



Master In SQL

By Fireblaze AI School

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DDL Statements

- CREATE TABLE
- Constraints: NOT NULL, UNIQUE, PRIMARY KEY, FOREIGN KEY, CHECK constraints
- Creating a table using a subquery
- ALTER TABLE – Read-only tables
- DROP TABLE statement

Create Table

Create table command is a part of Data Definition Language

Create Table is used to create a new table in database .

To Create a new table we use create command.

Syntax:-

Create Table Table_Name (Column_name Data Type constraint);

Data Types in SQL

- VARCHAR2(size) :-Variable-length character data
- CHAR(size) :- Fixed-length character data
- NUMBER(p,s):-Variable-length numeric data
- DATE :-Date and time values
- LONG :- Variable-length character data (up to 2 GB)
- CLOB :-Character data (up to 4 GB)
- RAW and LONG :-Raw binary data
- RAW BLOB :-Binary data (up to 4 GB)
- BFILE :-Binary data stored in an external file (up to 4 GB)
- ROWID:-A base-64 number system rep

Constraint In SQL

- All constraints are stored in the data dictionary.
- Constraints are easy to reference if you give them a meaningful name.
- Constraint names must follow the standard object-naming rules, except that the name cannot be the same as another object owned by the same user.
- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- CHECK

Defining Constraints

- **Syntax:**

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

- **Column-level constraint syntax:**

column [CONSTRAINT constraint_name] constraint_type,

- **Table-level constraint syntax:**

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

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