

* create command :- create command is used to create a table that must contain a proper column definition (name, datatype, and column width). Each column definition is a single clause in the create table syntax. Each table column defⁿ is separated from the other keys by a comma. Finally SQL statement is terminated with a semicolon (;).

* Rules for creating a table :-

- A name can have maximum up to 30 characters.
- Alphabets from A to Z and numbers from 0 to 9 are allowed.
- The name should begin with alphabet.
- SQL reserve words are not allowed.

* Syntax :- create table <table name>

Component of SQL

① DDL ② DML ③ DCL

→ create → insert → grant

→ modify → update → revoke

→ delete → delete → drop

④ DDL → Fetching base key

(<column name> <datatype> <size> ,
 <column name> <datatype> <size> ,
) ;

eg → create table EMP (E-id number(3),
 E-name varchar2(15),
 E-sal number(6,2));

Table created

→ ESC.
 table name

Note - create table The use of special character such as underscore (_) is allowed.

② Alter Command :-

Alter command, in Oracle, is used to change the structure of a table. Alter operation can be used in different ways.

(i) Through alter command, we can add a column in our existing table.