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,
    ....
);
```

1. Create a database named test_db
    CREATE DATABASE test_db;

2. Use the test_db database
     USE test_db;

3. Create a table named greetings
        CREATE TABLE greetings (
           id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
           message VARCHAR(255)
        );

3. Insert the message 'Hello, World!' into the greetings table
        INSERT INTO greetings (message)
        VALUES ('Hello, World!');

4. Retrieve the message from the greetings table
        SELECT message FROM greetings;

Example of 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)
);
```

SQL INSERT INTO SELECT Examples

Example

Copy "Suppliers" into "Customers" (the columns that are not filled with data, will contain NULL):

```
INSERT INTO Customers (CustomerName, City, Country)
SELECT SupplierName, City, Country FROM Suppliers
```

Create Table Using Another Table

A copy of an existing table can also be created using CREATE TABLE.

The new table gets the same column definitions. All columns or specific columns can be selected.

If you create a new table using an existing table, the new table will be filled with the existing values from the old table.

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE new_table_name AS
    SELECT column1, column2,...
    FROM existing_table_name
    WHERE ....;
```

 SQL creates a new table called "TestTable" (which is a copy of the "Customers" table):

Example

```sql
CREATE TABLE TestTable AS
SELECT customername, contactname
FROM customers;
```