1. Constraints are the rules enforced on the data columns of a table. These are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the database Constraints could be either on a column level or a table level. The column level constraints are applied only to one column, whereas the table level constraints are applied to the whole table.

* NOT NULL Constraint − Ensures that a column cannot have NULL value.
* DEFAULT Constraint − Provides a default value for a column when none is specified.
* UNIQUE Constraint − Ensures that all values in a column are different.
* PRIMARY Key − Uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table.
* FOREIGN Key − Uniquely identifies a row/record in any of the given database table.
* CHECK Constraint − The CHECK constraint ensures that all the values in a column satisfies certain conditions.
* INDEX − Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly.