Experiment No 4A
Aim: Apply Integrity constraints for the specified system
Class: SE Comp
Year: 2020-21
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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:

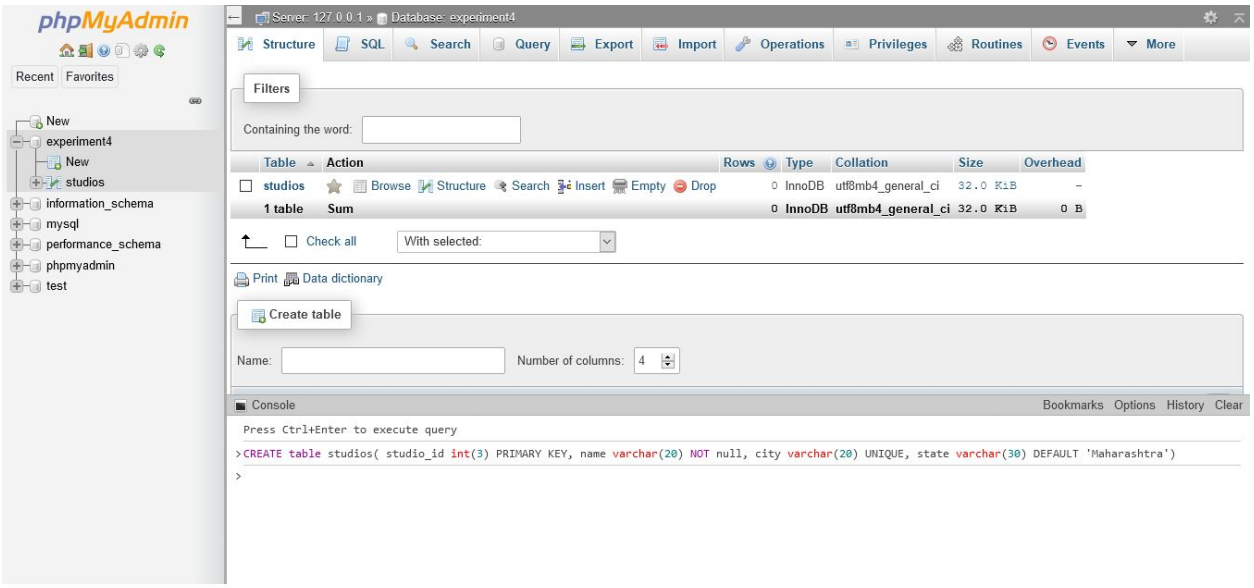
- Keys are the entity set that is used to identify an entity within its entity set uniquely.
- An entity set can have multiple keys, but out of which one key will be the primary key. A primary key can contain a unique and null value in the relational table.

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

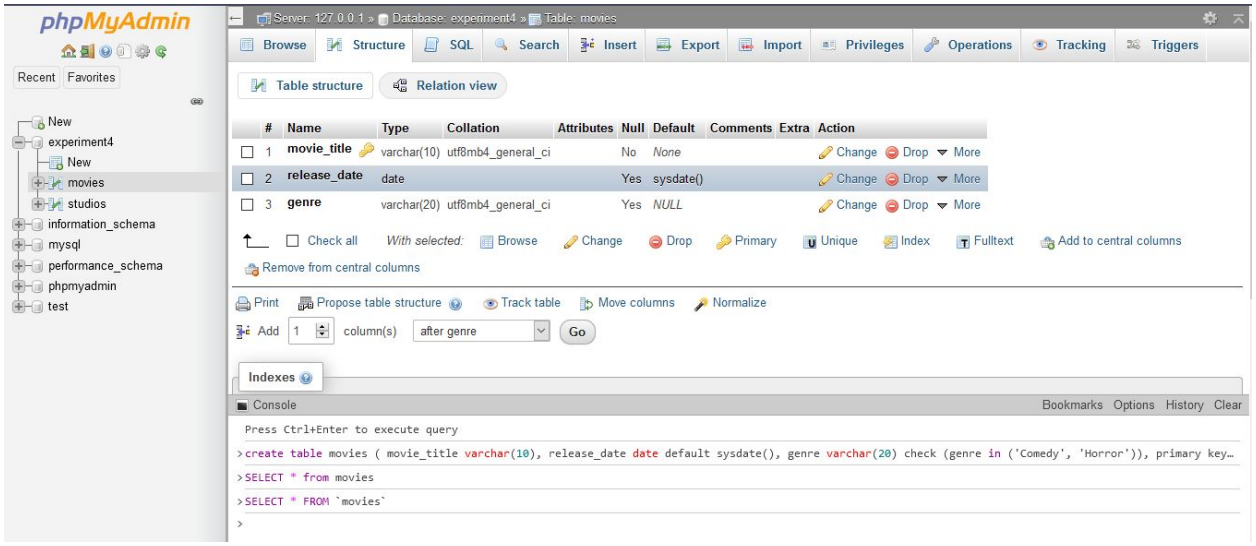
Query:

