

SQL Tutorial



SQL

Agenda





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

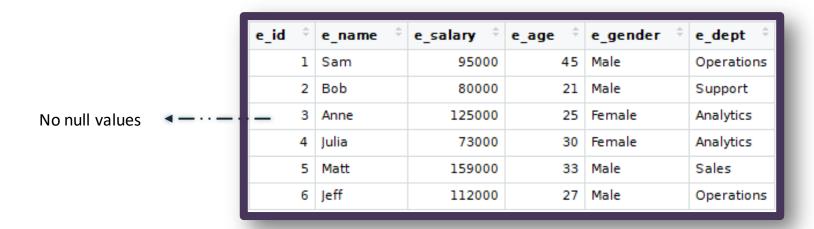
Unique

Primary Key

Not Null Constraint



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



Default Constraint



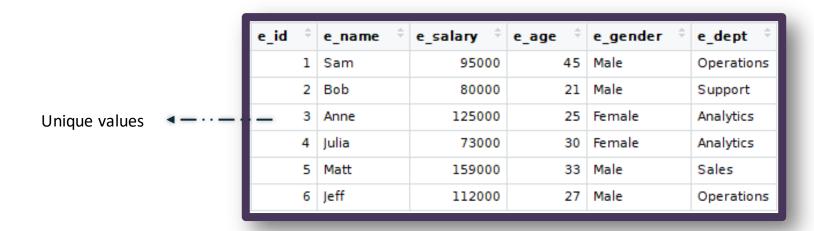
Default constraint sets a default value for a column when no value is specified

	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

Unique Constraint



Unique constraint ensures that all values in a column are different

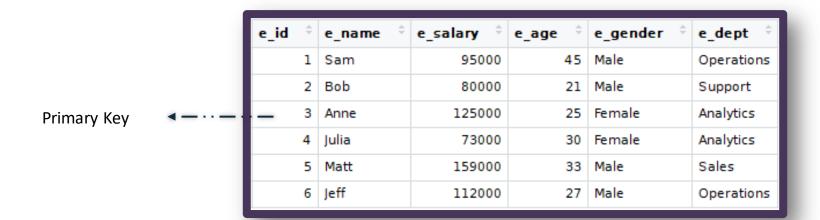


Primary Key Constraint



Primary Key constraint uniquely identifies each record in a table

Not Null + Unique





Thank You