**Primary Key:** It is used to uniquely identify each row in a database table.

### ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

### ADD CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME

### PRIMARY KEY(COLUMN\_NAME);

### **e.g.:-**

### ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE

### ADD CONSTRAINT PK\_EMPLOYEE\_EMPLOYEE\_ID

### PRIMARY KEY(EMPLOYEE\_ID);

**Foreign Key:** It is used to enforce referential integrity. A Foreign Key in one table points to a Primary Key of another table. It prevents us from inserting wrong values because Foreign Key column in one table must contain one of the values from the Primary Key column to which it points.

### ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

### ADD CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME

### FOREIGN KEY(COLUMN\_NAME)

### REFERENCES PRIMARY\_TABLE\_NAME(PRIMARY\_COLUMN\_NAME);

### **e.g.:-**

### ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE

### ADD CONSTRAINT FK\_EMPLOYEE\_ORGANIZATION\_ID

### FOREIGN KEY(ORGANIZATION\_ID)

### REFERENCES ORGANIZATION(ORGANIZATION\_ID);

**Check Constraint:** Basically, it is used to verify that a value should get inserted into a column only when it satisfies specific Boolean expression.

### ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

### ADD CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME

### CHECK BOOLEAN\_EXPRESSION;

### **e.g.:-**

### ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE

### ADD CONSTRAINT CK\_EMPLOYEE\_AGE

### CHECK(AGE >= 21 AND AGE <= 57);

**Default Constraint:** It is used to provide a Default Value if we have not provided a value for the particular column.

### ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

### ADD CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME

### DEFAULT {VALUE} FOR {COLUMN\_NAME};

### **e.g.:-**

### ALTER TABLE EMPLOYEE

### ADD CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME

### DEFAULT ‘O+’ FOR BLOOD\_GROUP;

Use following SQL statement to drop a constraint:

### ALTER TABLE TABLE\_NAME

### DROP CONSTRAINT CONSTRAINT\_NAME;