

Week 1: Create and Alter Table

For creating a table, we use the following syntax

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
    parameter_1 NUMERIC(38) PRIMARY KEY,
    parameter_2 VARCHAR2(35),
    parameter_3 VARCHAR2(35),
    parameter_3 CHAR(9) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT constraint_name CHECK (studentID > 0)
);
```

For altering an existing table, we use the following syntax

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD parameter NUMERIC(2);
-- or
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD CONSTRAINT constraint_name CHECK (courseMaxstudent >= 0 AND courseMaxstudent <=40);
```

Note:

- databases are logically broken down in tables.
- tables represents nouns.
- columns also known as fields (up to down)
- rows also known as records (left to right)
- Primary key: it is the underlines value containing unique, columns must contain a value and not be null, must be minimum value containing value.
- Foreign key: it is the column which relates and points the table to a different table in the database.
- relational database means every table is related to each other in a database.