1. Data Dictionary: Created and maintained by the Oracle Server and contains information about the database.
2. Schema: A collection of objects that are the logical structures directly referring to the data in the database.
3. Default: Specifies a preset value if a value is omitted in the INSERT statement.
4. Table: Stores data; the basic unit of storage composed of rows and columns.
5. CREATE TABLE: Command used to make a new table.

1.

	student_id	last_name	first_name	credits	graduation _date
Key Type	Primary Key			Foreign Key	
Nulls/Unique	NOT NULL				NULL
FK Column				Yes	
Datatype	NUMBER	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	NUMBER	DATE
Length	6			3	

2. CREATE TABLE grad_candidates (
    student_id NUMBER(6) PRIMARY KEY,
    last_name VARCHAR2(50),
    first_name VARCHAR2(50),
    credits NUMBER(3) REFERENCES requirements(credits),
    graduation_date DATE
   );
3. DESCRIBE grad_candidates;
4. CREATE TABLE smith_table AS
   SELECT * FROM grad_candidates;
5. INSERT INTO smith_table (student_id, last_name, first_name, credits, graduation_date)
   VALUES (100001, 'Smith', 'John', 120, TO_DATE('2024-06-15', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
6.
    a. USER_TABLES: Returns a list of all tables owned by the user, including the table names, storage details, and statuses.
    b. USER_OBJECTS: Returns information about all objects owned by the user, including tables, views, indexes, and more. It provides details such as object names, types, creation times, and statuses.
    c. USER_CATALOG (or USER_CAT): Returns a summary view listing all the tables, views, synonyms, and sequences owned by the user, essentially giving an overview of the user's cataloged items in the schema.