

SQL CREATE TABLE Statement

The SQL CREATE TABLE Statement

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table in a database.

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (  
    column1 datatype,  
    column2 datatype,  
    column3 datatype,  
    ....  
);
```

The column parameters specify the names of the columns of the table.

The datatype parameter specifies the type of data the column can hold (e.g. varchar, integer, date, etc.).

SQL CREATE TABLE Example

The following example creates a table called "Persons" that contains five columns: PersonID, LastName, FirstName, Address and City:

Example

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (  
    PersonID int,  
    LastName varchar(255),  
    FirstName varchar(255),  
    Address varchar(255),  
    City varchar(255)  
);
```

The PersonID column is of type int and will hold an integer.

The LastName, FirstName, Address, and City columns are of type varchar and will hold characters, and the maximum length for these fields is 255 characters.

The empty "Persons" table will now look like this:

PersonID	LastName	FirstName	Address
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Tip: The empty "Persons" table can now be filled with data with the SQL [INSERT INTO](#) statement.

SQL INSERT INTO Statement

The SQL INSERT INTO Statement

The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert new records in a table.

INSERT INTO Syntax

It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two ways.

The first way specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

If you are adding values for all the columns of the table, you do not need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. The INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO table_name  
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

Demo Database

Below is a selection from the "Customers" table in the Northwind sample database:

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode	Country
89	Navathe	Karl Jablonski	Paud road	Pune	98128	INDIA
90	Gupta	Matti Karttunen	Domdom	Kolkata	21240	INDIA

INSERT INTO Example

The following SQL statement inserts a record in the "Customers" table:

Example

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerID, CustomerName, ContactName, Address, City, Postal Code, Country)
VALUES (89, 'Navathe', 'Karl Jablonski', 'Paud road', 'Pune', '98128', 'INDIA');
```

Insert Data Only in Specified Columns

It is also possible to only insert data in specific columns.

The following SQL statement will insert a new record, but only insert data in the "CustomerName", "City", and "Country" columns (CustomerID will be updated automatically):

Example

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)
VALUES ('Chayani ka', 'Guwahati', 'India');
```

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Chayanika

null

null

Guwahati

null

India