RELATIONAL DATABASES

OBJECTIVES

- AWARENESS OF FOUR DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS THAT THE ALTER STATEMENT CAN PERFORM ON CONSTRAINTS.
- AWARENESS OF WHERE IN THE DATA DICTIONARY INFORMATION ON CONSTRAINTS IS HELD.

- THE ALTER TABLE STATEMENT IS USED TO MAKE CHANGES TO CONSTRAINTS ON EXISTING TABLES.
- THESE CHANGES CAN INCLUDE ADDING OR DROPPING CONSTRAINTS, ENABLING OR DISABLING CONSTRAINTS, AND ADDING A NOT NULL CONSTRAINT TO A COLUMN.

• GUIDELINES:

- YOU CAN ADD, DROP, ENABLE, OR DISABLE A CONSTRAINT BUT YOU CANNOT MODIFY ITS STRUCTURE.
- YOU CAN ADD A NOT NULL CONSTRAINT TO AN EXISTING COLUMN.
- YOU CAN DEFINE A NOT NULL CONSTRAINT ONLY IF THE TABLE IS EMPTY OR IF THE COLUMN CONTAINS A VALUE FOR EVERY ROW.

- WHY ENABLE OR DISABLE CONSTRAINTS?
 - TO ENFORCE RULES DEFINED BY INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS THE CONSTRAINTS SHOULD ALWAYS BE ENABLED.
 - IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS HOWEVER IT IS DESIRABLE TO TEMPORARILY DISABLE THE INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS OF A TABLE FOR PERFORMANCE SUCH AS:
 - WHEN LOADING LARGE AMOUNTS OF DATA INTO A TABLE.
 - WHEN PERFORMING BATCH OPERATIONS THAT MAKE MASSIVE CHANGES TO A TABLE.

- TO FIND OUT ABOUT CONSTRAINTS YOU CAN QUERY THE DATA DICTIONARY.
 - USER_CONSTRAINTS (P, C, U)
 - USER_CONS_COLUMNS
- YOU CAN DISABLE A CONSTRAINT, BY DEFAULT WHEN CONSTRAINTS ARE DEFINED THEY
 ARE ENABLED BY ORACLE SERVER UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- WHEN YOU ENABLE A CONSTRAINT IT APPLIES TO ALL DATA IN THE TABLE, ALL DATA MUST FIT THE CONSTRAINT.
- YOU CAN ONLY SEE THE NOT NULL CONSTRAINTS WHEN YOU VIEW A TABLE USING DESCRIBE (NOT ACCESIBLE IN APP EXPRESS)
- YOU CAN SEE MORE DETAIL ON CONSTRAINTS IN APPLICATION EXPRESS BY CLICKING ON THE CONSTRAINTS TAB WHEN VIEWING A TABLE IN THE OBJECT BROWSER.