Exported by Aegisub 2.1.8 (built from SVN revision 4064)
Let's now talk about tables. A table is a collection of
data logically arranged in columns and rows.
The definition of a table in DB2
is very similar to other databases.
You need to specify the column of the table
which a data type. You can use default values
not null values and many other options as shown in the example.
Here we are creating the table 'artists'
We have the column 'artno', art number or art no
defined the data type by small int, it is 'not null' meaning that is does not allow null
and we have another column 'name' defined as varchar with the size of 50
and a default value of 'abc' which means if you do not provide
a value for this column it would
this default value of 'abc' would be inserted.
Over here we have a column called bio
which is defined as a character large object or CLOB of 100k in size
and this column will be logged.
Now something that may be different than other
database vendors is that we do have a clause that says
in mytbls1 in this example and what that means is
that I want this table to be stored in tablespace
called mytbls1.
If you do not provide this clause then by default
DB2 will use a tablespace 'userspace 1'.
To list all the tables or views for your current schema
you can type the command 'db2 list tables' and press enter.
For another schema, say: sysibm
you can issue the command: db2 list tables schema sysibm, and press enter.
To see the columns and data types of a table or view
you can issue the command: db2 describe table employee, and press enter.
You can also use the describe command
to see the structure of a resulting table from a select statement
for example: db2 "describe select * from employee"