

## STUDENT TABLE

Key word: *Select, Create Insert*

Schema:

Entity/Field Name	Data Type
Student_id	Number(10)
Name	Varchar2(30)
Program_id	Varchar2(15)
City	Varchar2(15)
Division	Varchar2(15)
Country	Varchar2(15)

**DDL for Create Above Table:**

```
SQL>create table student
(student_id number(10),
name varchar2(30),
program_id varchar2(15),
city varchar2(15),
division varchar2(15),
country varchar2(15)
);
```

[Click Here to View More Examples of Create Command.](#)

After created the student table, naturally we may try to insert some values or data. It's a natural sense to keep data in database for further use. To see the inserted data, the SELECT command is only one way according to the SQL statement writing rule.

**Insert Value for Above Table:**

```
SQL> insert into student
values(200819222,'Adina Bashar','English','Noakhali','Chittgong','Bangladesh');
```

Using the above command Insert some values as you like. After that or after some moments you may see your data. Use the below statement to see your inserted data or value/records. There are lots of styles of inserting values to the table. Visit [HERE](#) to get more ideas of insert command.

**View or See Value from Above Table:**

**SQL> select \* from student;**

The above statement will return all records with all field from student table.

**SQL> select student\_id,name from student;**

The above SQL command will return only student\_id and name of all students.

**SQL> select name, city from student where student\_id=200819222;**

The above SQL command will return only name and city of a student whose id is 200819222.

Click [HERE](#) to view more example of **SELECT** command

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