**Constraints of relational databases**

Database Constraints refer to the rules that a table’s data columns must follow.

TYPES OF CONSTRAINTS

* A **NOT NULL** constraint is a restriction in a table that forbids null values from being inserted in one or more columns.
* A table’s unique constraint, also known as a unique key constraint, prevents duplicate entries in one or more columns. Unique and primary keys are the limits that are supported.
* A main key constraint is a column (or a set of columns) with the same qualities as a unique constraint. To establish associations between tables, you can utilize primary and foreign key restrictions.
* A referential constraint (also known as a referential integrity constraint) is a logical rule that applies to values in one or more columns of one or more tables.
* A table check constraint (also known as a check constraint) limits the amount of data that may be added to a particular table.
* An informative constraint is a type of constraint that has an attribute that isn’t enforced by the database management.