**-SQL CONSTRAINTS-**

1. SQL constraints are used to specify rules for the data in a table.
2. 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.
3. Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

**The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:**

1. NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value
2. PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table
3. FOREIGN KEY - Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table

**-Relationship Between Tables-**

1. **Genre:** It is connected to Album Table with 1 to n relationship.
2. **Album:** It is connected to Genre Table with n to 1 Relationship as well as with artist as n to 1, with Inventory as 1 to 1 and with order\_item as 1 to n.
3. **Artist:** It is connected to Album table with 1 to n relationship.
4. **Inventory:** It is connected to album table with 1 to 1 relationship.
5. **Order\_item:** It is connected to album table with n to 1 relationship as well as orders table with n to 1 relationship.
6. **Orders:** It is connected to order\_item as 1 to n relationship as well as with customers as n to 1 relationship.
7. **Customers:** It is connected to order\_item as 1 to n relationship.