**Practical No 6: Apply Domain Integrity Constraints on Relation.**

1. **What is Constraints?**

A constraint is a rule that is used for optimization purposes.

1. **The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:**

**Null and Not Null:**

The null constraint is use to specify that specific attribute can hold null values i.e. user gets exempted from entering values in an attribute. By default all attributes can hold null values. Whereas Not Null constraint is use to ensure that user must enter a value for certain attribute hence such attribute cannot hold Null (blank) values.

To specify not null constraint one can use following syntax:

Create table table\_name (attribute\_name data\_type not null,….);

Check Constraint:

The Check constraints are used to specify that value in table/attribute will be entered only if it satisfies certain condition. This ensures only valid values are entered in a table/attribute. One can use following syntax to impose check constraints.

Create table table-name (attribute\_name data\_type check (condidtion),…) ;

1. **Query and Output:**

**Null and Not Null:**

Create table Emp1 (Emp\_ID number(2), Emp\_Name character(10), Emp\_Post character(20));

Alter table Emp1 modify (Emp\_Post not null);