Objectives:

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
- ► Create database tables
- ► Describe the data types that can be used when specifying column definition
- ► Table naming rules & Fields Datatypes

Table Naming Rules

Table names and column names:
- ► Must begin with a letter
- ► Must be 1–30 characters long
- ► Must contain only A–Z, a–z, 0–9, _, $, and #
- ► Must not duplicate the name of another object
- ► owned by the same user
- ► Must not be an Oracle server reserved word

CREATE TABLE Statement

```
CREATE TABLE [(column datatype schema[DEFAULT .]table expr][,
...]);
```
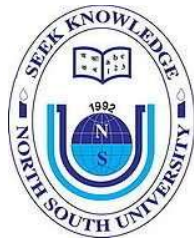
Activity 01:

Write SQL statement for create the 'Employee' table:
(You will be given demo of the code. Just follow it and ask questions, if there is any)

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Objectives:

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
- ▶ Insert rows into the created table
- ▶ Create Department Table
- ▶ Execute a basic SELECT statement

The `INSERT INSERT INTO VALUES` Statement Syntax *(value table [, value...[(column)][; , column...])]*

Activity 01:

Write SQL statement for create the 'Department' table:

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)

Activity 02:

Write SQL statement for INSERT two employees' data into the employees table you create earlier.

Activity 03:

Write SQL statement for INSERT two Departments' data into the Departments table you just created.