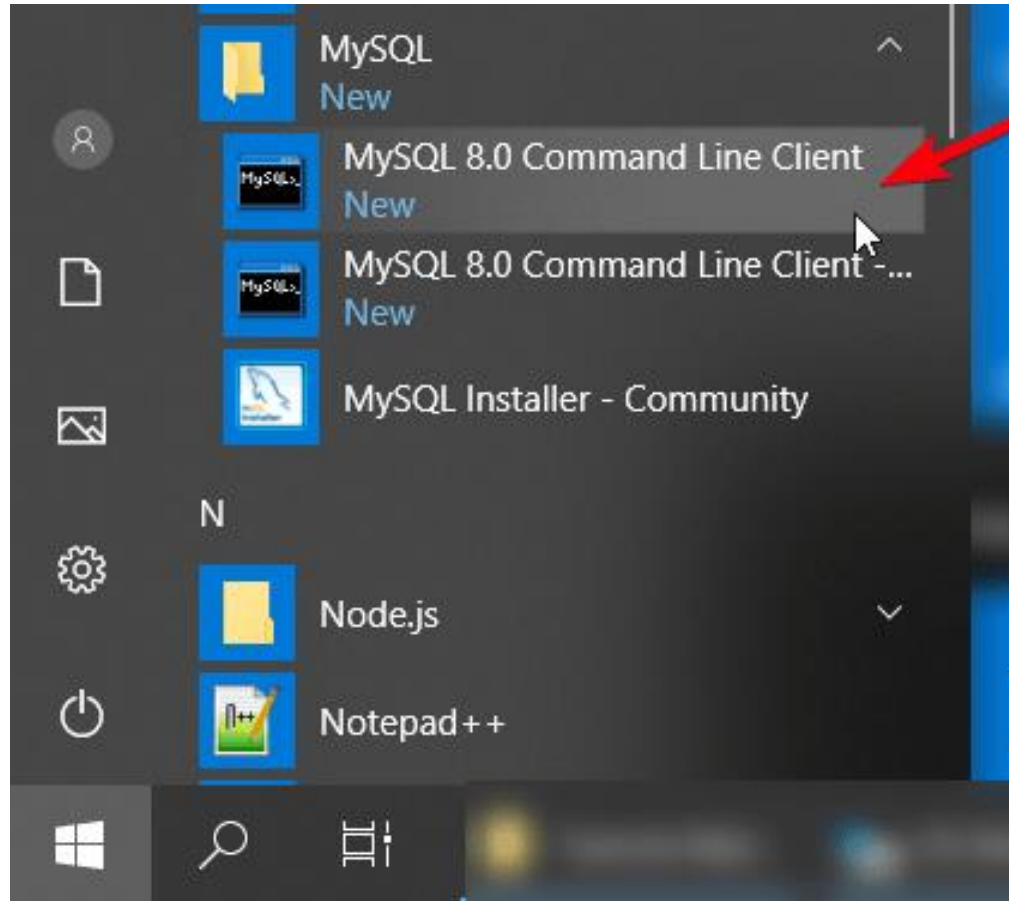
# CREATE Table Statement

Data Science Program

# How to Access Databases in MySQL?

MySQL Databases

# Access Databases using MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client



- Click Windows logo
- Search **MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client**

