Monograph on Primary Key.

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If we want to delete the primary key value from the parent table then it was not possible to do that if corresponding entries exist in child table. This task can be accomplished if we delete all the entries from foreign key table and then delete primary key value. If no corresponding entries exist in child or derived table then easily we can delete that value from base or parent table.

The following example shows how we can overcome this type of problem.

A designated candidate becomes primary key.

Primary Key can be created in Oracle by the following SQL:-

```
CREATE TABLE CUST_P(ID1 NUMBER(5) NOT NULL, NAME1 VARCHAR2 (20) NOT NULL,    AGE1  NUMBER NOT NULL,ADDR1  CHAR (25),SAL1 NUMBER (18, 2), PRIMARY KEY (ID1, NAME1));
```

The composite primary key that we created above is at TABLE LEVEL.

In order to check whether primary key constraint is applied on ID1 and NAME1 attribute we can fire the following SQL query.

Select * from user_constraints where table_name='CUST_P'

Once we are sure that primary key constraint has been imposed we will go for the following steps.

If we define on cascade delete in foreign key table then all the records can be deleted from parent table without deleting all the entries from child table. The corresponding records in the child table will automatically be deleted. This is called a on cascade delete in Oracle.

```
CREATE TABLE CUST_F(ID2 NUMBER(5), NAME VARCHAR2(20), CONSTRAINT fk_column FOREIGN KEY (ID2, NAME)REFERENCES CUST_P (ID1, NAME1) ON DELETE CASCADE)
```