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MSA, PMOC, PMP®, PRP®, PSE-ITP®, CS, ITIL®, MCP®, MCSD



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Database Level 1 SQL (Concepts & Practice)

What is Constraint?



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Data Integrity

Primary Key

Employees Table

ID 	FirstName	LastName	Gender	Birthdate	Salary	DepartmentID
1	U@s#5#Z 9E	Abu-Hadhoud	M	6/11/1977	-400	1
2	Ali	Zaher	M	5/7/1990	3000	2
3	Lubna	1/1/2000	F	Hamdi	500	1
5	Fadi	Khalil	M	6/6/1980	1400	4
6	Maha	Majed	M	7/7/2001	300	3
7	Omar	Ali	M	6/6/1977	2000	1
8	Huda	Omar	F	4/2/1990	1000	5

Primary Key

Departments Table

ID 	Name	Location
1	IT	Amman
2	Finance	Amman
3	HR	UAE
4	Marketing	Qatar

Foreign Key

Constraints

- In the context of databases, constraints are rules or conditions that are applied to the data to ensure its integrity and consistency. Constraints can be applied to individual columns or to entire tables, and they are used to enforce various rules and restrictions on the data.
- By using constraints, you can help ensure that your data is accurate, consistent, and easy to manage.

Constraints

Here are some common types of constraints used in databases:

1. **Primary Key Constraint:** This constraint ensures that a column or a set of columns uniquely identifies each row in a table. This constraint helps to enforce data integrity and ensure that there are no duplicate rows in the table.
2. **Foreign Key Constraint:** This constraint establishes a relationship between two tables based on a key field. The foreign key constraint ensures that data in one table matches data in another table, and it helps to maintain referential integrity in the database.
3. **Unique Constraint:** This constraint ensures that the data in a column or set of columns is unique across all rows in the table. This constraint helps to enforce data integrity and prevent duplicate values from being inserted into the table.

Constraints

Here are some common types of constraints used in databases:

4. Not Null Constraint: This constraint ensures that a column or set of columns cannot contain null (empty) values. This constraint helps to ensure that the data is complete and accurate, and it can help prevent errors in queries and calculations.

5. Check Constraint: This constraint ensures that the data in a column or set of columns meets a specified condition. This constraint helps to enforce data integrity and prevent invalid data from being inserted into the table.

Interview Question?

What is the difference between Primary Key Constraint and Unique Constraint?

Primary Key is Unique but it does not allow NULL 😊 while Unique allows NULL.



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Thank You

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