

Experiment No 4A

Aim: Apply Integrity constraints for the specified system

Class: SE Comp

Year: 2020-21

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Performance Date: 24-02-2021

Submission Date: 28-02-2021

Integrity Constraints:

- Integrity constraints are a set of rules that are used to maintain the quality of information inside a given record.
- Integrity constraints ensure that the data insertion, updation, and other operations are performed in such a way that data integrity is not affected.
- Thus, integrity constraint is used to guard against accidental damage to the database.

Domain Constraints:

- Domain constraints can be defined as the definition of a valid set of values for an attribute.
- The data type of domain includes string, character, integer, time, date, currency, etc. The value of the attribute must be available in the corresponding domain.

Entity integrity constraints:

- The entity integrity constraint states that primary key value can't be null.
- This is because the primary key value is used to identify individual rows in relation and if the primary key has a null value, then we can't identify those rows.
- A table can contain a null value other than the primary key field.

Referential Integrity Constraints:

- A referential integrity constraint is specified between two tables.
- In the Referential integrity constraints, if a foreign key in Table 1 refers to the Primary Key of Table 2, then every value of the Foreign Key in Table 1 must be null or be available in Table 2.

Key constraints:

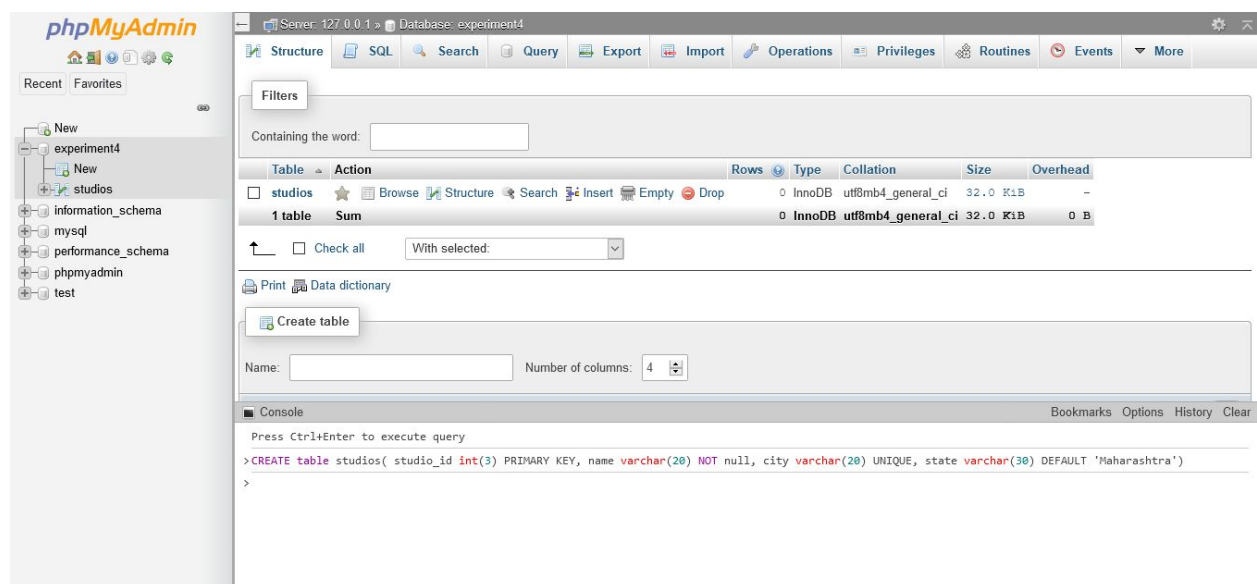
- Keys are the entity set that is used to identify an entity within its entity set uniquely.
- An entity set can have multiple keys, but out of which one key will be the primary key. A primary key can contain a unique and null value in the relational table.

Create database Studios and Movies with the following integrity constraints:

1. Enforce primary key constraint on studio_id and movie_title columns
2. Not null constraint on name column
3. Unique constraint on city column
4. Default Constraint on release_date column
5. Check constraint on genre column
6. Referential integrity constraint on studio_id column of movies table

Query:

```
create table studios (  
    studio_id int(3) primary key,  
    name varchar(20) not null,  
    city varchar(20) unique,  
    state varchar(30) default 'Maharashtra'  
);
```



Query:

```
create table movies (  
    movie_title varchar(10),  
    release_date date default sysdate(),  
    genre varchar(20) check (genre in ('Comedy', 'Horror')),  
    primary key (movie_title)  
);
```

```
select * from movies
```

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'experiment4'. The 'Table structure' view for the 'movies' table is active. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	movie_title	varchar(10)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
2	release_date	date			Yes	sysdate()			Change Drop More
3	genre	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there are options to 'Check all', 'With selected', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Fulltext', and 'Add to central columns'. There is also a 'Remove from central columns' button.

