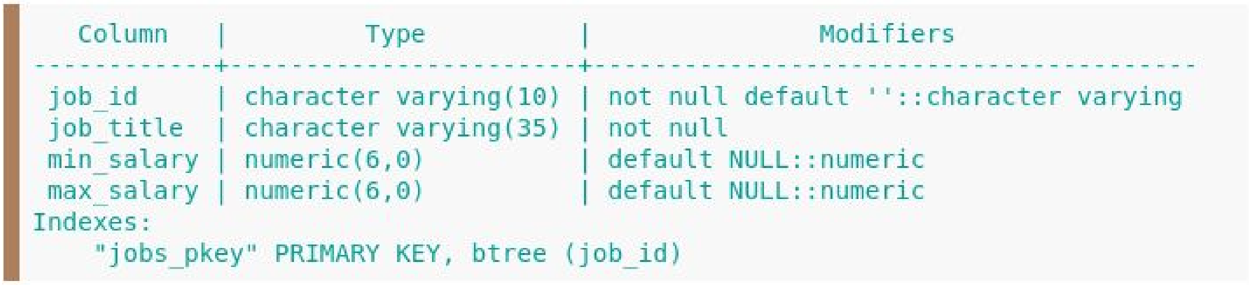
Create Table Queries

1. Write a SQL statement to create a simple table countries including columns country_id,country_name and region_id.
2. Write a SQL statement to create a simple table countries including columns country_id,country_name and region_id which already exist.
3. Write a SQL statement to create the structure of a table dup_countries similar to countries
4. Write a SQL statement to create a duplicate copy of countries table including structure and data by name dup_countries.
5. Write a SQL statement to create a table countries set a constraint NULL.
6. Write a SQL statement to create a table named jobs including columns job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary and check whether the max_salary amount exceeding the upper limit 25000.
7. Write a SQL statement to create a table named countries including columns country_id, country_name and region_id and make sure that no countries except Italy, India and China will be entered in the table.
8. Write a SQL statement to create a table named countries including columns country_id,country_name and region_id and make sure that no duplicate data against column country_id will be allowed at the time of insertion.
9. Write a SQL statement to create a table named jobs including columns job_id, job_title, min_salary and max_salary, and make sure that, the default value for job_title is blank and min_salary is 8000 and max_salary is NULL will be entered automatically at the time of insertion if no value assigned for the specified columns.
10. Write a SQL statement to create a table named countries including columns country_id, country_name and region_id and make sure that the country_id column will be a key field which will not contain any duplicate data at the time of insertion.
11. Write a SQL statement to create a table countries including columns country_id, country_name and region_id and make sure that the column country_id will be unique and store an auto-incremented value.

12. Write a SQL statement to create a table countries including columns country_id, country_name and region_id and make sure that the combination of columns country_id and region_id will be unique.
13. Write a SQL statement to create a table job_history including columns employee_id, start_date, end_date, job_id and department_id and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion and the foreign key column job_id contain only those values which exist in the jobs table.

