# SQL CONCEPTS

## ➢ EXPLAIN PRIMARY KEY IN SQL WITH PRACTICAL?

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT_RECORDS
(
ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
`NAME` VARCHAR (40),
BRANCH VARCHAR (40),
EMAIL_ID VARCHAR (40)
);

DESCRIBE STUDENT_RECORDS;

INSERT INTO STUDENT_RECORDS VALUES (1,'A', 'COMPUTER',
'a@gmail.com'),
(2,'B', 'ELECTRONICS', 'b@gmail.com'),
(3,'C', 'CIVIL', 'c@gmail.com'),
(4,'A', 'ELECTRICAL', 'aa@gmail.com');

 SELECT * FROM STUDENT_RECORDS;


 INSERT INTO STUDENT_RECORDS VALUES (1,'D', 'CIVIL',
'd@gmail.com');

INSERT INTO STUDENT_RECORDS VALUES (5,'D', 'CIVIL',
'd@gmail.com');


INSERT INTO STUDENT_RECORDS (`NAME`, BRANCH, EMAIL_ID)
VALUES ('E', 'CIVIL', 'e@gmail.com');

INSERT INTO STUDENT_RECORDS (ID, `NAME`, BRANCH, EMAIL_ID)
VALUES (6,'E', 'CIVIL', 'e@gmail.com');


ALTER TABLE STUDENT_RECORDS
ADD CONSTRAINT EMAIL_CONSTRAINT PRIMARY KEY(EMAIL_ID);
```

**----------PRIMARY KEY CREATED USING MULTIPLE COLUMN------**

```
CREATE TABLE STUDENT_RECORDS1
(
ID INT,
`NAME` VARCHAR (40),
BRANCH VARCHAR (40),
EMAIL_ID VARCHAR (40),
PRIMARY KEY (ID, `NAME`)
);
```

**----------PRIMARY KEY AUTOMATICALLY CREATES CLUSTER INDEX -----**

```
SHOW INDEX FROM STUDENT_RECORDS;
```