The console at the bottom shows the following SQL queries:

```
> create table movies ( movie_title varchar(10), release_date date default sysdate(), genre varchar(20) check (genre in ('Comedy', 'Horror')), primary key...  
> SELECT * from movies  
> SELECT * FROM `movies`  
>
```

Query:

```
alter table movies add foreign key (studio_id) references  
studios (studio_id);
```

```
select * from movies
```

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'experiment4'. The 'movies' table is selected, and its structure is displayed in 'Table structure' view. The table has four columns: 'movie_title' (varchar(10)), 'release_date' (date), 'genre' (varchar(20)), and 'studio_id' (int(11)). The 'studio_id' column is highlighted, and the 'Add' button is clicked, showing a dropdown menu with 'column(s)' and 'after studio_id' selected. The SQL console at the bottom shows the following queries:

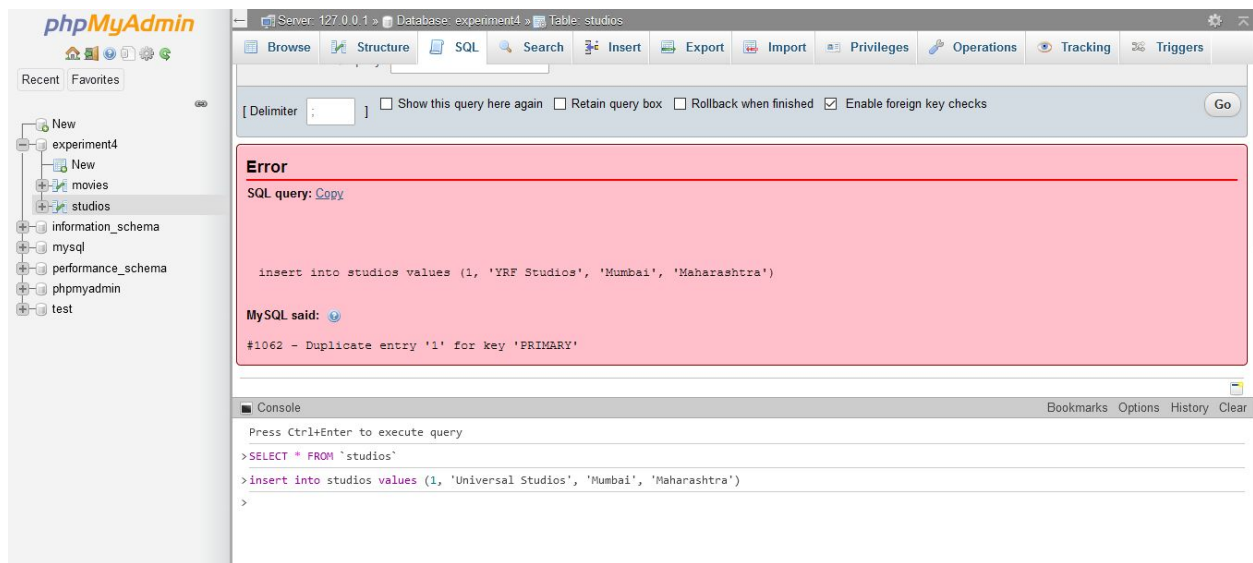
```
Press Ctrl+Enter to execute query  
> alter table movies add studio_id int  
> SELECT * FROM `movies`  
> select * from movies  
> SELECT * FROM `movies`
```

Query:

```
insert into studios values (  
    1, 'YRF Studios', 'Mumbai', 'Maharashtra'  
);
```

Expected Output:

Should throw an error since primary key entries cannot be duplicate & id '1' already exists

