This is not mandatory reading, but here's the code we'll run in the "Tables" videos. It may come in handy when you're doing the associated hands-on assignment.

---> create a table – note that each column has a name and a data type

CREATE TABLE TEST\_TABLE (

TEST\_NUMBER NUMBER,

TEST\_VARCHAR VARCHAR,

TEST\_BOOLEAN BOOLEAN,

TEST\_DATE DATE,

TEST\_VARIANT VARIANT,

TEST\_GEOGRAPHY GEOGRAPHY

);

SELECT \* FROM TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA.TEST\_TABLE;

---> insert a row into the table we just created

INSERT INTO TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA.TEST\_TABLE

VALUES

(28, 'ha!', True, '2024-01-01', NULL, NULL);

SELECT \* FROM TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA.TEST\_TABLE;

---> drop the test table

DROP TABLE TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA.TEST\_TABLE;

---> see all tables in a particular schema

SHOW TABLES IN TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA;

---> undrop the test table

UNDROP TABLE TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA.TEST\_TABLE;

SHOW TABLES IN TEST\_DATABASE.TEST\_SCHEMA;

SHOW TABLES;

---> see table storage metadata from the Snowflake database

SELECT \* FROM SNOWFLAKE.ACCOUNT\_USAGE.TABLE\_STORAGE\_METRICS;

SHOW TABLES;

---> here’s an example of table we created previously

CREATE TABLE tasty\_bytes.raw\_pos.order\_detail

(

order\_detail\_id NUMBER(38,0),

order\_id NUMBER(38,0),

menu\_item\_id NUMBER(38,0),

discount\_id VARCHAR(16777216),

line\_number NUMBER(38,0),

quantity NUMBER(5,0),

unit\_price NUMBER(38,4),

price NUMBER(38,4),

order\_item\_discount\_amount VARCHAR(16777216)

);