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Computer Science 2nd Year

Submitted by

Subject - DBMS

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3) Equi join :- (Inner join)

It is also known as an inner join. It is the most common join. It is based on matched data as per the equality condition. The equi join uses the comparison operator (=)

Example :-

CUSTOMER RELATION

CLASS ID	NAME
1	John
2	Harry
3	Jackson

PRODUCT

Product Id	city
1	Delhi
2	Mumbai
3	Noida

Input :-

CUSTOMER \bowtie PRODUCT

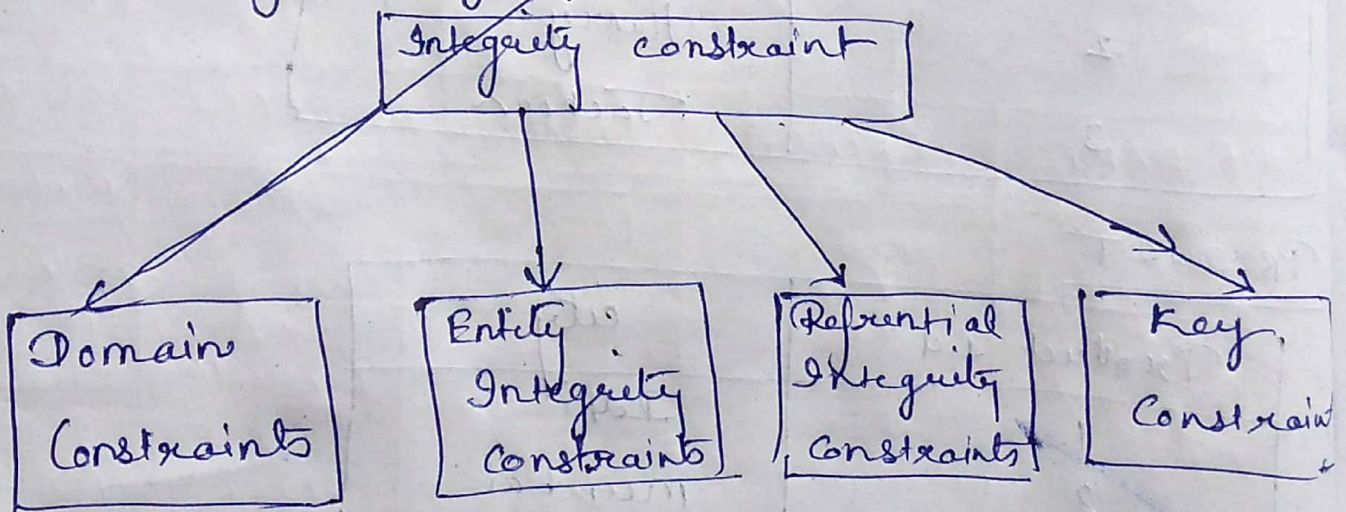
output :-

Class Id	NAME	PRODUCT ID	CITY
1	John	1	Delhi
2	Harry	2	Mumbai
3	Jackson	3	Noida

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 the integrity is not affected.
- ⇒ Thus Integrity constraints is used to guard against accidental damage to the database.

Type of Integrity constraints



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.

Example 1

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

2) Entity Integrity Constraints

Not allowed because Age is an Integer attribute

⇒ The entity integrity constraints states that primary key value can't be NULL.

⇒ This is because the primary key value is used to identify individuals 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 2

EMPLOYER

EMP-ID	EMP-NAME	SALARY
123	Jack	30,000
142	Harry	60,000
164	John	20,000
	Jackson	27,000
↓ Not allowed as Primary Key Can't contain a NULL value		