

SQL Create Index

SQL Additional Topics

Related Topics

SQL CREATE INDEX

SQL PRIMARY KEY

SQL NOT NULL Constraint

SQL DEFAULT Constraint

SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

SQL Constraints

SQL UNIQUE Constraint

In this tutorial, we'll learn to use the UNIQUE constraint with the help of examples.

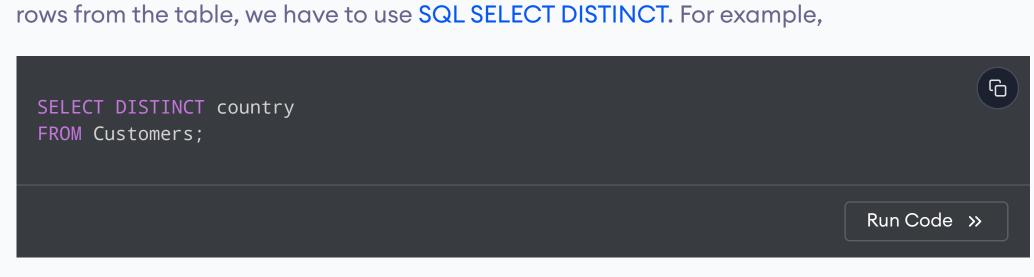
In SQL, the UNIQUE constraint in a column means that the column must have unique values. For example,

```
CREATE TABLE Colleges (
 college_id INT NOT NULL UNIQUE,
 college_code VARCHAR(20) UNIQUE,
 college_name VARCHAR(50)
                                                                         Run Code »
```

Here, the values of the college_code column must be unique. Similarly, the values of college_id must be unique as well as it cannot store NULL values.

UNIQUE Vs DISTINCT

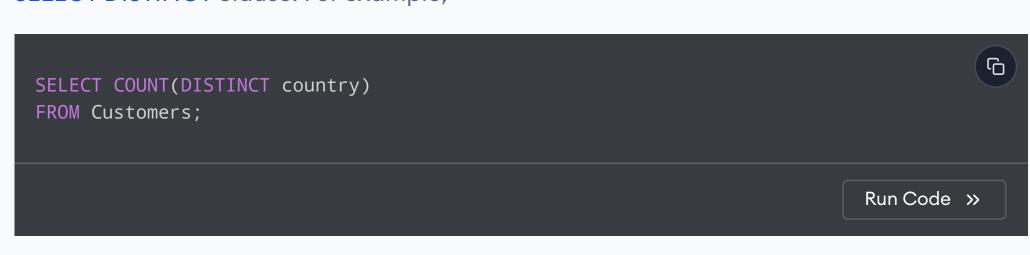
The UNIQUE constraint is used to make column's value unique. However, to select unique



Here, the SQL command selects unique countries from the Customers table.

Count UNIQUE Rows

If we need to count the number of unique rows, we can use the COUNT() function with the SELECT DISTINCT clause. For example,



Here, the SQL command returns the count of unique countries.

UNIQUE Constraint With Alter Table

We can also add the UNIQUE constraint to an existing column using the ALTER TABLE command. For example,

For single column

```
ALTER TABLE Colleges
ADD UNIQUE (college_id);
```

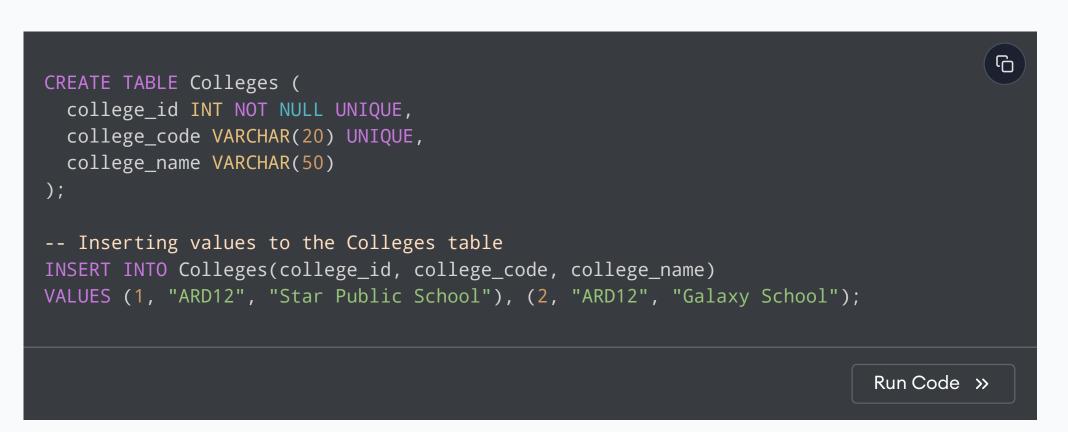
For multiple column

```
ALTER TABLE Colleges
ADD UNIQUE UniqueCollege (college_id, college_code);
```

Here, the SQL command adds the UNIQUE constraint to the specified column(s) in an existing table.

