A primary key is a field in a table which uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table. Primary keys must contain unique values. A primary key column cannot have NULL values.

A table can have only one primary key, which may consist of single or multiple fields. When multiple fields are used as a primary key, they are called a **composite key**.

If a table has a primary key defined on any fields, then you can not have two records having the same value of that fields.

**Note:** You would use these concepts while creating database tables.

### Create Primary Key:

Here is the syntax to define ID attribute as a primary key in a CUSTOMERS table.

```sql
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(
    ID   INT              NOT NULL,
    NAME VARCHAR (20)     NOT NULL,
    AGE  INT              NOT NULL,
    ADDRESS  CHAR (25),
    SALARY   DECIMAL (18, 2),
    PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);
```

To create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the "ID" column when CUSTOMERS table already exists, use the following SQL syntax:

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

**NOTE:** If you use the ALTER TABLE statement to add a primary key, the primary key columns must already have been declared to not contain NULL values *when the table was first created*.

For defining a PRIMARY KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

```sql
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(
    ID   INT              NOT NULL,
    NAME VARCHAR (20)     NOT NULL,
    AGE  INT              NOT NULL,
    ADDRESS  CHAR (25),
    SALARY   DECIMAL (18, 2),
    PRIMARY KEY (ID, NAME)
);
```

To create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the "ID" and "NAME" columns when CUSTOMERS table already exists, use the following SQL syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT PK_CUSTID PRIMARY KEY (ID, NAME);
```

### Delete Primary Key:

You can clear the primary key constraints from the table, Use Syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS DROP PRIMARY KEY ;
```