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



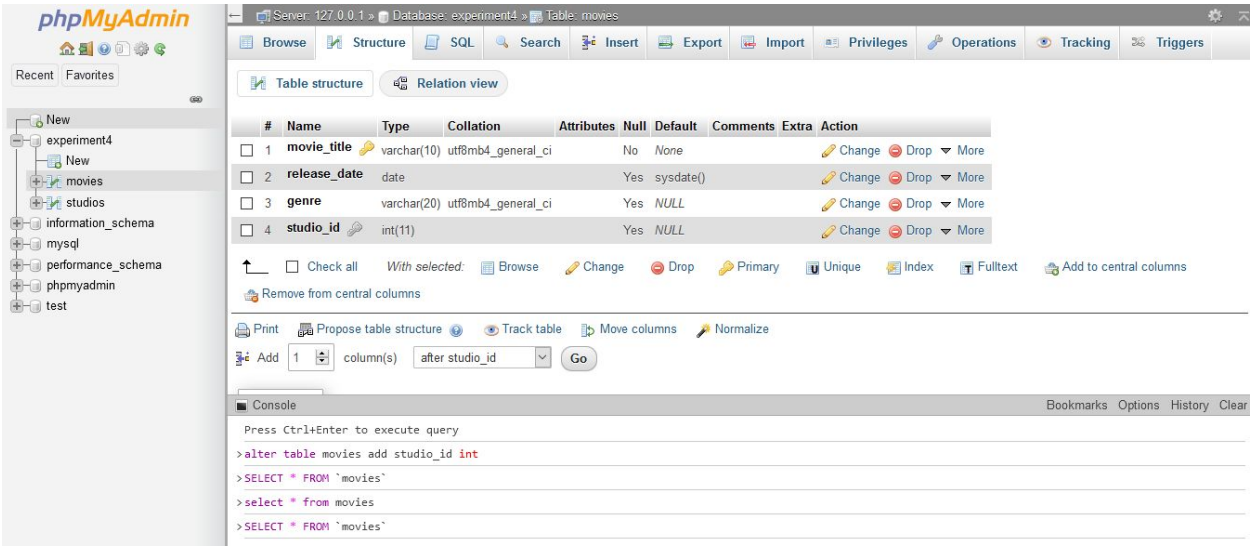
Query:

```
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
```



Query:

