NOT NULL

NOT NULL – Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value

SYNTAX:

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE(

EMPLOYEE\_ID INT NOT NULL,

EMPLOYEE\_NAME STRING NOT NULL,

AGE INT,

DEPARTMENT STRING

);

NULL

Use the NULL keyword to specify that a column can store the NULL value for its data type. This implies that the column need not receive any value during insert or update operations.

The following example creates the newitems table. In newitems, the column descrip does not have a default value, but it allows NULL values.

CREATE TABLE newitems (

newitem\_num INTEGER,

manucode CHAR(3) NOT NULL,

promotype INTEGER,

descrip CHAR(20) NULL);

CREATE DATABASE IN SNOWFLAKE

Create database if not exists customer\_db

CREATE SCHEMA IN SNOWFLAKE

Create schema if not exists customer

DATABASE USE

Use database customer\_db

SCHEMA USE

Use schema customer

CREATE TABLE IN SNOWFLAKE

In snowflake there are three basic types of tables

1.temporary tables

CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE EMPLOYEE\_TEMP(

ID int,

NAME string,

Salary decimal (10,2)

2.permenent tables

* Create permanent table for order

Create or replace table permanent\_orders

as select \* from customer\_db. customer.orders

3.transient tables

* Convert permanent tables to a transist table

Create or replace transient table transient\_orders

as select \* from permanent\_orders

CREATE PERMANENT TABLE

CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEE\_PER(

ID int,

NAME string,

Salary decimal (10,2)

CREATE TRANSIENT TABLE EMPLOYEE\_TRN

ID int,

NAME string,

Salary decimal (10,2)

INSERT THE VALUES INTO PERMENANT TABLE AND TRANSIENT TABLES

Insert values into permenant:

Insert into employee\_per (id, name, salary)

VALUES

(1, “durga”,10000.00),

(2, “vani”,20000.00),

(3, “ayesha”,25000.00),

Insert values into transient

Insert into employee\_per (id, name, salary)

VALUES

(1, “durga”,10000.00),

(2, “vani”,20000.00),

(3, “ayesha”,25000.00),