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 DATABASE Statement

CREATE DATABASE database_name ;

CREATE TABLE Statement

CREATE TABLE table_name (*column_name_1 datatype* [other 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	INT(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(10)
SALARY		DECIMAL(8, 2)
COMMISSION_PCT		DECIMAL(2, 2)
MANAGER_ID		INT(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		INT(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 Statement Syntax

    INSERT INTO table_name (column_name_1 , column_name_2 , ...)
    VALUES (value_1 , value_2 , ...) ;

Activity 01:

Write SQL statement for create the 'Department' table:

Name	Null?	Type
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	INT(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR(30)
MANAGER_ID		INT(6)
LOCATION_ID		INT(4)

Activity 02:

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

Activity 03:

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