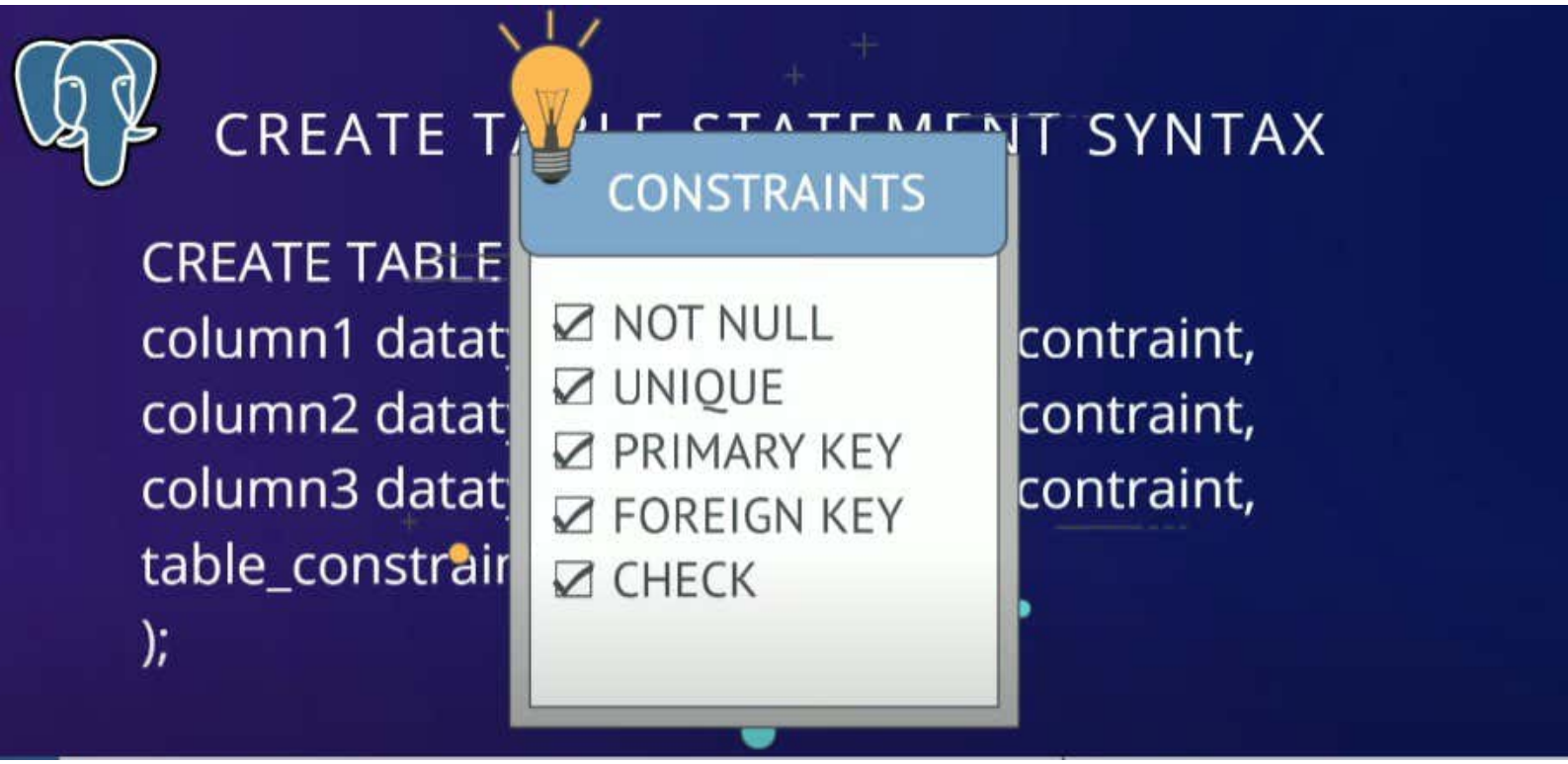
POSTGRESQL TUTORIAL

CREATE TABLE, INSERT AND SELECT DATA

CREATE TABLE STATEMENT SYNTAX

```
CREATE TABLE  table_name (
column1 datatype(length) column_contraint,
column2 datatype(length) column_contraint,
column3 datatype(length) column_contraint,
table_constraints
);
```


CREATE T NT SYNTAX
CONSTRAINTS
NOT NULL
UNIQUE
PRIMARY KEY
FOREIGN KEY
CHECK
CREATE TABLE
column1 datat contraint,
column2 datat contraint,
column3 datat contraint,
table_constrair
);

create.sql × insert_customers.sql

create.sql

```sql
CREATE TABLE customers (
  customer_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
  first_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  last_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
  email_address VARCHAR(255) NULL,
  phone_number INTEGER NOT NULL,
  number_of_complaints INTEGER NULL
);
```

POSTGRESQL INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING COLUMN CONSTRAINTS:

- NOT NULL – ensures that values in a column cannot be NULL.
- UNIQUE – ensures the values in a column unique across the rows within the same table
- PRIMARY KEY – a primary key in a column uniquely identifies a row in a table.
  A table can have one and only one primary key.
- FOREIGN KEY – A FOREIGN KEY is a key used to link two tables together.
  Unlike the primary key, a table can have many foreign keys.
- CHECK – a CHECK constraint ensures the data must satisfy a boolean expression.