

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	