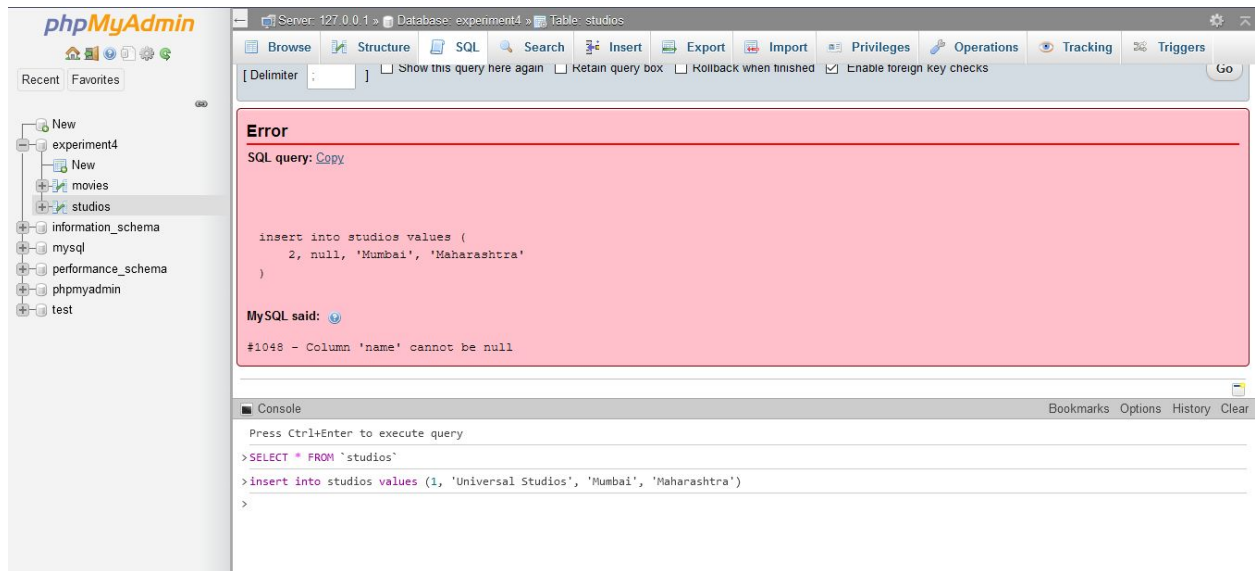


Query:

```
insert into studios values (  
    2, null, 'Mumbai', 'Maharashtra'  
);
```

Expected Output:

Should throw an error since the second column has a 'not null' constraint

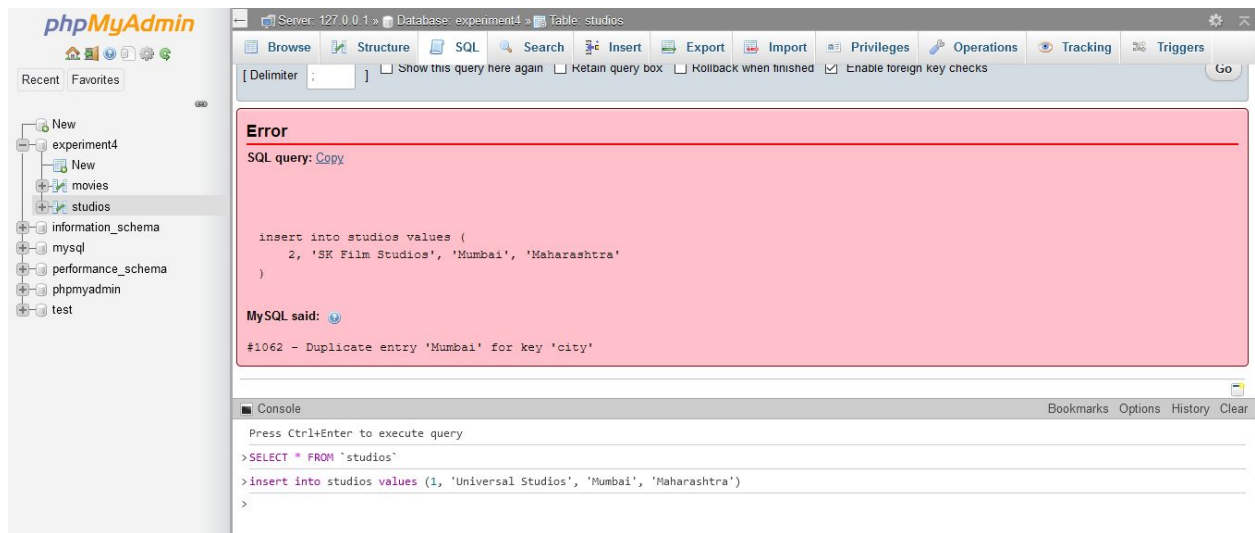


Query:

```
insert into studios values (  
    2, 'SK Film Studios', 'Mumbai', 'Maharashtra'  
);
```

Expected Output:

Should throw an error since the third column is unique and 'Mumbai' already exists

