

Database Management Systems

18CSC303J

Faculty : Dr.G.Senthil Kumar

Venkata Naga Sai Ram Nomula

RA1911033010021

CSE_SWE L2

Exp 5 - Integrity and Constraints

Aim:

To study the various Integrity and Constraints on the database.

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

Commands:

PRIMARY KEY/UNIQUE – value which is unique for every record in the table.

CREATE TABLE () PRIMARY KEY, ...);

FOREIGN KEY – Used to relate to the primary key of another table.

CREATE TABLE <table-name2> (<column name> <data type>(<size>), ...
REFERENCES<table-name1> <column name>);

NOT NULL – Used to implement a column to NOT accept NULL values in the table.

CREATE TABLE () NOT NULL,...);

CHECK – Used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column in the table.

CREATE TABLE () CHECK (condition),...);

INDEX – Used to retrieve data from the database more quickly than otherwise.

CREATE INDEX ON ();

```
Enter user-name: RA1911033010021/RA1911033010021@drsenthilkumar-l2.c6hfisyr3ugy.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:1521/12
Connected to:
Oracle Database 19c Enterprise Edition Release 19.0.0.0.0 - Production

SQL> spool on
SQL> spool week5.lst
SQL> create table parent(id number(10) primary key, name varchar(10), pay number(6));

Table created.

SQL> insert into parent values(021, 'Sairam', 200000);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into parent values(014, 'lavan', 170000);

1 row created.

SQL> desc parent;
Name                                     Null?    Type
-----
ID                                     NOT NULL NUMBER(10)
NAME                                              VARCHAR2(10)
PAY                                              NUMBER(6)

SQL> select * from parent;

   ID NAME      PAY
-----
   21 Sairam    200000
   14 lavan     170000

SQL> create table child(role varchar(15), id number(10) references parent(id));

Table created.
```

```
SQL> insert into child values('Entrepreneur', 021);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> insert into child values('Manager', 014);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> select * from child;
```

ROLE	ID
Entrepreneur	21
Manager	14

```
SQL> Alter table parent modify pay number(6) not null;
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> insert into parent values(011, 'Lucky', NULL);
```

```
insert into parent values(011, 'Lucky', NULL)
```

```
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-01400: cannot insert NULL into ("RA1911033010021"."PARENT"."PAY")
```

```
SQL> Alter table parent add check (pay>=150000);
```

```
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> insert into parent values(011, 'Lucky', 150000);
```

```
1 row created.
```

```
SQL> insert into parent values(011, 'Lucky', 10000);
```

```
insert into parent values(011, 'Lucky', 10000)
```

```
*
```

```
ERROR at line 1:
```

```
ORA-02290: check constraint (RA1911033010021.SYS_C006216) violated
```

```
SQL> create index i1 on parent(pay);
```

Index created.

```
SQL> set autotrace on explain
```

```
SQL> select * from parent where pay=150000;
```

ID	NAME	PAY
11	Lucky	150000

Execution Plan

Plan hash value: 2998437169

Id	Operation	Name	Rows	Bytes	Cost (%CPU)	Time
----	-----------	------	------	-------	-------------	------

0	SELECT STATEMENT		1	33	2 (0)	00:00:01
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1	TABLE ACCESS BY INDEX ROWID BATCHED	PARENT	1	33	2 (0)	00:00:01
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* 2	INDEX RANGE SCAN	I1	1		1 (0)	00:00:01
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Predicate Information (identified by operation id):

2 - access("PAY"=150000)

Note

- dynamic statistics used: dynamic sampling (level=2)

RESULT :

Thus, the integrity constraints commands have been executed successfully