

SQL Constraints

SQL **constraints** are used to specify rules for table data.

The following are commonly used SQL constraints:

NOT NULL - Indicates that a column cannot contain any NULL value.

UNIQUE - Does not allow to insert a duplicate value in a column. The UNIQUE constraint maintains the uniqueness of a column in a table. More than one UNIQUE column can be used in a table.

PRIMARY KEY - Enforces the table to accept unique data for a specific column and this constraint create a unique index for accessing the table faster.

CHECK - Determines whether the value is valid or not from a logical expression.

DEFAULT - While inserting data into a table, if no value is supplied to a column, then the column gets the value set as DEFAULT.

For example, the following means that the **name** column disallows NULL values.

```
name varchar(100) NOT NULL
```

[SQL](#)

During table creation, specify column level constraint(s) after the data type of that column.