

# w3resource

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type.php)

SQL Syntax

(</sql/sql->

<syntax.php>)

Codd's 12-

Rule

Relational

Database

Definition

(</sql/sql->

<basic/codd->

<12-rule->

<relation.php>)

The Components of a Table

(</sql/sql->

<basic/the->

<components->

<of-a->

<table.php>)

Create/Alter/D

Schema

(</sql/sql->

<basic/create->

<schema.php>)

Create/Alter

Database

(</sql/sql->

<basic/basic->

<create->

<database.php>)

Create Table

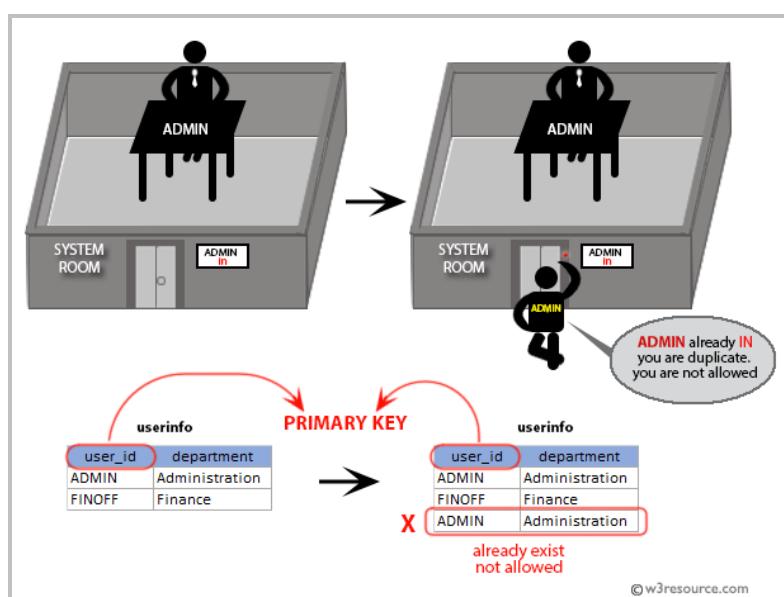
(</sql/creating->

<and->

# PRIMARY KEY

The SQL PRIMARY KEY is a column in a table which must contain a unique value which can be used to identify each and every row of a table uniquely.

However, SQL supports primary keys directly with the PRIMARY KEY constraint.



Functionally, it is the same as the UNIQUE constraint, except that only one PRIMARY KEY can be defined for a given table. PRIMARY KEY's will not allow NULL values.

A primary key is used to identify each row identically in a table. It may be a part of the actual record itself.

The SQL PRIMARY KEY can be made up by one or more fields on a table and when it happens, they are called a composite key.