Error When Inserting Duplicate Values

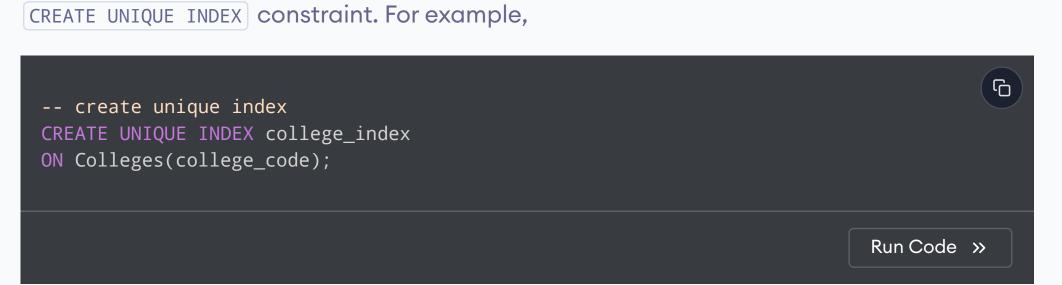
If we try to insert duplicate values in a column with the UNIQUE constraint, we will get an error.



Here, we are trying to insert ARD12 in the college_code column in two different rows. Hence, the INSERT INTO command results in an error.

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX for Unique Values

If we want to create indexes for unique values in a column, we use the

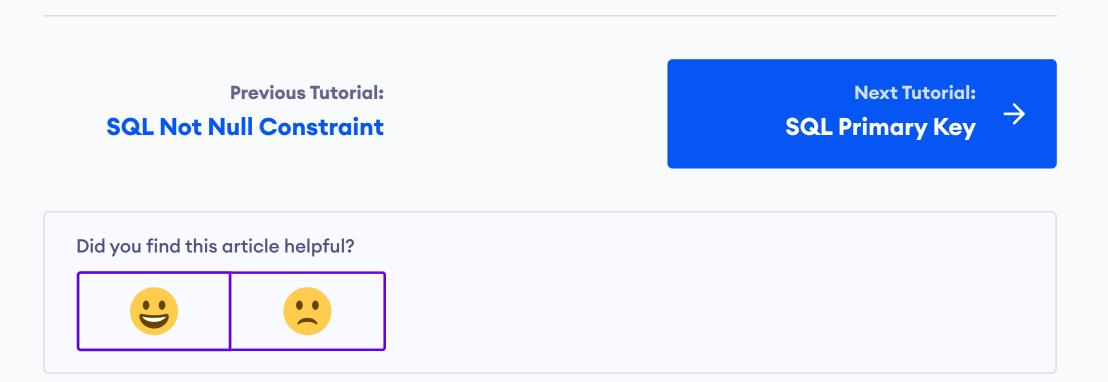


Here, the SQL command creates a unique index named [college_index] on the [Colleges] table using the college_code column.

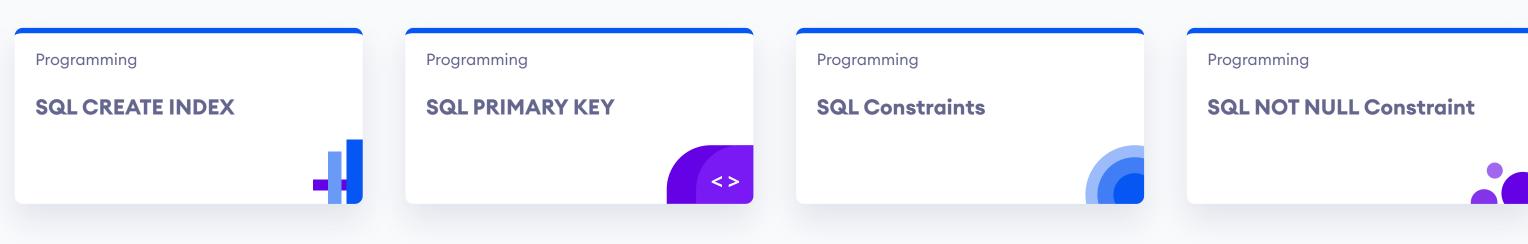
Note: Although the index is created for only unique values, the original data in the table remains unaltered.

Recommended Readings

- SQL CREATE INDEX
- SQL Constraints
- SQL NOT NULL Constraint
- SQL PRIMARY KEY



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