

Introduction to constraints in SQL



LEXICON

SQL constraints

The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:

- NOT NULL Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
- •UNIQUE Ensures that all values in a column are different
- PRIMARY KEY A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
- FOREIGN KEY Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables
- CHECK Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- DEFAULT Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified

LEXICON

Not Null constraint

• NOT NULL on CREATE TABLE

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
Age int
);
```

• NOT NULL on ALTER TABLE

Example:

ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER Age int NOT NULL;



Unique constraint on create

```
• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:
Example:
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL UNIQUE,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  FirstName varchar(255),
  Age int
MySQL:
Example:
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  FirstName varchar(255),
  Age int,
  UNIQUE (ID)
```

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access: (on multiple columns)

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
CONSTRAINT UC_Person UNIQUE (ID,LastName)
):
```



Unique constraint on alter and drop

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

Example:

ALTER TABLE Persons ADD UNIQUE (ID);

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

Example: (on multiple columns)

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT UC_Person UNIQUE (ID,LastName);

MySQL:

Example:

ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP INDEX UC_Person;

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

Example:

ALTER TABLE Persons

DROP CONSTRAINT UC_Person;



Primary key on create

```
MySQL:
Example:
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  FirstName varchar(255),
 Age int,
 PRIMARY KEY (ID)
• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:
Example:
CREATE TABLE Persons (
  ID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
  LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
 FirstName varchar(255),
 Age int
```

• MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access: (on multiple columns)

```
Example:

CREATE TABLE Persons (
    ID int NOT NULL,
    LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    FirstName varchar(255),
    Age int,
    CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName)
```



Primary key on alter

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD PRIMARY KEY (ID);

• MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access: (on multiple Columns)

ALTER TABLE Persons

ADD CONSTRAINT PK_Person PRIMARY KEY (ID,LastName);



Primary key drop

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP PRIMARY KEY;

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

DROP CONSTRAINT PK_Person;



Foreign key

Persons Table

PersonID	LastName	FirstName	Age
1	Hansen	Ola	30
2	Svendson	Tove	23
3	Pettersen	Kari	20

Orders Table

OrderID	OrderNumber	PersonID
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	2
4	24562	1



Foreign key on create

MySQL:

```
Example:

CREATE TABLE Orders (

OrderID int NOT NULL,

OrderNumber int NOT NULL,

PersonID int,

PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
```

FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

Example:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
OrderID int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
PersonID int FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
);
```



Foreign key on alter

• MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Orders

ADD FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID);

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Orders

ADD CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder

FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID);



Foreign key drop

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (
OrderID int NOT NULL,
OrderNumber int NOT NULL,
PersonID int,
PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),
CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder FOREIGN KEY (PersonID)
REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)
```

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Orders

DROP FOREIGN KEY FK_PersonOrder;

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Orders

DROP CONSTRAINT FK_PersonOrder;



Default constraint on create

• My SQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
City varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Sandnes'
);
```



Default constraint on alter

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ALTER City SET DEFAULT 'Sandnes';

• SQL Server:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ADD CONSTRAINT df_City

DEFAULT 'Sandnes' FOR City;

MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ALTER COLUMN City SET DEFAULT 'Sandnes';

• Oracle:

ALTER TABLE Persons

MODIFY City DEFAULT 'Sandnes';



Default constraint drop

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER City DROP DEFAULT;

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ALTER COLUMN City DROP DEFAULT;

SQL Server:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ALTER COLUMN City DROP DEFAULT;



Check constraint on create

MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (
ID int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Age int,
CHECK (Age>=18)
```

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons (

ID int NOT NULL,

LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,

FirstName varchar(255),

Age int CHECK (Age>=18)

);
```



Check constraint on alter

• MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ADD CHECK (Age>=18);

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

ADD CONSTRAINT CHK_PersonAge CHECK (Age>=18 AND City='Sand nes');



Check constraint drop

• SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

ALTER TABLE Persons

DROP CONSTRAINT CHK_PersonAge;

MySQL:

ALTER TABLE Persons

DROP CHECK CHK_PersonAge;