**SQL Query list-3**

**SQL CREATE TABLE Statement:**

* Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type.
* The SQL **CREATE TABLE** statement is used to create a new table.

**Syntax:**

CREATE TABLE table\_name (

column1 datatype,

column2 datatype,

column3 datatype,

.....

columnN datatype,

PRIMARY KEY( one or more columns )

);

* The following code block is an example, which creates a CUSTOMERS table with an ID as a primary key and NOT NULL are the constraints showing that these fields cannot be NULL

**Example**

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS (

**ID** INT NOT NULL,

**NAME** VARCHAR (20) NOT NULL,

**AGE** INT,

**ADDRESS** CHAR (25) ,

**SALARY** DECIMAL (18, 4), // 10.3421

PRIMARY KEY (**ID**)

);

**SQL DELETE Statement:**

* The SQL DELETE Query is used to delete the existing records from a table.
* You can use the WHERE clause with a DELETE query to delete the selected rows, otherwise all the records would be deleted.

DELETE FROM table\_name WHERE {CONDITION};

Example

**DELETE FROM CUSTOMERS**

**WHERE ID = 6;**

**SQL - DROP or DELETE Table**

* The SQL **DROP TABLE** statement is used to remove a table definition
* **NOTE** − You should be very careful while using this command because once a table is deleted then all the information available in that table will also be lost forever.
* The basic syntax of this DROP TABLE statement is as follows −

DROP TABLE table\_name;

Example

**DROP TABLE CUSTOMERS;**