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

select * from movies
```

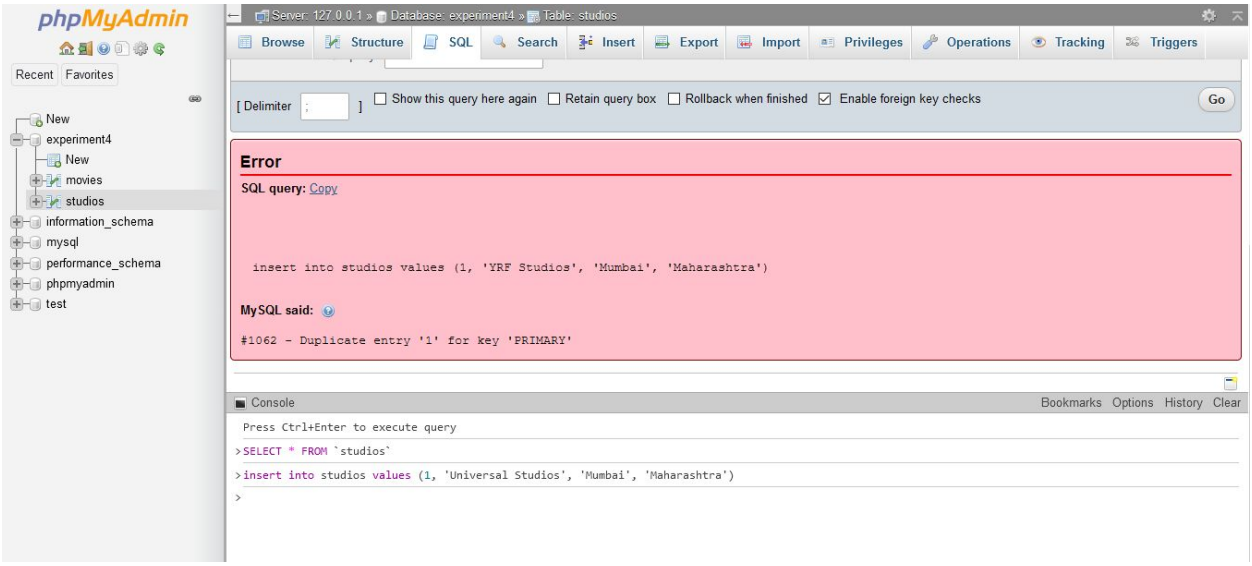


Query:

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

Expected Output:

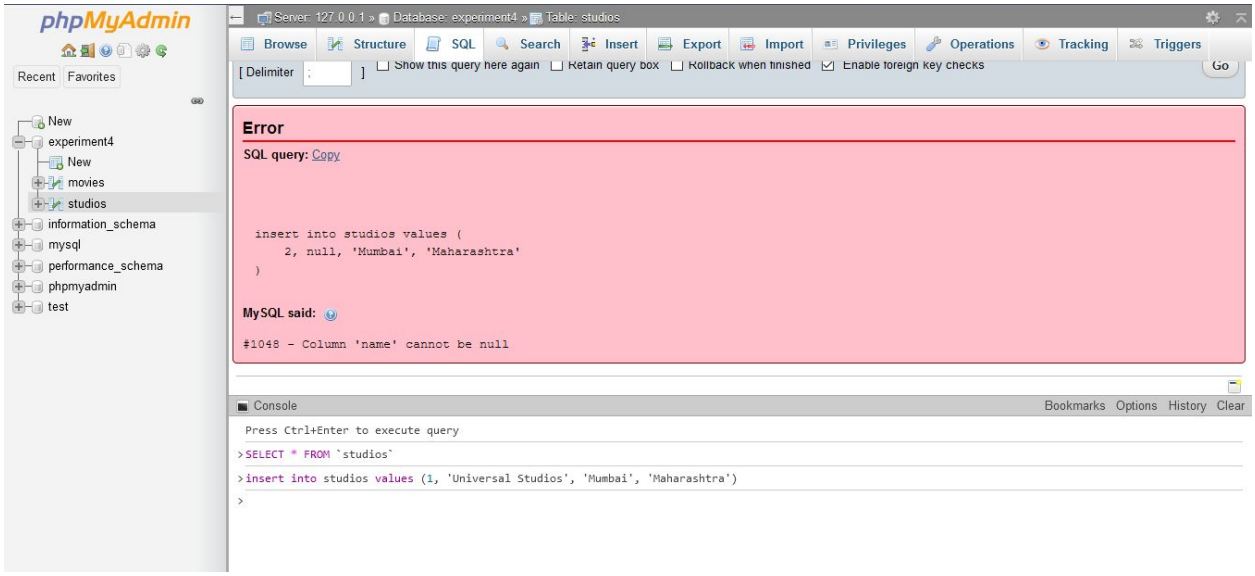
Should throw an error since primary key entries cannot be duplicate & id '1' already exists



Query:

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

Expected Output:
Should throw an error since the second column has a ‘not null’ constraint

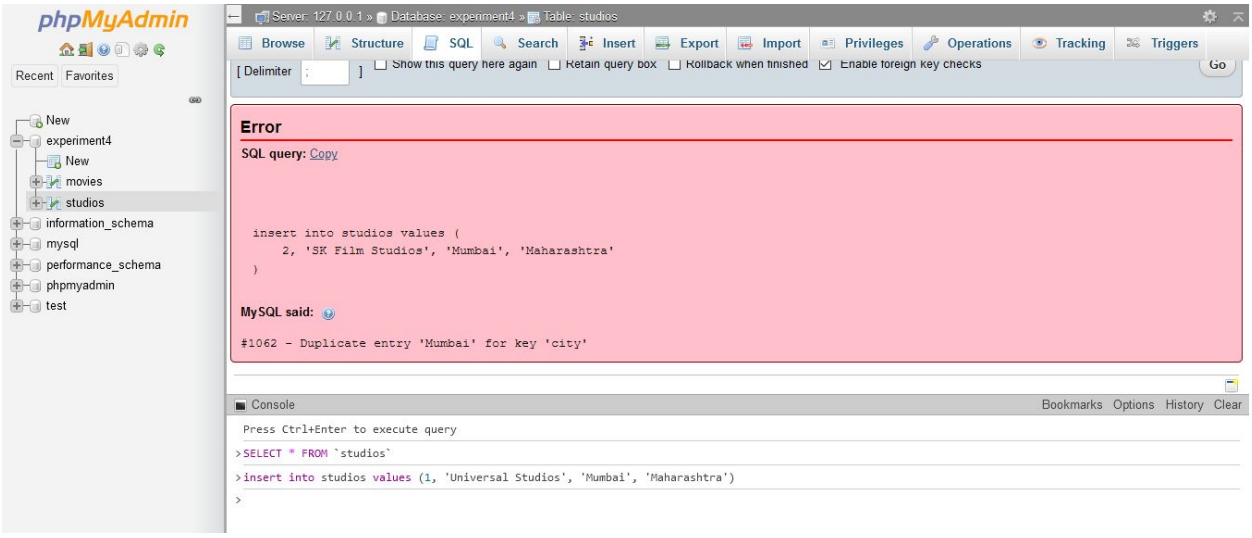


Query:

