**Database constraints**

**Default :** this type of constraints mainly use when user or database user if not enter any value that id default value consider. If insert explicitly then default value get override.

Syntax

Columname datatype default value;

city varchar(30) default ‘Bangalore’

**check constraints :** while inserting record in database if condition true then only insert the record in database.

Syntax

salary float check (salary>10000)

**Department table**

Did -🡪 Pk with auto increment it is a type of integer.

Dname 🡪 varchar(50) not null

City -🡪 varchar(50) default value of city Bangalore

**create table department(did int primary key auto\_increment, dname varchar(50) not null, city varchar(30) default 'Bangalore');**

**insert into department(dname) values(‘IT’)**

**insert into department(dname) values(‘Marketing’)**

**insert into department(dname,city) values(‘Finance’,’Delhi’);**

**Employee table**

Eid -🡪 pk and type is integer

Ename 🡪 varchar(30) not null

Age -🡪 int age must between 21 and 50. Check constraints

Phone number 🡪 varchar(10) unique

City 🡪 varchar(50) default value of city Bangalore

Did -🡪 int FK which link Did of Employee table.

create table employee(eid int primary key, ename varchar(10) not null, age int check (age between 21 and 50), phnumber varchar(10) unique, city varchar(20) default 'Bangalore', did int, foreign key(did) references department(did));

In one Department many employee working

Create one student table

Sid int primary key auto increment

Sname varchar(30) not null

Phnumber varchar(10) not null

Dob date check constraint between 2000 and 2010