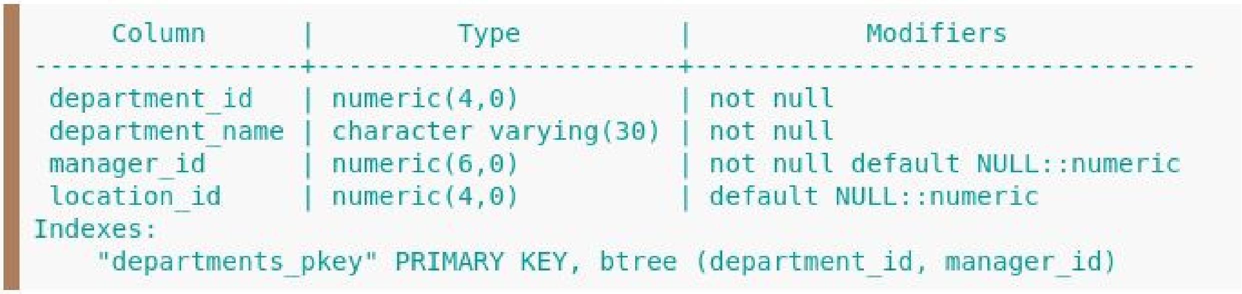
Here is the structure of the table jobs;



```
   Column    |         Type          |               Modifiers
-------------+-----------------------+---------------------------------------
 job_id      | character varying(10) | not null default ''::character varying
 job_title   | character varying(35) | not null
 min_salary  | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
 max_salary  | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```

14. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number hire_date, job_id, salary, commission, manager_id and department_id and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion and the foreign key columns combined by department_id and manager_id columns contain only those unique combination values, which combinations exist in the departments table.

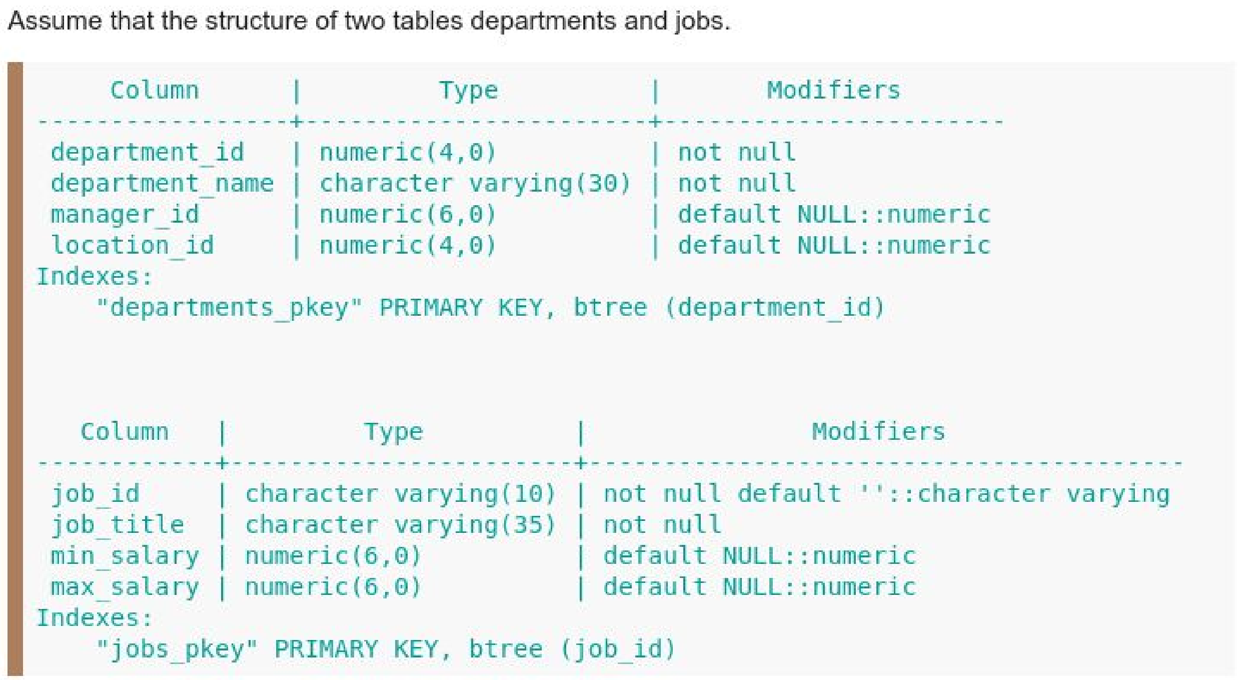
Assume the structure of departments table below.