```
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

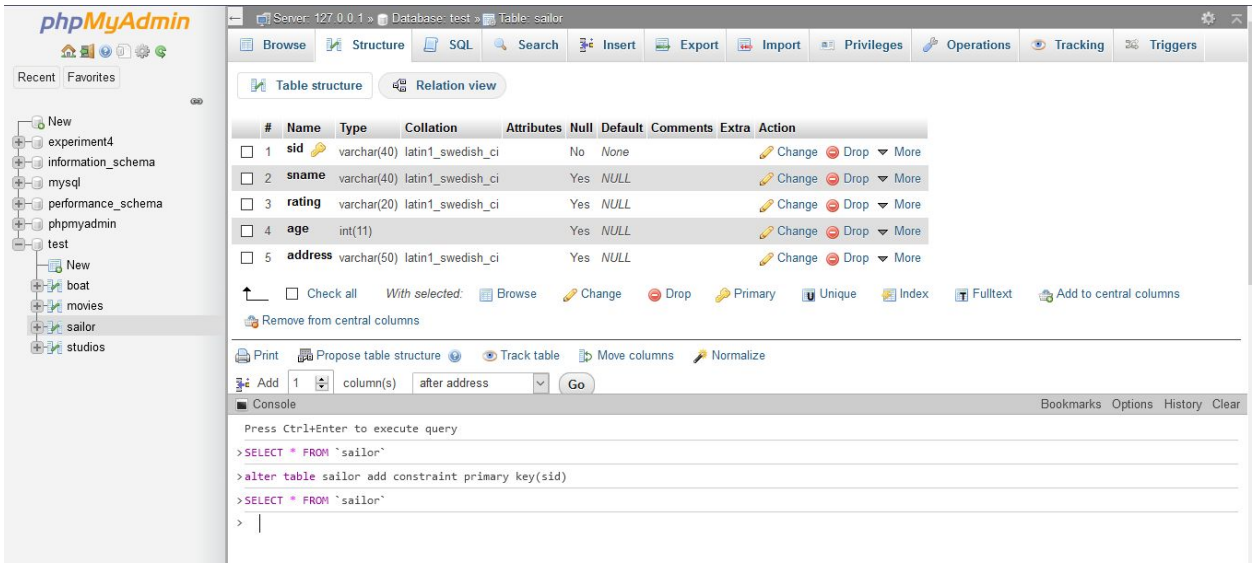
Query:

```
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'

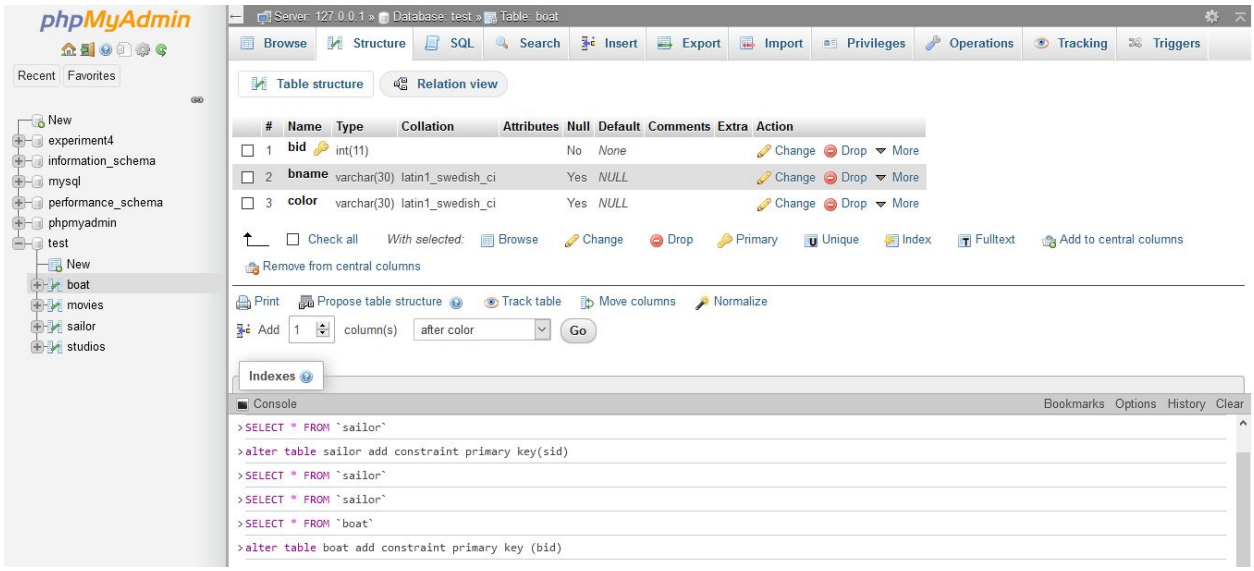
Query:

