

# SQL Tutorial



# SQL

# Agenda

## 1 Constraints in SQL

e_id	e_name	e_salary	e_age	e_gender	e_dept
1	Sam	95000	45	Male	Operations
2	Bob	80000	21	Male	Support
3	Anne	125000	25	Female	Analytics
4	Julia	73000	30	Female	Analytics
5	Matt	159000	33	Male	Sales
6	Jeff	112000	27	Male	Operations

# Constraints in SQL

Constraints are used to specify rules for data in a table

Not Null

Default

Unique

Primary Key

# Not Null Constraint

Not Null constraint ensures that a column cannot have a Null value

No null values

e_id	e_name	e_salary	e_age	e_gender	e_dept
1	Sam	95000	45	Male	Operations
2	Bob	80000	21	Male	Support
3	Anne	125000	25	Female	Analytics
4	Julia	73000	30	Female	Analytics
5	Matt	159000	33	Male	Sales
6	Jeff	112000	27	Male	Operations

# Default Constraint

Default constraint sets a default value for a column when no value is specified

	E_id	E_name	E_salary	E_gender	E_dept
1	1	Sam	85000	Male	Analytics
2	2	Anne	85000	Male	Analytics
3	3	Julia	85000	Female	Analytics

Default values



Default values

# Unique Constraint

Unique constraint ensures that all values in a column are different

Unique values

e_id	e_name	e_salary	e_age	e_gender	e_dept
1	Sam	95000	45	Male	Operations
2	Bob	80000	21	Male	Support
3	Anne	125000	25	Female	Analytics
4	Julia	73000	30	Female	Analytics
5	Matt	159000	33	Male	Sales
6	Jeff	112000	27	Male	Operations

# Primary Key Constraint

Primary Key constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table

Not Null + Unique

Primary Key



e_id	e_name	e_salary	e_age	e_gender	e_dept
1	Sam	95000	45	Male	Operations
2	Bob	80000	21	Male	Support
3	Anne	125000	25	Female	Analytics
4	Julia	73000	30	Female	Analytics
5	Matt	159000	33	Male	Sales
6	Jeff	112000	27	Male	Operations

**Thank You**