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Restricción de clave primaria de SQL

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Restricción de clave primaria de SQL

La restricción PRIMARY KEY identifica de forma única cada registro de una tabla.

Las claves principales deben contener valores UNIQUE y no pueden contener valores NULL.

Una tabla solo puede tener UNA clave principal; y en la tabla, esta clave principal puede constar de una o varias columnas (campos).

CLAVE PRIMARIA DE SQL EN CREATE TABLE

El siguiente SQL crea una clave principal en la columna "ID" cuando se crea la tabla "Persons":

Mysql:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (

ID int NOT NULL,

LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,

FirstName varchar(255),

Age int,
```

```
PRIMARY KEY (ID)
```

SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (

ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,

LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,

FirstName varchar(255),

Age int
);
```

Para permitir la nomenclatura de una restricción PRIMARY KEY y para definir una restricción PRIMARY KEY en varias columnas, utilice la siguiente sintaxis SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
    ID int NOT NULL,
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    FirstName varchar(255),
    Age int,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName)
);
```

Nota: En el ejemplo anterior sólo hay UNA CLAVE PRIMARIA (PK_Person). Sin embargo, el VALOR de la clave principal se compone de DOS COLUMNAS (ID + LastName).

CLAVE PRIMARIA DE SQL EN ALTER TABLE

To create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the "ID" column when the table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD PRIMARY KEY (ID);
```

To allow naming of a PRIMARY KEY constraint, and for defining a PRIMARY KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName);
```

Note: If you use the ALTER TABLE statement to add a primary key, the primary key column(s) must already have been declared to not contain NULL values (when the table was first created).

DROP a PRIMARY KEY Constraint

To drop a PRIMARY KEY constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Persons DROP PRIMARY KEY;

SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP CONSTRAINT PK_Person;

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