# Access Databases using MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client

```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 14
Server version: 8.0.18 MySQL Community Server - GPL

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owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> show databases;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql |
| performance_schema |
| sakila |
| sys |
| tokyo |
| world |
| x |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> use world;
Database changed
mysql> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_world |
+-----+
| city |
| country |
| countrylanguage |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

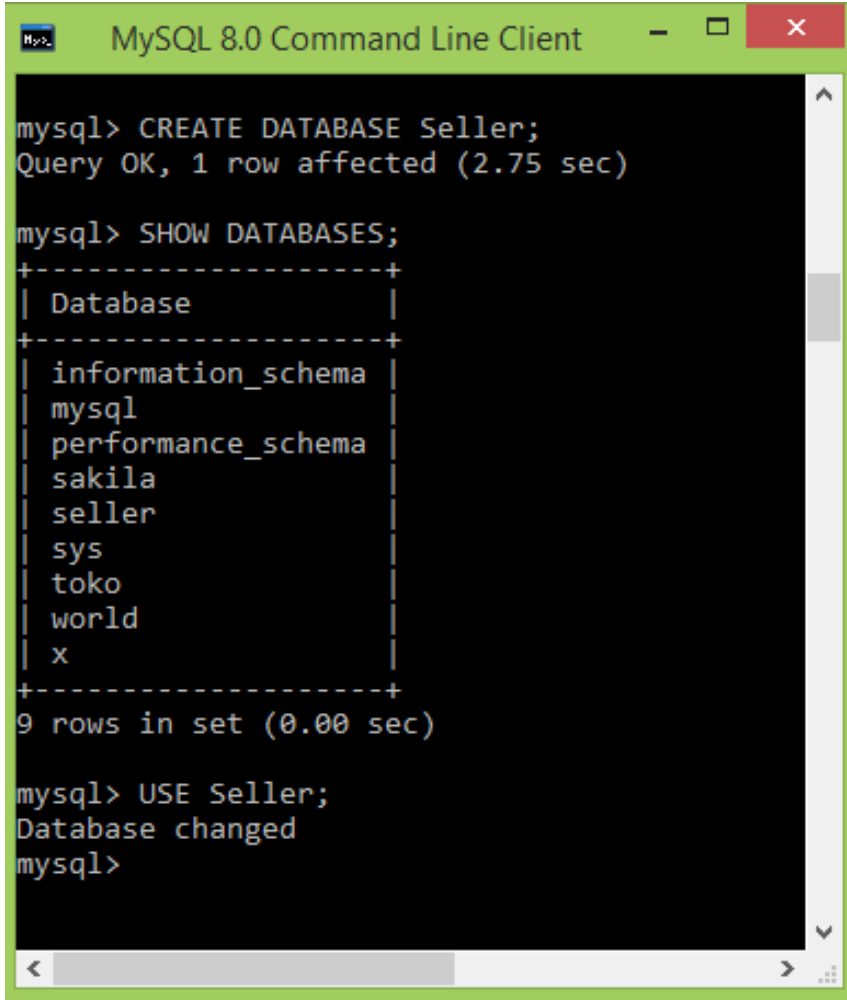
mysql>
```

- Type your **password**.
- If you see “**mysql>**”, it means you have successfully enter access databases.
- Type ‘**show databases;**’ to view all databases.
- Type ‘**use databasename**’ to access one of your databases. For example: *use world*.
- To view all tables in your database, type “**show tables**”

# Create & Drop Database

MySQL Databases

# Create Database

A screenshot of the MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client window. The window has a green title bar with the text "MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client" and standard window controls. The main area is a black terminal with white text. The user has entered three commands: "CREATE DATABASE Seller;" which returns "Query OK, 1 row affected (2.75 sec)", "SHOW DATABASES;" which returns a table of databases including "information\_schema", "mysql", "performance\_schema", "sakila", "seller", "sys", "toko", "world", and "x", and "USE Seller;" which returns "Database changed".

