**Constraints**

-- Constraints refer to limitations or restrictions applied to a column in a table.

-- Constraints are very important to maintain the integrity among tables.

-- If you want to make sure if wrong data is not inserted in your tables, then these kind of sanity checks can be applied by using constraints.

-- Following are some widely used constraints in RDBMS:

**1. CHECK:** Helps to control the values being inserted into a table column.

For example, if you have a column age, and you want to make sure that only positive values should be inserted into this column, then you can apply check constraint on it.

**2. NOT NULL:** Helps to ensure that the column value in every row

is never empty/blank/null.

**3. UNIQUE:** Helps to ensure that the column values in all the rows have unique/distinct values.

Null values are allowed in unique column and two nulls are never same. So, multiple rows with null values are allowed.

**4. PRIMARY KEY:** This constraint is a combination of UNIQUE and NOT NULL constraints.

It will ensure that all the values in your column are unique and not null.

A table can only have one primary key constraint.

This constraint can be applied to single column or combination of multiple columns in a table.

**5. FOREIGN KEY:** Helps to form relationship between tables.

It basically helps you to create parent-child

Relationships between two tables such that a

Child table references column values from

Parent table.