MYSQL PRIMARY KEY

MySQL Primary Key

MySQL primary key is a single or combination of the field, which is used to identify each record in a table uniquely. If the column contains primary key constraints, then it cannot be null or empty.

When you insert a new row into the table, the primary key column can also use the **AUTO INCREMENT** attribute to generate a sequential number for that row automatically.

We can create a primary key in two ways:

- **CREATE TABLE** Statement
- ALTER TABLE Statement

1) Primary Key Using CREATE TABLE Statement (Single Column Primary Key)

If we want to create only one primary key column into the table, use the below syntax:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name(
col1 datatype PRIMARY KEY,
col2 datatype,
...
);

Example:

Mysql> CREATE TABLE Login(
login_id INT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,
username VARCHAR(40),
password VARCHAR(55),
email VARCHAR(55)
);
```

2) Primary Key Using CREATE TABLE Statement (Multiple Column Primary Key)

If we want to create more than one primary key column into the table, use the below syntax:

3) Primary Key Using ALTER TABLE Statement

This statement allows us to do the modification into the existing table. When the table does not have a primary key, this statement is used to add the primary key to the column of an existing table. Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table name ADD PRIMARY KEY(column list);
```

Example:

The following statement creates a table "Persons" that have no primary key column into the table definition.

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE Persons (
Person_ID int NOT NULL,
Name varchar(45),
Age int,
City varchar(25)
);
```

After creating a table, if we want to add a primary key to this table, we need to execute the ALTER TABLE statement as below:

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE Persons ADD PRIMARY KEY(Person_ID);
```

4) DROP a Primary Key

The ALTER TABLE statement also allows us to drop the primary key from the table. The following syntax is used to drop the primary key:

```
ALTER TABLE table name DROP PRIMARY KEY;
```