

Tip: **Primary key** constraint is used to specify which column is used to **uniquely** identify each record of data in the table. That column is now then called Primary key of that table.

```
mysql> DESCRIBE Cartoons;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
cartoon_id	int(11)	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
cartoon_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
description	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
year_released	year(4)	YES		NULL	

```
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> █
```

- 2** After creating the table, you can check the columns and their properties using the **describe** SQL statement. Write the SQL statement below to see the properties of each column inside the Cartoons table.

```
DESCRIBE Cartoons;
```

- 3** Let's make a table another table called **Characters** to store information about cartoon characters and we will **use a foreign key constraint** to **link** characters to a certain show in the Cartoons table.

```
CREATE table Characters(character_id int not null auto_increment,
                        character_name varchar(255),
                        gender enum("male","female","undisclosed"),
                        cartoon_id int,
                        primary key(character_id),
                        foreign key(cartoon_id) REFERENCES Cartoons(cartoon_id));
```

Tip: **Foreign key** constraint is used to specify which column is used to **link** a record of data to another data in a different table. For example, our **Character** table is now linked to the **Cartoons** table using the **cartoon_id**.

