LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Constraints in SQL

Constraints – Constraints define rules or conditions that must be satisfied by the data in the table.
Common constraints include uniqueness, nullability, default values, etc.

- Unique constraint: Ensures values in a column are unique across the table.
- Not null constraint: Ensures a column cannot have a null value.
- Check constraint: Enforces a condition to be true for each row.
- Default constraint: Provides a default value for a column if no value is specified.
- Primary key : Enforces the uniqueness of values in one or more columns
- Foreign key: Enforces a link between two tables by referencing a column in one table that is a primary key in another table.

LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Constraints in SQL

Unique constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (
phoneNbr INT UNIQUE);
```

Not null constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (
address VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL );
```

Check constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (
age INT CHECK (age >= 18));
```

Default constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE example1 (
 enrolled VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'no' );
```

LET'S START WITH SQL :)

Constraints in SQL

Primary key constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE employee ( id INT PRIMARY KEY, name VARCHAR(255) );
or
CREATE TABLE employee (
    id INT ,
    name VARCHAR(255)
    PRIMARY KEY (id)
);
```

Foreign key constraint:

```
CREATE TABLE orders (
orderItemNo INT PRIMARY KEY,
custId INT,
FOREIGN KEY (custId) REFERENCES customer(custId) );
```