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,
   ....
);
```

The column parameters specify the names of the columns of the table.

The datatype parameter specifies the type of data the column can hold (e.g. varchar, integer, date, etc.).

Tip: For an overview of the available data types, go to our complete [Data Types Reference](#).

SQL CREATE TABLE Example

The following example creates a table called "Persons" that contains five columns: PersonID, LastName, FirstName, Address, and City:

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```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
    PersonID int,
    LastName varchar(255),
    FirstName varchar(255),
    Address varchar(255),
    City varchar(255)
);
```

The empty "Persons" table will now look like this:

PersonID	LastName	FirstName	Address

The SQL DROP TABLE Statement

The `DROP TABLE` statement is used to drop an existing table in a database.

Syntax

```
DROP TABLE table_name;
```

Note: Be careful before dropping a table. Deleting a table will result in loss of complete information stored in the table!

SQL DROP TABLE Example

The following SQL statement drops the existing table "Shippers":

Example
```
DROP TABLE Shippers;
```

SQL TRUNCATE TABLE

The `TRUNCATE TABLE` statement is used to delete the data inside a table, but not the table itself.

Syntax

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;
```