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| A close up of a logo  Description automatically generated |
| CS/IS 234  Lab 3: Smart Table Design  Sunday, September 28, 2019  Radu Enachi  Introduction:  Atomic data is the data that has been broken in smaller pieces that can’t or shouldn’t be divided further.  Normal Table is a table that follows the standard rules and the new SQL engineers will understand it.    Step 1: In the example below we have created a new table with a new row (contact\_id) and using the command ‘PRIMARY KEY’ with an argument (contact\_id)  CREATE TABLE radu\_contacts (  contact\_id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT,  last\_name VARCHAR(30) DEFAULT NULL,  first\_name VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL,  email VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,  gender VARCHAR(1) DEFAULT NULL,  brith\_date date DEFAULT NULL,  profesion VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,  profession VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,  location VARCHAR(50) DEFAULT NULL,  status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL,  interests VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT NULL,  seeking VARCHAR(100) DEFAULT NULL,  PRIMARY KEY (contact\_id)  );  A screenshot of a computer screen  Description automatically generated  Step 2: in this step we have used the command ‘ALTER’ which gives us the ability to insert in existing table a new column. also to the column it was attached an argument ‘auto\_increment’ and ‘first’.  auto\_increment it will add a value for every new entry the ‘first’ argument specifies that value for every row will start from 1; |
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ALTER TABLE my\_contacts  
ADD COLUMN contact\_id INT NOT NULL AUTO\_INCREMENT FIRST,  
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (contact\_id);

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