

# Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables

# Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Categorize the main database objects
- Review the table structure
- List the data types that are available for columns
- Create a simple table
- Explain how constraints are created at the time of table creation
- Describe how schema objects work

# Database Objects

Object	Description
Table	Basic unit of storage; composed of rows
View	Logically represents subsets of data from one or more tables
Sequence	Generates numeric values
Index	Improves the performance of some queries
Synonym	Gives alternative names to objects

# 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

– You must have:

- CREATE TABLE privilege
- A storage area

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

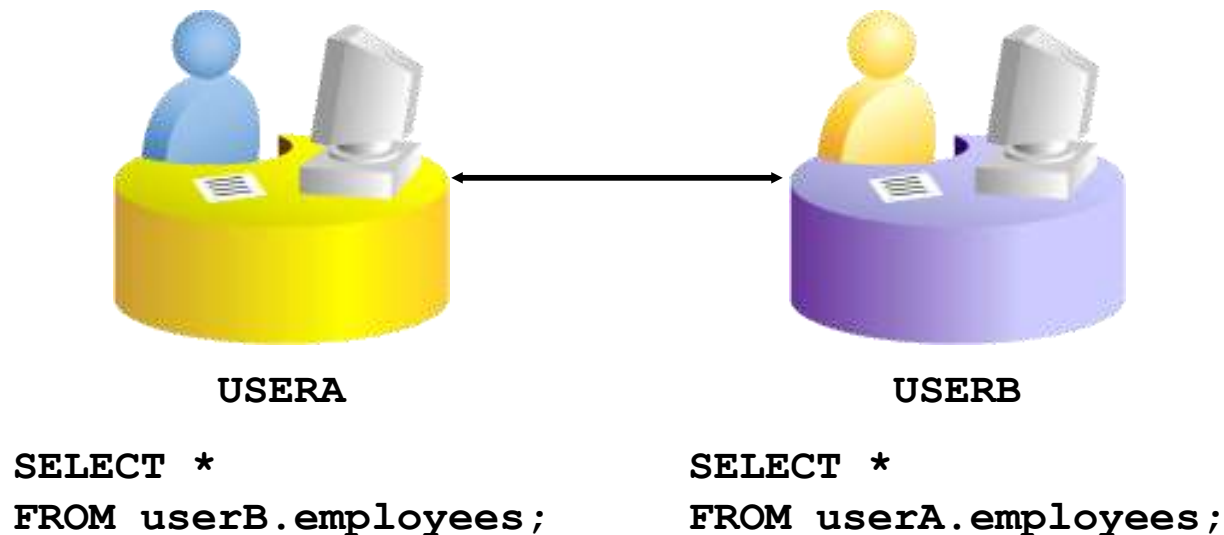
– You specify:

- Table name
- Column name, *column* data type, and column size



# Referencing Another User's Tables

- Tables belonging to other users are not in the user's schema.
- You should use the owner's name as a prefix to those tables.



# DEFAULT Option

- Specify a default value for a column during an insert

```
... hire_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE, ...
```

- Literal values, expressions, or SQL functions are legal values.
- Another column's name or a pseudocolumn are illegal values.

```
CREATE TABLE hire_dates  
  (id          NUMBER(8),  
   hire_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Table created.

# Creating Tables

## – Create the table.

```
CREATE TABLE dept
    (deptno      NUMBER(2),
     dname       VARCHAR2(14),
     loc         VARCHAR2(13),
     create_date DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE);
```

Table created.

```
DESCRIBE dept
```

Name	Null?	Type
DEPTNO		NUMBER(2)
DNAME		VARCHAR2(14)
LOC		VARCHAR2(13)
CREATE_DATE		DATE



# Data Types

Data Type	Description
<code>VARCHAR2 (size)</code>	Variable-length character data
<code>CHAR (size)</code>	Fixed-length character data
<code>NUMBER (p, s)</code>	Variable-length numeric data
<code>DATE</code>	Date and time values
<code>LONG</code>	Variable-length character data (up to 2 GB)
<code>CLOB</code>	Character data (up to 4 GB)
<code>RAW</code> and <code>LONG RAW</code>	Raw binary data
<code>BLOB</code>	Binary data (up to 4 GB)
<code>BFILE</code>	Binary data stored in an external file (up to 4 GB)
<code>ROWID</code>	A base-64 number system representing the unique address of a row in its table

# Datetime Data Types

You can use several datetime data types:

Data Type	Description
TIMESTAMP	Date with fractional seconds
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	Stored as an interval of years and months
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	Stored as an interval of days, hours, minutes, and seconds



# Datetime Data Types

- The `TIMESTAMP` data type is an extension of the `DATE` data type.
- It stores the year, month, and day of the `DATE` data type plus hour, minute, and second values as well as the fractional

```
TIMESTAMP[(fractional_seconds_precision)]
```

```
TIMESTAMP[(fractional_seconds_precision)]  
WITH TIME ZONE
```

```
TIMESTAMP[(fractional_seconds_precision)]  
WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
```

# Datetime Data Types

- The INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH data type stores a period of time using the YEAR and MONTH datetime fields.

