# Integrity Constraints

•Integrity constraints are a set of rules. It is used to maintain the quality of information.

•Integrity constraints ensure that the data insertion, updating, and other processes have to be performed in such a way that data integrity is not affected.

•Thus, integrity constraint is used to guard against accidental damage to the database.

Types of Integrity Constraint
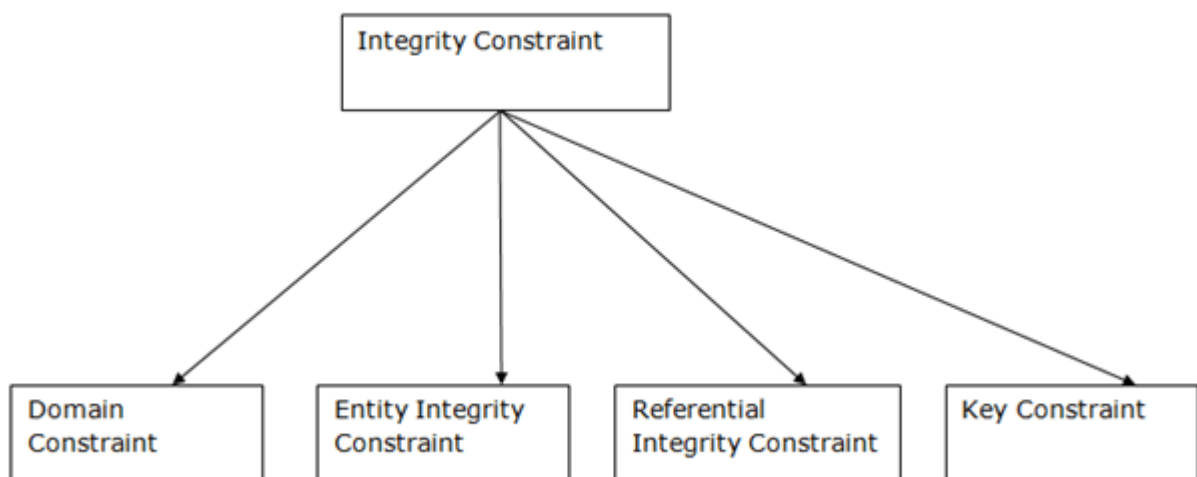
1. Domain constraints

•Domain constraints can be defined as the definition of a valid set of values for an attribute.

•The data type of domain includes string, character, integer, time, date, currency, etc. The value of the attribute must be available in the corresponding domain.

ID	NAME	SEMENSTER	AGE
1000	Tom	1st	17
1001	Johnson	2nd	24
1002	Leonardo	5th	21
1003	Kate	3rd	19
1004	Morgan	8th	A

Not allowed. Because AGE is an integer attribute

Example:

2. Entity integrity constraints

•The entity integrity constraint states that primary key value can't be null.

•This is because the primary key value is used to identify individual rows in relation and if the primary key has a null value, then we can't identify those rows.

•A table can contain a null value other than the primary key field.

Example:

EMPLOYEE

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME	SALARY
123	Jack	30000
142	Harry	60000
164	John	20000
	Jackson	27000

Not allowed as primary key can't contain a NULL value

3. Referential Integrity Constraints

•A referential integrity constraint is specified between two tables.

•In the Referential integrity constraints, if a foreign key in Table 1 refers to the Primary Key of Table 2, then every value of the Foreign Key in Table 1 must be null or be available in Table 2.

Example:

(Table 1)

EMP_NAME	NAME	AGE	D_No
1	Jack	20	11
2	Harry	40	24
3	John	27	18
4	Devil	38	13

Foreign key

Not allowed as D_No 18 is not defined as a Primary key of table 2 and In table 1, D_No is a foreign key defined

Relationships

(Table 2)

Primary Key

D_No	D_Location
11	Mumbai
24	Delhi
13	Noida

4. Key constraints

•Keys are the entity set that is used to identify an entity within its entity set uniquely.

•An entity set can have multiple keys, but out of which one key will be the primary key. A primary key can contain a unique and null value in the relational table.

Example:

ID	NAME	SEMENSTER	AGE
1000	Tom	1st	17
1001	Johnson	2nd	24
1002	Leonardo	5th	21
1003	Kate	3rd	19
1002	Morgan	8th	22

Not allowed. Because all row must be unique