```
      Column      |         Type          |            Modifiers
------------------+-----------------------+-------------------------------
 department_id    | numeric(4,0)          | not null
 department_name  | character varying(30) | not null
 manager_id       | numeric(6,0)          | not null default NULL::numeric
 location_id      | numeric(4,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "departments_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (department_id, manager_id)
```

15. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, phone_number hire_date, job_id, salary, commission, manager_id and department_id and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion, and the foreign key column department_id, reference by

the column department_id of departments table, can contain only those values which are exist in the departments table and another foreign key column job_id, referenced by the column job_id of jobs table, can contain only those values which exist in the jobs table.



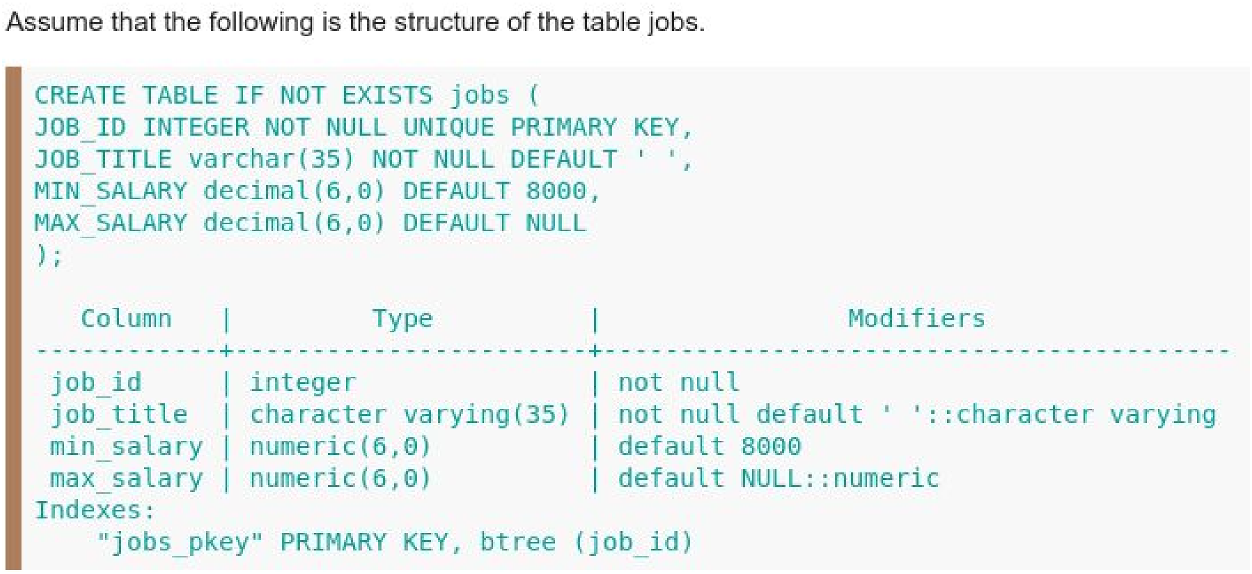
Assume that the structure of two tables departments and jobs.

```
     Column      |         Type          |       Modifiers
-----------------+-----------------------+-----------------------
 department_id   | numeric(4,0)          | not null
 department_name | character varying(30) | not null
 manager_id      | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
 location_id     | numeric(4,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "departments_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (department_id)



   Column   |         Type          |               Modifiers
------------+-----------------------+----------------------------------------
 job_id     | character varying(10) | not null default ''::character varying
 job_title  | character varying(35) | not null
 min_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
 max_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```

16. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, job_id, salary and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion, and the foreign key column job_id, referenced by the column job_id of jobs table, can contain only those values which exist in the jobs table. The specialty of the statement is that the ON UPDATE CASCADE action allows you to perform the cross-table update and ON DELETE RESTRICT action rejects the deletion. The default action is ON DELETE RESTRICT.

