sql constraints basic to advance

SQL constraints are used to enforce rules on the tables (obj) in a database. They play an important role in maintaining the integrity of the data and ensuring that it is accurate and consistent. Here are some of the most common SQL constraints, ranging from basic to advanced:

1. NOT NULL: This constraint specifies that a column cannot contain a null value.
2. UNIQUE: This constraint ensures that the values in a column are unique, and no two rows have the same value in that column.
3. PRIMARY KEY: This constraint creates a primary key for a table, which (UNIQUE + NOT NULL)
4. CHECK: This constraint allows you to specify a condition that must be satisfied for a value to be accepted in a column.
5. DEFAULT: This constraint sets a default value for a column, which will be inserted into the column if no value is specified.
6. FOREIGN KEY: This constraint creates a relationship between two tables by referring to a primary key in another table. This helps to ensure referential integrity between tables.

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1. INDEX: This constraint creates an index on one or more columns of a table, which improves query performance.
2. UNIQUE CONSTRAINT: This constraint is similar to the UNIQUE constraint, but allows you to specify a unique constraint for multiple columns in a table.
3. EXCLUSION CONSTRAINT: This constraint allows you to specify conditions that prevent rows with certain values from being inserted into the table. This constraint is available in advanced databases such as PostgreSQL.

Check List of Constraint in Tables

exec sp\_helpconstraint 'tableName'