

day 82

SQL - Constraints

- * Constraints are the rules enforced on the data columns of a table. These are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. They ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data in the database.
- * Constraints could be either on a column level or table level. The column level constraints are applied only to one column.

- * whereas the table level constraints are applied to whole table

- * Not Null constraints - Ensure that a column cannot have null value
- * Default Constraints - provides a default value for a column when none is specified.
- * ~~UNIQUE~~ Constraints - Ensure that all values in a column are different
- * PRIMARY key - uniquely identifies each row/record in a database table
- * CHECK constraints - The CHECK Constraints ensure that all the values in a column satisfies certain conditions
- * FOREIGN Constraints - uniquely identifies a row/record any of the given database table.
- * Index - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

Dropping

Constraints:-

Any constraints that defined can be dropped using the ALTER table command with the DROP CONSTRAINT option.

Integrity

Constraints :

Integrity Constraints are used to ensure accuracy and consistency of the data in a relational database. Data integrity is handled in a relational database through the concept of referential integrity.