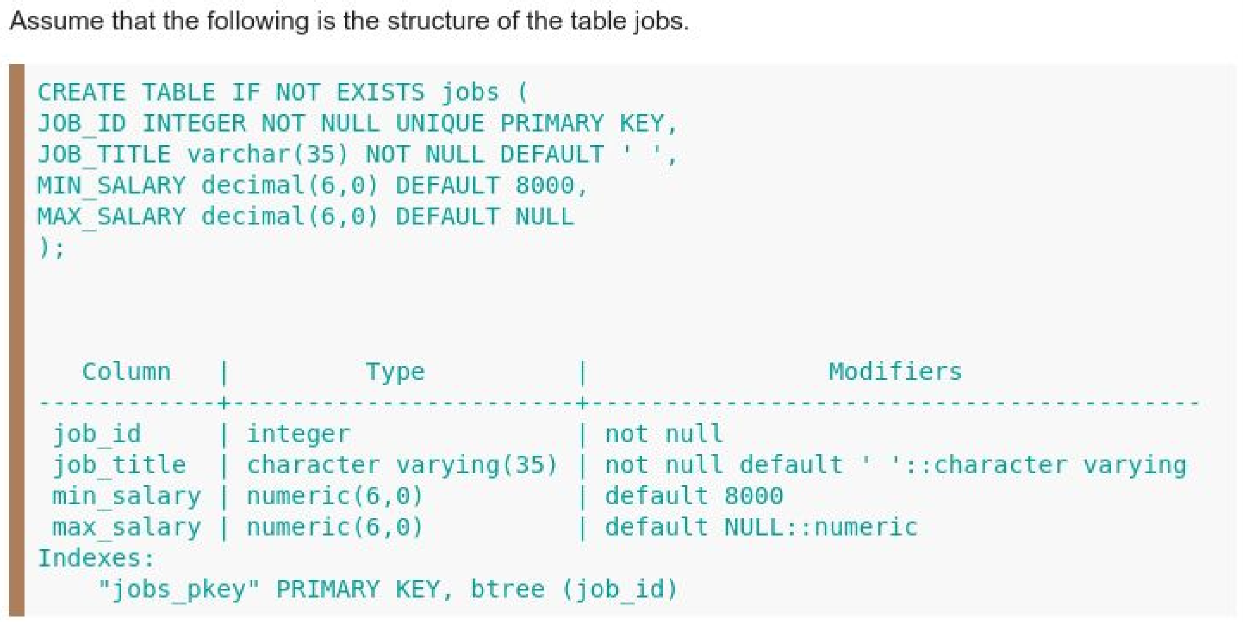


Assume that the following is the structure of the table jobs.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS jobs (
JOB_ID INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
JOB_TITLE varchar(35) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
MIN_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT 8000,
MAX_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT NULL
);

   Column   |         Type          |               Modifiers
------------+-----------------------+---------------------------------------
 job_id     | integer               | not null
 job_title  | character varying(35) | not null default ' '::character varying
 min_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default 8000
 max_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```

17. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, job_id, salary and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion, and the foreign key column job_id, referenced by the column job_id of jobs table, can contain only those values which exist in the jobs table. The specialty of the statement is that the ON DELETE CASCADE that lets you allow to delete records in the employees(child) table that refers to a record in the jobs(parent) table when the record in the parent table is deleted and the ON UPDATE RESTRICT actions reject any updates.



Assume that the following is the structure of the table jobs.

