**Unique:**

The UNIQUE constraint ensures that all values in a column are different.

**THE PRIMARY KEY DOES NOT STORE NULL VALUES, WHERE THE UNIQUE KEY DOES.**

use maulika;

CREATE TABLE Persons (

ID int(10) ,

LastName varchar(255) ,

FirstName varchar(255),

Age int(10),

UNIQUE (ID)

);

Select \* from persons;

Describe persons;

insert into persons Values(1,"patel","asha",20), (2,"soni","mayuri",25) ,

(3,"modi","pihu",22) ,(4,"gandhi","krina",29);

select \* from persons;

**here they give error.**

Insert INTO persons

(ID,LastName,FirstName,Age)Values(3,"Sana","patel",25);

select \* from persons;

Insert INTO persons

(LastName,FirstName,Age)Values("Soniya","patel",27);

select \* from persons;

Insert INTO persons

(LastName,FirstName,Age)Values("Sonu","patil",29);

select \* from persons;

truncate table persons;

drop table persons;