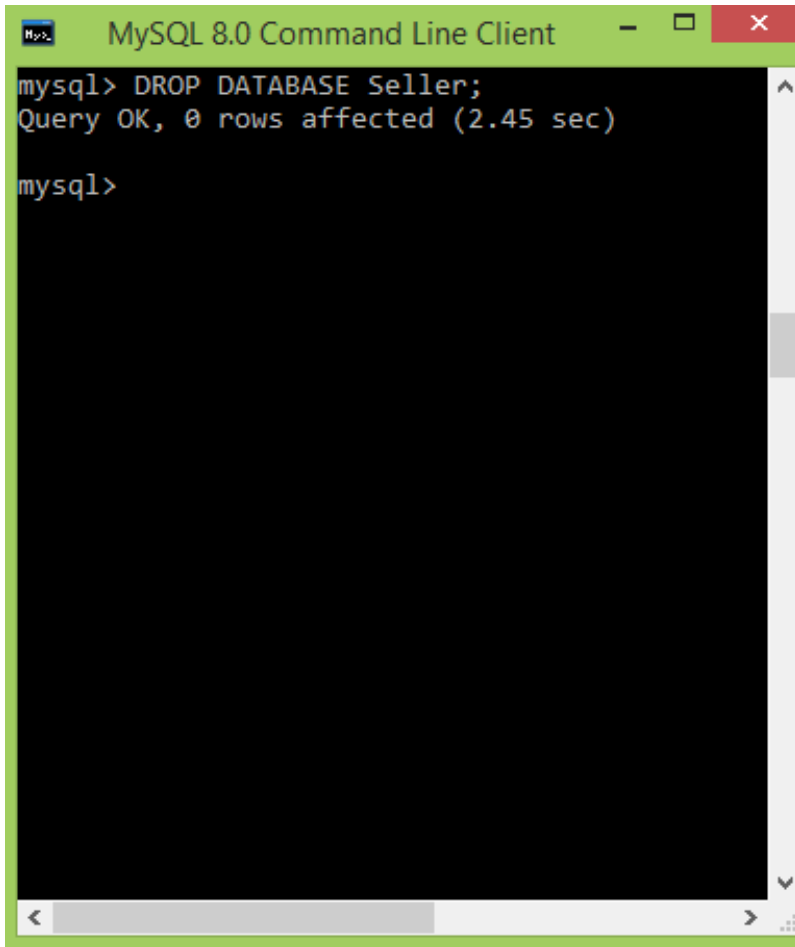
```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE Seller;
Query OK, 1 row affected (2.75 sec)

mysql> SHOW DATABASES;
+-----+
| Database |
+-----+
| information_schema |
| mysql            |
| performance_schema |
| sakila           |
| seller           |
| sys              |
| toko             |
| world            |
| x                 |
+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> USE Seller;
Database changed
mysql>
```

- To create new **databases**, type: **CREATE DATABASE database\_name;**
- For example: **CREATE DATABASE Seller;**
- If you want to use this database, type **USE Seller;**

# Drop Database



```
MySQL 8.0 Command Line Client
mysql> DROP DATABASE Seller;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (2.45 sec)

mysql>
```

- Sometimes, we no longer using database. We can drop this database, just type: **DROP DATABASE *databasename*;**
- For example, type: **DROP DATABASE Seller;**
- But if you still need this database and tables inside database, don't do this syntax!

# Create Table

MySQL Databases



# CREATE TABLE Statement

- The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    column3 datatype,  
    ....  
);
```

- The column parameters specify the names of the columns of the table.
- The datatype parameter specifies the type of data the column can hold (e.g. varchar, integer, date, etc.).

# Example

- The following example creates a table called "Persons" that contains five columns: PersonID, LastName, FirstName, Address, and City:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    PersonID int,  
    LastName varchar(255),  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Address varchar(255),  
    City varchar(255)  
);
```

- The PersonID column is of type int and will hold an integer.
- The LastName, FirstName, Address, and City columns are of type varchar and will hold characters, and the maximum length for these fields is 255 characters.

# Create Table Using Another Table

- A copy of an existing table can also be created using CREATE TABLE.
- The new table gets the same column definitions. All columns or specific columns can be selected.
- If you create a new table using an existing table, the new table will be filled with the existing values from the old table.

```
CREATE TABLE new_table_name AS  
  SELECT column1, column2,...  
  FROM existing_table_name  
  WHERE ....;
```

# Example

- The following SQL creates a new table called "TestTables" (which is a copy of the "Customers" table):

```
CREATE TABLE TestTable AS  
SELECT customername, contactname  
FROM customers;
```

# Reference

- [https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_create\\_db.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_create_db.asp)
- [https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_drop\\_db.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_drop_db.asp)
- [https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql\\_create\\_table.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_create_table.asp)