```
INTERVAL YEAR [(year_precision)] TO MONTH
```

- The INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data

```
INTERVAL DAY [(day_precision)]  
TO SECOND [(fractional_seconds_precision)]
```

days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

# Including Constraints

- Constraints enforce rules at the table level.
- Constraints prevent the deletion of a table if there are dependencies.
- The following constraint types are valid:
  - NOT NULL
  - UNIQUE
  - PRIMARY KEY
  - FOREIGN KEY
  - CHECK



# Constraint Guidelines

- You can name a constraint, or the Oracle server generates a name by using the `SYS_Cn` format.
- Create a constraint at either of the following times:
  - At the same time as the table is created
  - After the table has been created
- Define a constraint at the column or table level.
- View a constraint in the data dictionary.

# Defining Constraints

## – Syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE [schema.]table
    (column datatype [DEFAULT expr]
     [column_constraint],
     ...
     [table_constraint][, ...]);
```

```
column [CONSTRAINT constraint_name] constraint_type,
```

## – Column-level constraint.

```
column, ...
    [CONSTRAINT constraint_name] constraint_type
    (column, ...),
```

# Defining Constraints

## – Column-level constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
  employee_id  NUMBER(6)  
  CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk PRIMARY KEY,  
  first_name   VARCHAR2(20),  
  ...);
```

1

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
  employee_id  NUMBER(6),  
  first_name   VARCHAR2(20),  
  ...  
  job_id       VARCHAR2(10) NOT NULL,  
  CONSTRAINT emp_emp_id_pk  
    PRIMARY KEY (EMPLOYEE_ID));
```

2



# NOT NULL Constraint

Ensures that null values are not permitted for the column:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-87	AD_PRES	24000	90
101	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-89	AD_VP	17000	90
102	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-93	AD_VP	17000	90
103	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-90	IT_PROG	9000	60
104	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-91	IT_PROG	6000	60
178	Grant	KGRANT	011.44.1644.429263	24-MAY-99	SA_REP	7000	
200	Whalen	JWHALEN	515.123.4444	17-SEP-87	AD_ASST	4400	10

...  
20 rows selected.



NOT NULL constraint  
(No row can contain  
a null value for  
this column.)



NOT NULL  
constraint



Absence of NOT NULL  
constraint  
(Any row can contain a  
null value for this column.)

# UNIQUE Constraint

EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	EMAIL
100	King	SKING
101	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR
102	De Haan	LDEHAAN
103	Hunold	AHUNOLD
104	Ernst	BERNST

...



INSERT INTO

208	Smith	JSMITH
209	Smith	JSMITH

← Allowed

← Not allowed:  
already exists

UNIQUE constraint  
↓

# UNIQUE Constraint


Defined at either the table level or the column level:

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
    employee_id      NUMBER(6),  
    last_name        VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,  
    email            VARCHAR2(25),  
    salary           NUMBER(8,2),  
    commission_pct   NUMBER(2,2),  
    hire_date        DATE NOT NULL,  
    ...  
    CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk UNIQUE(email));
```

# PRIMARY KEY Constraint

DEPARTMENTS

PRIMARY KEY



DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500

...

Not allowed  
(null value)



INSERT INTO



	Public Accounting		1400
50	Finance	124	1500

Not allowed  
(50 already exists)

# FOREIGN KEY Constraint

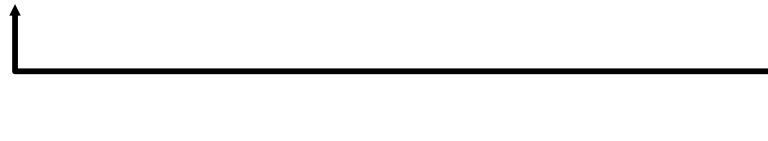
DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500

PRIMARY  
KEY



...



EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID
100	King	90
101	Kochhar	90
102	De Haan	90
103	Hunold	60
104	Ernst	60
107	Lorentz	60

FOREIGN  
KEY



...



INSERT INTO

200	Ford	9
201	Ford	60

Not allowed  
(9 does not  
exist)



Allowed



# FOREIGN KEY Constraint

Defined at either the table level or the column level:

