Start-Tech Academy

Create

Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type.

Syntax

CREATE TABLE   "table_name"(

"column 1"   "data type for column 1"   [column 1 constraint(s)],

"column 2"   "data type for column 2"   [column 2 constraint(s)],
...
"column n "
[table constraint(s)]);

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Constraints

➢ NOT NULL Constraint: Ensures that a column cannot have NULL value.

➢ DEFAULT Constraint: Provides a default value for a column when none is specified.

➢ UNIQUE Constraint: Ensures that all values in a column are different.

➢ CHECK Constraint: Makes sure that all values in a column satisfy certain criteria.

➢ Primary Key Constraint: Used to uniquely identify a row in the table.

➢ Foreign Key Constraint: Used to ensure referential integrity of the data.

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Keys

➢ A primary key is used to uniquely identify each row in a table.

➢ A primary key can consist of one or more columns on a table.

➢ When multiple columns are used as a primary key, they are called a composite key.

➢ A foreign key is a column (or columns) that references a column (most often the primary key) of another table.

➢ The purpose of the foreign key is to ensure referential integrity of the data.

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Keys

Customer Table

Column Name	Characteristic
Cust_ID	Primary Key
Last_Name	
First_Name	

Order Table

Column Name	Characteristic
Order_ID	Primary Key
Order_Date	
Customer_SID	Foreign Key
Amount	