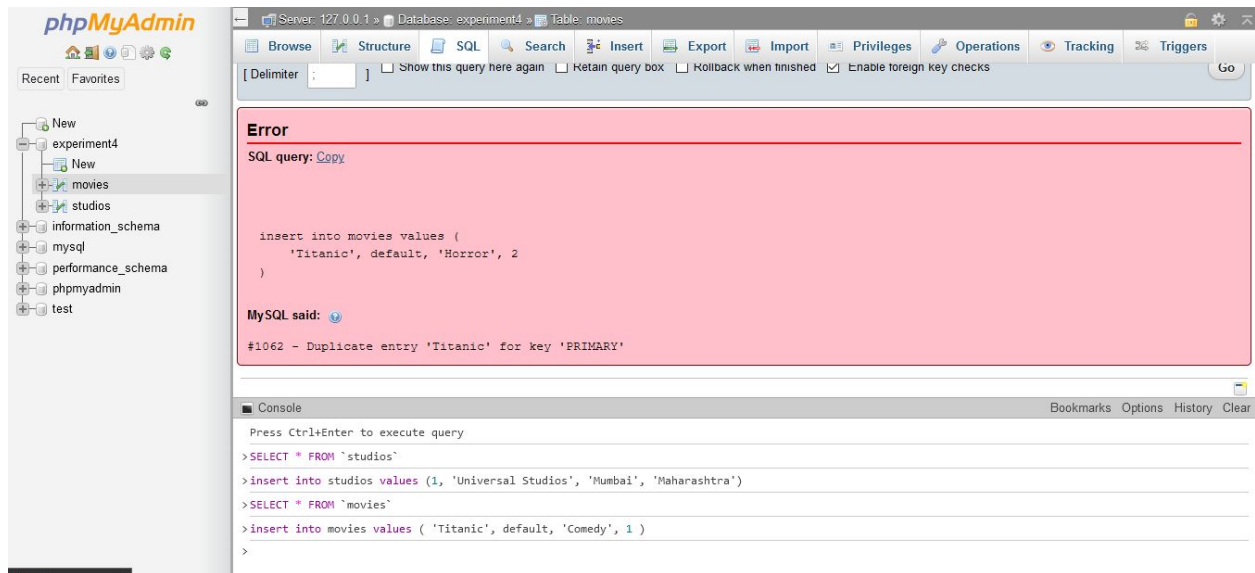


Query:

```
insert into movies values (  
    'Titanic', default, 'Horror', 2  
);
```

Expected Output:

Should throw an error since the movie title is a primary key & 'Titanic' already exists

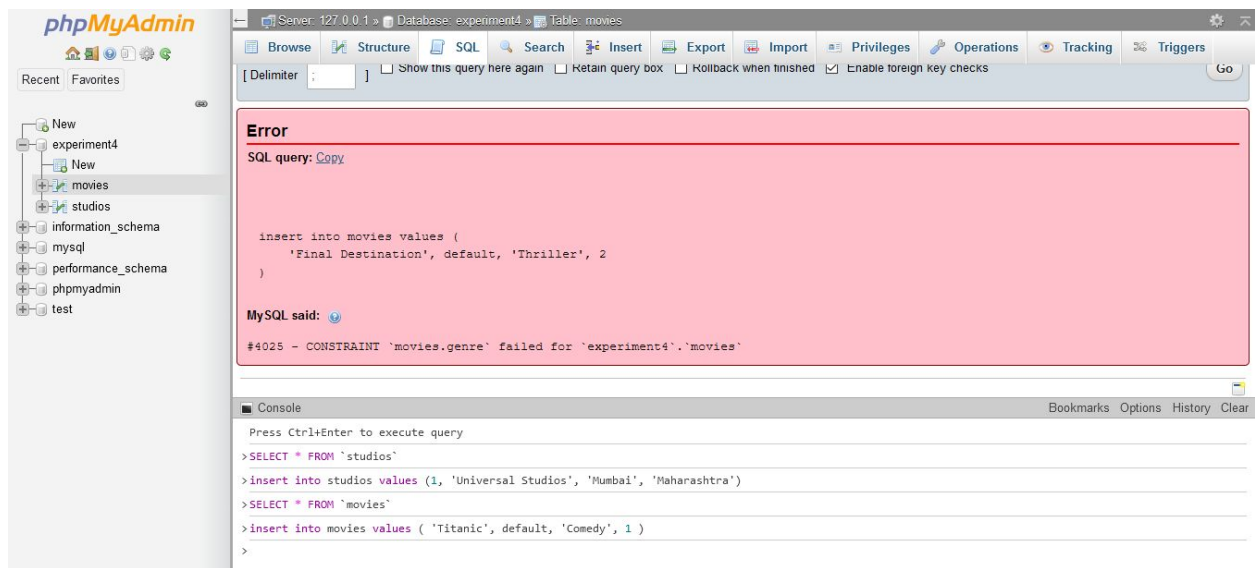


Query:

```
insert into movies values (  
    'Final Destination', default, 'Thriller', 2  
);
```