```
CREATE TABLE employees(  
    employee_id      NUMBER(6),  
    last_name        VARCHAR2(25) NOT NULL,  
    email            VARCHAR2(25),  
    salary           NUMBER(8,2),  
    commission_pct   NUMBER(2,2),  
    hire_date        DATE NOT NULL,  
    ...  
    department_id    NUMBER(4),  
    CONSTRAINT emp_dept_fk FOREIGN KEY (department_id)  
        REFERENCES departments(department_id),  
    CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk UNIQUE(email));
```

# FOREIGN KEY Constraint:

## Keywords

- FOREIGN KEY: Defines the column in the child table at the table-constraint level
- REFERENCES: Identifies the table and column in the parent table
- ON DELETE CASCADE: Deletes the dependent rows in the child table when a row in the parent table is deleted
- ON DELETE SET NULL: Converts dependent foreign key values to null

# CHECK Constraint

- Defines a condition that each row must satisfy
- The following expressions are not allowed:
  - References to CURRVAL, NEXTVAL, LEVEL, and ROWNUM pseudocolumns
  - Calls to SYSDATE, UID, USER, and USERENV

```
..., salary  NUMBER(2)  
CONSTRAINT emp_salary_min  
CHECK (salary > 0), ...
```



# CREATE TABLE: Example

```
CREATE TABLE employees
( employee_id      NUMBER(6)
  CONSTRAINT emp_employee_id PRIMARY KEY
, first_name       VARCHAR2(20)
, last_name        VARCHAR2(25)
  CONSTRAINT emp_last_name_nn NOT NULL
, email            VARCHAR2(25)
  CONSTRAINT emp_email_nn    NOT NULL
  CONSTRAINT emp_email_uk    UNIQUE
, phone_number     VARCHAR2(20)
, hire_date        DATE
  CONSTRAINT emp_hire_date_nn NOT NULL
, job_id           VARCHAR2(10)
  CONSTRAINT emp_job_nn      NOT NULL
, salary           NUMBER(8,2)
  CONSTRAINT emp_salary_ck   CHECK (salary>0)
, commission_pct   NUMBER(2,2)
, manager_id       NUMBER(6)
, department_id    NUMBER(4)
  CONSTRAINT emp_dept_fk     REFERENCES
    departments (department_id));
```

# Violating Constraints

```
UPDATE employees  
SET    department_id = 55  
WHERE  department_id = 110;
```

```
UPDATE employees  
*  
ERROR at line 1:  
ORA-02291: integrity constraint (HR.EMP_DEPT_FK)  
violated - parent key not found
```

Department 55 does not exist.

# Violating Constraints

You cannot delete a row that contains a primary key that is used as a foreign key in

a

```
DELETE FROM departments
WHERE      department_id = 60;
```

```
DELETE FROM departments
      *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-02292: integrity constraint (HR.EMP_DEPT_FK)
violated - child record found
```

# Creating a Table by Using a Subquery

- Create a table and insert rows by combining the `CREATE TABLE` statement and the `AS subquery option`

```
CREATE TABLE table  
            [ (column, column...) ]  
AS subquery;
```

- Match the number of specified columns to the number of subquery columns.
- Define columns with column names and default values.

# Creating a Table by Using a Subquery

```
CREATE TABLE dept80
AS
  SELECT  employee_id, last_name,
          salary*12 ANNSAL,
          hire_date
  FROM    employees
  WHERE   department id = 80;
```

Table created.

```
DESCRIBE dept80
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID		NUMBER(6)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
ANNSAL		NUMBER
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE

# ALTER TABLE Statement

Use the ALTER TABLE statement to:

- Add a new column
- Modify an existing column
- Define a default value for the new column
- Drop a column

# Dropping a Table

- All data and structure in the table are deleted.
- Any pending transactions are committed.
- All indexes are dropped.

```
DROP TABLE dept80;  
Table dropped.
```

~~You cannot roll back the DROP TABLE~~  
statement.

# Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to use the `CREATE TABLE` statement to create a table and include constraints.

- Categorize the main database objects
- Review the table structure
- List the data types that are available for columns
- Create a simple table
- Explain how constraints are created at the



# Practice 9: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- Creating new tables
- Creating a new table by using the `CREATE TABLE AS` syntax
- Verifying that tables exist
- Dropping tables