THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students

(
StudentID INT NOT NUIL AUTO_INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

PRIMARY COLUMNS OF TABLES HAVE DATA TYPES

THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

PRIMARY KEY NOTTENATORS ARE OK OR NOT?

StudentID	DormitoryName	AptNumber
1	Gandhi House	110
2	Akbar Hall	231
3	Gandhi House	345
4	NULL	NULL

### NULL IMPLIES THAT A VALUE POES NOT EXIST

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## NULL IS NOT THE SAME AS A BLANK STRING OR ZERO!!

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#### NULL IMPLIES THAT A VALUE POES NOT EXIST

NULL IS NOT THE SAME AS A BLANK STRING OR ZERO!!

### A BLANK STRING OR ZERO IS A VALUE THAT EXISTS, NULL SIMPLY POES NOT EXIST

ANY COLUMN CAN CONTAIN A VALUE OF NULL.

..PROVIDED THE TABLE HAS BEEN DEFINED IN A WAY THAT ALLOWS NULL VALUES IN THAT COLUMN

NULL IS NEITHER TRUE NOR FALSE, ITS JUST NULL

THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

PRIMARY KEY NOTHANDUES ARE OK OR NOT?

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(

NULL NOT OK IN STUDENTION
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(

NULL NOT OK IN LASTNAME

StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

Gender CHAR(1),

Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(

NULL IS OK IN GENDER

StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,

FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,

Gender CHAR(1),

Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

```
CREATE TABLE Students
(
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1), NULL IS NOT OK IN EMAIL
Email VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
```

THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR (1),
Email VARCHAR (30)
                  NOT NULL
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
```

THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR (1),
Email VARCHAR (30)
                  NOT NULL
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
OH! A PRIMARY KEY!
```

# FIRST - A KEY IS A SET OF COLUMNS WHOSE VALUES ARE UNIQUE FOR EACH ROW IN A TABLE

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#### NEXT - A PRIMARY KEY IS ONE SUCH SET OF COLUMNS SPECIFIED AS SUCH

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### HOW IS A PRIMARY KEY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER KEY?

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DBMS WILL OFTEN CONSTRUCT AN INDEX ON THE PRIMARY KEY EVEN WITHOUT BEING TOLD TO.

THIS GETS ASKED ON INTERVIEWS, SO REMEMBER THIS:-)

FIRST - A KEY IS A SET OF COLUMNS WHOSE VALUES ARE UNIQUE FOR EACH ROW IN A TABLE

NEXT - A PRIMARY KEY IS ONE SUCH SET OF COLUMNS SPECIFIED AS SUCH

### A PRIMARY KEY COULD INCLUDE EITHER ONE COLUMN OR MULTIPLE COLUMNS

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### A PRIMARY KEY IS A TYPE OF CONSTRAINT

# BECAUSE IT SPECIFIES A CONSTRAINT OR CONDITION THAT DATA IN THE TABLE MUST SATISFY

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```
CREATE TABLE Students
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR (1),
Email VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
```

BECAUSE IT SPECIFIES A CONSTRAINT OR CONDITION THAT DATA IN THE TABLE MUST SATISFY

```
CREATE TABLE Students
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
FirstName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
                           WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE TRIED
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR (30) NOT NULITO INSERT TWO ROWS WITH THE
                             SAME VALUES OF STUDENTID?
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
```

BECAUSE IT SPECIFIES A CONSTRAINT OR CONDITION THAT DATA IN THE TABLE MUST SATISFY

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE TRIED TO INSERT TWO ROWS WITH THE SAME VALUES OF STUDENTID?

NOPE! NOT POSSIBLE! THE CONSTRAINT WOULD BE VIOLATED, AND THE DATABASE WOULD THROW AN ERROR AND DISALLOW THE INSERTION

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WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF WE TRIED TO INSERT TWO ROWS WITH THE SAME VALUES OF STUDENTID?

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# CONSTRAINTS - SUCH AS THE PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT - ARE A KEY REASON DATABASES AND DBMS ROCK.

#### THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
StudentID INT NOT NULL AUTO INCREMENT,
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LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
```

THAT GETS US TO THE SQL CREATE TABLE STATEMENT FOR A TABLE LIKE THIS..

StudentID	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Email

```
CREATE TABLE Students
                       AUTO_INCREMENT?
StudentID INT NOT NULL
FirstName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
LastName VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL,
Gender CHAR(1),
Email VARCHAR (30)
PRIMARY KEY (StudentID)
```

#### AUTO\_INCREMENT?

# MARKING A COLUMN AS AUTO\_INCREMENT SIMPLY MEANS THAT THE DATABASE WILL KEEP TRACK OF INSERTING A NEW VALUE INTO THIS COLUMN FOR EACH INSERTION

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#### BTW, IN MS-SQL SERVER, THE KEYWORD INDEX IS USED INSTEAD OF

AUTO INCREMENT