



# Constraints & Triggers

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## Referential Integrity

## Integrity Constraints

Impose restrictions on allowable data, beyond those imposed by structure and types

*Referential integrity*  
= Integrity of references  
= No “dangling pointers”

# Simple Example Database

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS
123	Mary	—	—

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec
123	Stanford	cs	y
*555	stanford	—	—
*123	Yale	—	—

College

cName	state	enr
Stanford		

Referential integrity from  $R.A$  to  $S.B$

Each value in column  $A$  of table  $R$  must appear in column  $B$  of table  $S$

## Referential integrity from $R(A)$ to $S(B)$

Each value in column  $A$  of table  $R$  must appear in column  $B$  of table  $S$

- $A$  is called the “foreign key” *Foreign Key constraints*
- $B$  is usually required to be the *primary key* for table  $S$  or at least *unique*
- Multi-attribute foreign keys are allowed

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS

Apply *state*

sID	cName	major	dec

College

cName	state	enr

# Referential Integrity Enforcement ( $R.A$ to $S.B$ )

## Potentially violating modifications:

- Insert into R
- Delete from S
- Update R.A
- Update S.B

if violation  $\rightarrow$  error

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS
<del>123</del>			

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec
-	-		

College

cName	state	enr

## Referential Integrity Enforcement ( $R.A$ to $S.B$ )

Special actions:

- Delete from S

Restrict (default), Set Null, Cascade

- Update S.B

Restrict (default), Set Null, Cascade

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS
123			
456			

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec
→ NULL	<del>Stanford</del> Stanford		

College

cName	state	enr
Stanford		
Stanford		