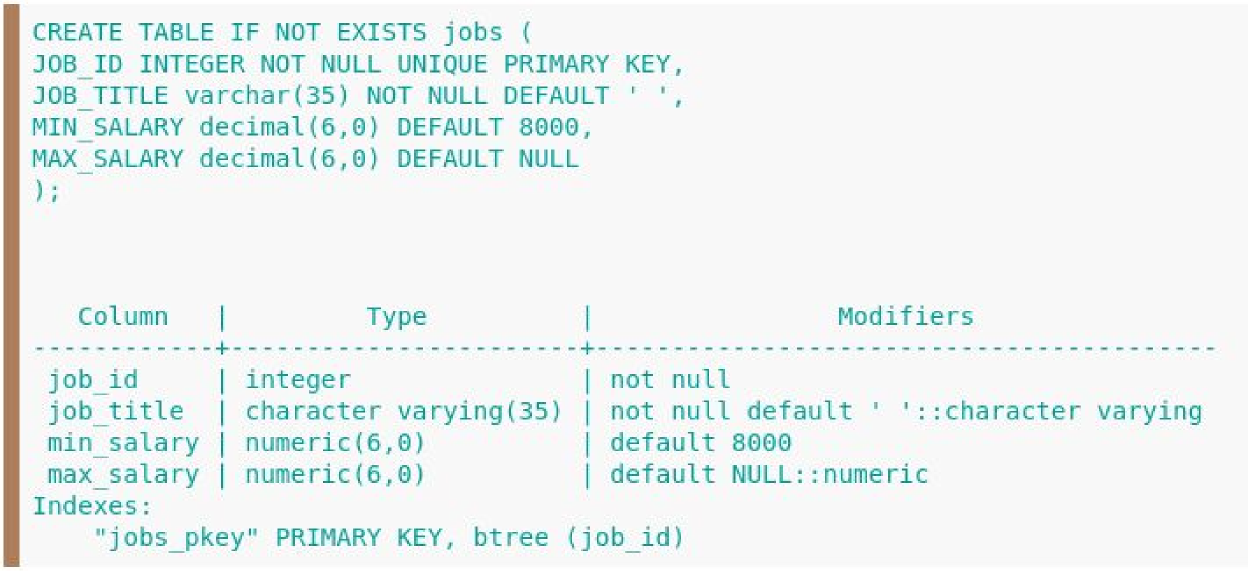
```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS jobs (
JOB_ID INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
JOB_TITLE varchar(35) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
MIN_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT 8000,
MAX_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT NULL
);



   Column   |         Type          |               Modifiers
------------+-----------------------+---------------------------------------
 job_id     | integer               | not null
 job_title  | character varying(35) | not null default ' '::character varying
 min_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default 8000
 max_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```

18. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, job_id, salary and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion, and the foreign key column job_id, referenced by the column job_id of jobs table, can contain only those values which exist in the jobs table. The specialty of the statement is that the ON DELETE SET NULL action will set the foreign key column values in the child table(employees) to NULL when the record in the parent table(jobs) is deleted, with a condition that the foreign key column in the child table must accept NULL values and the ON UPDATE SET NULL action resets the values in the rows in the child table(employees) to NULL values when the rows in the parent table(jobs) are updated.

Assume that the following is the structure of two table jobs.



```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS jobs (
JOB_ID INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
JOB_TITLE varchar(35) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
MIN_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT 8000,
MAX_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT NULL
);



   Column   |         Type          |               Modifiers
------------+-----------------------+---------------------------------------
 job_id     | integer               | not null
 job_title  | character varying(35) | not null default ' '::character varying
 min_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default 8000
 max_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```

19. Write a SQL statement to create a table employees including columns employee_id, first_name, last_name, job_id, salary and make sure that, the employee_id column does not contain any duplicate value at the time of insertion, and the foreign key column job_id, referenced by the column job_id of jobs table, can contain only those values which exist in the jobs table. The specialty of the statement is that, The ON DELETE NO ACTION and the ON UPDATE NO ACTION actions will reject the deletion and any updates.

Assume that the following is the structure of two table jobs.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS jobs (
JOB_ID INTEGER NOT NULL UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,
JOB_TITLE varchar(35) NOT NULL DEFAULT ' ',
MIN_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT 8000,
MAX_SALARY decimal(6,0) DEFAULT NULL
);



   Column   |         Type          |                Modifiers
------------+-----------------------+-----------------------------------------
 job_id     | integer               | not null
 job_title  | character varying(35) | not null default ' '::character varying
 min_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default 8000
 max_salary | numeric(6,0)          | default NULL::numeric
Indexes:
    "jobs_pkey" PRIMARY KEY, btree (job_id)
```