



# First Steps in SQL

# Creating a Database – Part I

# Creating a Database – Part I

So far:

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So far:

- Theory of Relational Databases

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- Theory of Relational Databases
- SQL Theory

# Creating a Database – Part I

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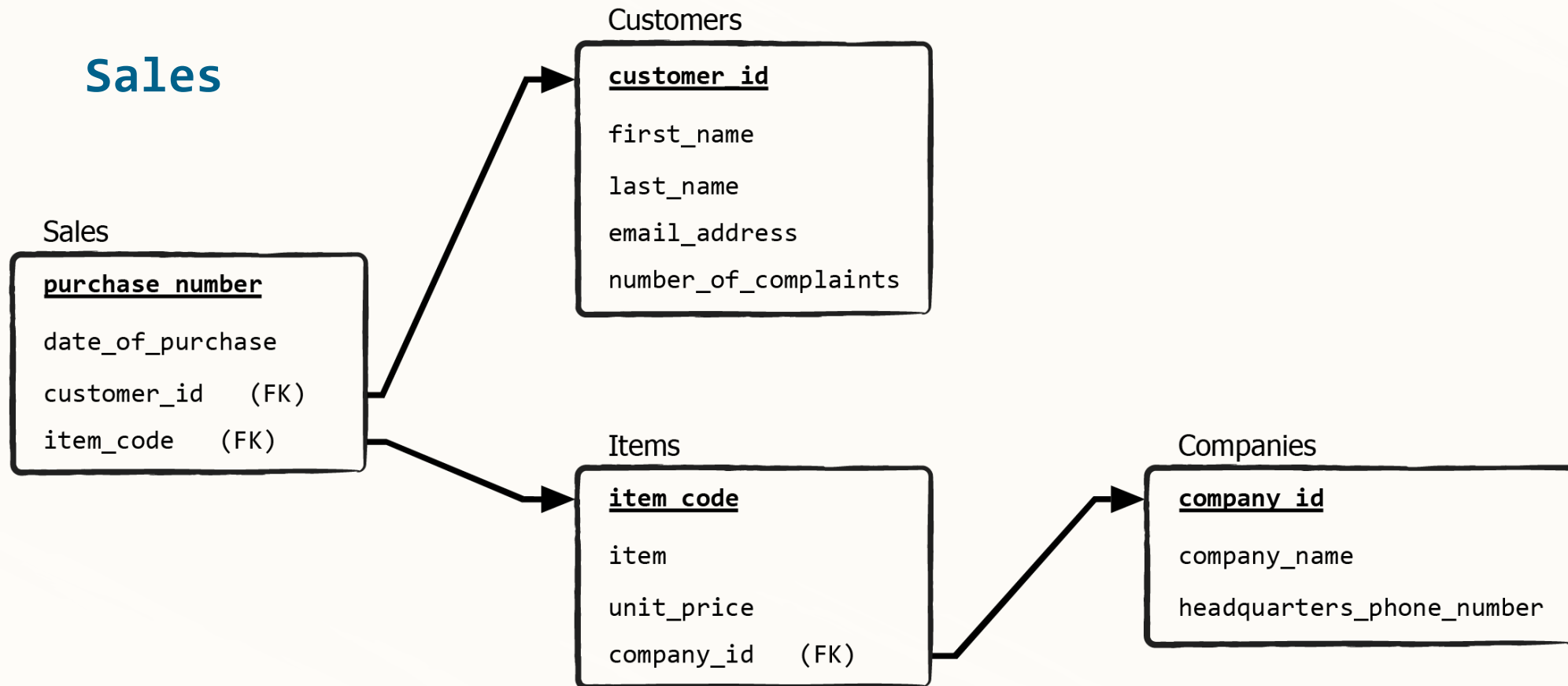
- Theory of Relational Databases
- SQL Theory
- Download and Installation of MySQL Workbench (provided by ORACLE® )



# Creating a Database – Part I

**Sales**

# Creating a Database – Part I





# Creating a Database – Part I



SQL

```
CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name;
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- CREATE DATABASE

# Creating a Database – Part I



SQL

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```

- CREATE DATABASE

creates a database as an abstract unit

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- [IF NOT EXISTS]

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- [IF NOT EXISTS]

verifies if a database with the same name exists already

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SQL

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CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name;
```

- [IF NOT EXISTS]

verifies if a database with the same name exists already

- the brackets around mean the statement is *optional* (you could either type or omit the statement)

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SQL

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```

- database\_name



# Creating a Database – Part I



SQL

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CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name;
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- database\_name

give a name that is short but at the same time as related to the content of the data as possible

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- the SQL code is not case sensitive

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give a name that is short but at the same time as related to the content of the data as possible

- the SQL code is not case sensitive
- in this element the quotes are optional

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SQL

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CREATE DATABASE [IF NOT EXISTS] database_name;
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- ; (the semicolon character)

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- ; (the semicolon character)  
it functions as a *statement terminator*

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- when your code contains more than a single statement, ; is indispensable



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- will help you avoid errors sometimes

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- ; (the semicolon character)

it functions as a *statement terminator*

- when your code contains more than a single statement, ; is indispensable
- will help you avoid errors sometimes
- will improve the readability of your code