Creating a Table

For you to be able to create a table, you must have selected a database. The table can be created using the CREATE TABLE statement. Here is the syntax for the command:

CREATE TABLE tableName (columnName columnType);

You can set one of the columns to be the primary key. This column should not allow null values.

We will create two tables within the Demo database, Book, and Price tables. Each table will have two columns.

Let's begin by creating the Book table with two columns, id and name. Run the following command:

CREATE TABLE Book(
  id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  name VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (id));

The PRIMARY KEY constraint has been used to set the id column as the primary key for the table. The AUTO_INCREMENT property will increment the values of the id column by 1 automatically for each new record inserted into the table. All the columns will not allow null values.

Now, create the second table, the Price table:

CREATE TABLE Price(
  id INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  price float NOT NULL,
The id column has been set as the primary key for the table.

**Showing Tables**

Now that you have created the two tables, it will be good for you to confirm whether the tables were created successfully or not. You can show the list of tables contained in a database by running the following command:

```sql
SHOW TABLES;
```

The above screenshot shows that the two tables were created successfully within the Demo database.

**Showing Table Structure**

To see the structure of any particular table, you can use the DESCRIBE command, commonly abbreviated as DESC. It takes the following syntax:

```sql
DESC TableName;
```

For example, to see the structure of the table named Book, you can run the following command:

```sql
DESC Book;
```
The table has two columns. To see the structure of the Price table, you can run the following command:

```sql
DESC Price;
```

Assignment

1. Explain steps to create table and show tables
2. What is the command to show table structure