PHP BASIC

PHP ADVANCED

PHP & MySQL DATABASE

PHP MySQL Create Tables

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In this tutorial you will learn how to create tables in MySQL database using PHP.

Creating Tables inside MySQL Database Using PHP

In the previous chapter we've learned how to create a database on MySQL server. Now it's time to create some tables inside the database that will actually hold the data. A table organizes the information into rows and columns.

The SQL `CREATE TABLE` statement is used to create a table in database.

Let's make a SQL query using the `CREATE TABLE` statement, after that we will execute this SQL query through passing it to the PHP `mysqli_query()` function to finally create our table.

Example   [Procedural] [Object Oriented] [PDO]   ⬇ Download

```php
<?php
/* Attempt MySQL server connection. Assuming you are running MySQL
server with default setting (user 'root' with no password) */
$link = mysqli_connect("localhost", "root", "", "demo");

// Check connection
if($link === false){
    die("ERROR: Could not connect. " . mysqli_connect_error());
}

// Attempt create table query execution
$sql = "CREATE TABLE persons(
    id INT NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    first_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    last_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
    email VARCHAR(70) NOT NULL UNIQUE
)";
if(mysqli_query($link, $sql)){
    echo "Table created successfully.";
} else{
    echo "ERROR: Could not able to execute $sql. " . mysqli_error($link);
}

// Close connection
mysqli_close($link);
?>
```

The PHP code in the above example creates a table named *persons* with four columns *id*, *first_name*, *last_name* and *email* inside the *demo* database.

Notice that each field name is followed by a data type declaration; this declaration specifies what type of data the column can hold, whether integer, string, date, etc.

There are a few additional constraints (also called *modifiers*) that are specified after the column name in the preceding SQL statement, like `NOT NULL`, `PRIMARY KEY`, `AUTO_INCREMENT`, etc. Constraints define rules regarding the values allowed in columns.

Please check out the tutorial on SQL `CREATE TABLE` statement for the detailed information about syntax, as well as the data types and constraints available in MySQL database system.
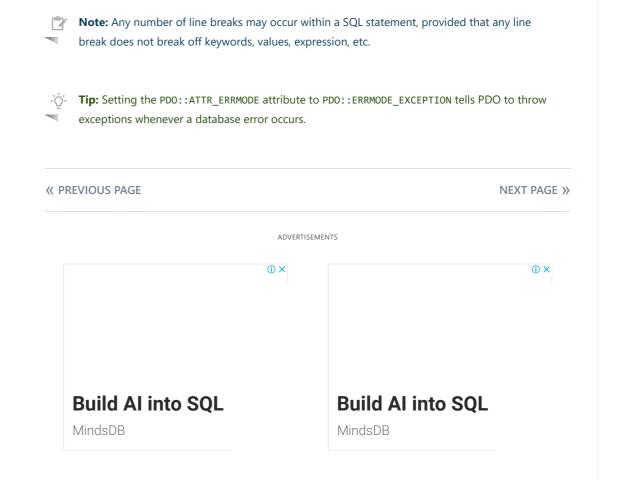
Note: Any number of line breaks may occur within a SQL statement, provided that any line break does not break off keywords, values, expression, etc.

Tip: Setting the `PDO::ATTR_ERRMODE` attribute to `PDO::ERRMODE_EXCEPTION` tells PDO to throw exceptions whenever a database error occurs.

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