Expected Output:

Should throw an error since the genre column checks & only allows values where the genre is 'comedy' or 'horror'



Query:

alter table sailor add constraint primary key (sid)

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'test' database. The 'Table structure' tab is selected for the 'sailor' table. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	sid	varchar(40)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
2	sname	varchar(40)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	rating	varchar(20)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
4	age	int(11)			Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
5	address	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there are options to 'Check all', 'With selected', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Fulltext', and 'Add to central columns'. The 'Console' tab is active, showing the following SQL queries:

```
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> alter table sailor add constraint primary key(sid)  
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> |
```

Query:

alter table boat add constraint primary key (bid)

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'test' database. The 'Table structure' tab is selected for the 'boat' table. The table structure is as follows:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	bid	int(11)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	bname	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More
3	color	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL			Change Drop More

Below the table structure, there are options to 'Check all', 'With selected', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Fulltext', and 'Add to central columns'. The 'Console' tab is active, showing the following SQL queries:

```
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> alter table sailor add constraint primary key(sid)  
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> SELECT * FROM `boat`  
> alter table boat add constraint primary key (bid)
```

Query:

```
alter table sailor add constraint check (rating < 5)
```

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database. The left sidebar displays a tree view of databases and tables, with 'sailor' selected under the 'test' database. The main panel shows the 'Table structure' view for the 'sailor' table. The table has five columns: 'sid' (varchar(40)), 'sname' (varchar(40)), 'rating' (varchar(20)), 'age' (int(11)), and 'address' (varchar(50)). Below the table structure, there are options to 'Check all', 'With selected', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Fulltext', and 'Add to central columns'. The bottom panel shows the SQL console with the following queries:

```
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
> SELECT * FROM `boat`  
> alter table boat add constraint primary key (bid)  
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
=alter table add constraint check rating (rating < 5)  
> alter table sailor add CONSTRAINT check (rating < 5)  
~
```

Query:

```
alter table sailor modify sname varchar(20) not null
```

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL database named 'test'. The 'sailor' table is selected, and its structure is displayed in the 'Table structure' tab. The table has five columns: 'sid' (varchar(40)), 'sname' (varchar(20)), 'rating' (varchar(20)), 'age' (int(11)), and 'address' (varchar(50)). The 'sname' column is highlighted, and the 'Alter table' operation is selected. The console at the bottom shows the following SQL queries:

```
> SELECT * FROM `boat`  
> alter table boat add constraint primary key (bid)  
> SELECT * FROM `sailor`  
=alter table add constraint check rating (rating < 5)  
> alter table sailor add CONSTRAINT check (rating < 5)  
> alter table sailor modify sname varchar(20) not null
```

Query:

```
alter table boat modify color varchar(40) default 'yellow'
```

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin web interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a tree view of databases and tables, with 'test' and its table 'boat' selected. The main panel at the top has tabs for 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', 'Search', 'Insert', 'Export', 'Import', 'Privileges', 'Operations', 'Tracking', and 'Triggers'. The 'SQL' tab is active, showing a 'Show query box' area with the executed query: `alter table boat modify color varchar(40) DEFAULT 'yellow'`. A green success message above the query states: 'MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0171 seconds.)'. Below the query box are links for '[Edit inline]', '[Edit]', and '[Create PHP code]'. At the bottom, a 'Console' panel shows a list of SQL commands executed, including the one for the 'boat' table: `> alter table boat modify color varchar(40) DEFAULT 'yellow'`.

Query:

```
alter table boat modify bname varchar(40) unique
```

The screenshot displays the phpMyAdmin web interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a tree view of databases and tables, with 'test' and its table 'boat' selected. The main panel at the top shows the 'Table: boat' view with tabs for Browse, Structure, SQL, Search, Insert, Export, Import, Privileges, Operations, Tracking, and Triggers. The 'SQL' tab is active, showing a query box with the executed command: `alter table boat modify bname varchar(40) unique`. A green message bar indicates: 'MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0228 seconds.)'. Below the query box, there are links for '[Edit inline]', '[Edit]', and '[Create PHP code]'. At the bottom, a 'Console' panel shows a list of executed queries, including the current one: `alter table boat modify bname varchar(40) unique`.