Post Experiment Questions

Q1. How to restrict domain of an attribute?

While designing the Database schema we specify certain details of Attributes and domain is one of that detail.

Attributes are defined in terms of their domain. A domain defines the allowable values that an attribute can contain. This includes its data type, length, values, and other details.

Q2. How to use NOT NULL constraint? Discuss the utility from application viewpoint.

NOT NULL is a constraint and can be applied to any attribute in the table.

Syntax : student_ID INTEGER NOT NULL

AS we know that student_ID is the attribute which can distinguish between any two records and it is going to be a primary key so it cannot be null and needs to hold unique values so it becomes necessary to apply NOT NULL constraint on it.

Q3. How to alter Primary Key?

ALTER TABLE CLAUSE CAN BE USED

SYNTAX: ALTER TABLE table_name

DROP PRIMARY KEY,

ADD PRIMARY KEY (column_name1,column_name2,…);

Q4. How to update a table by enforcing constraint?

SYNTAX:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
ADD CONSTRAINT constraint_name (column_name)
```

Q5. Can we replace Primary Key with Unique Not Null?

Technicaly speaking yes we can but there's a catch.

A primary key must be unique and non-null, so they're the same from that standpoint. However, a table can only have one primary key, while you can have multiple unique non-null keys.

Most systems also use metadata to tag primary keys separately so that they can be identified by designers, etc.

Q6. Can we decrease the size of data type always?

Yes we can decrease the size of an attribute in the same way in which we can increase but if the data stores in a particular record is greater in size than the attribute domain size then data will be truncated.

Q7. What are the constraints that cannot be defined at table level?

NOT NULL is the only constraint that we cannot define at table level and should always be defined at column level.