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Data Definition and Constraints

The CREATE statement in SQL has a few important constraints that are highlightec

NOT NULL

The **NOT NULL** constraint indicates that the column cannot contain a null value.

Here is the syntax for adding a NOT NULL constraint to the CREATE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS customer_transactions (  
  customer_id int NOT NULL,  
  store_id int,  
  spent numeric  
);
```

You can add **NOT NULL** constraints to more than one column. Usually this occurs **COMPOSITE KEY**, which will be discussed further below.

Here is the syntax for it:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS customer_transactions (  
  customer_id int NOT NULL,  
  store_id int NOT NULL,  
  spent numeric  
);
```

UNIQUE

The **UNIQUE** constraint is used to specify that the data across all the rows in one c within the table. The **UNIQUE** constraint can also be used for multiple columns, so combination of the values across those columns will be unique within the table. In values within 1 column do not need to be unique.

Let's look at an example.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS customer_transactions (  
  customer_id int NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  store_id int NOT NULL UNIQUE,  
  spent numeric  
);
```

Another way to write a **UNIQUE** constraint is to add a table constraint using commr columns.

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS customer_transactions (  
  customer_id int NOT NULL,  
  store_id int NOT NULL,  
  spent numeric,  
  UNIQUE (customer_id, store_id, spent)  
);
```

PRIMARY KEY



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