```
alter table sailor add constraint primary key (sid)
```



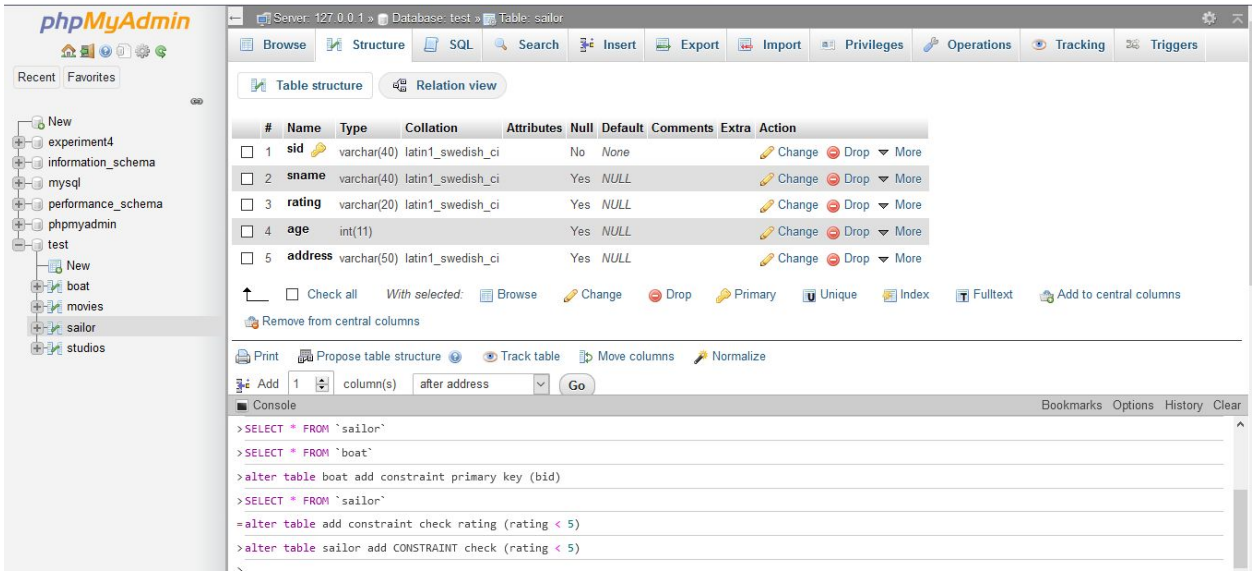
Query:

```
alter table boat add constraint primary key (bid)
```



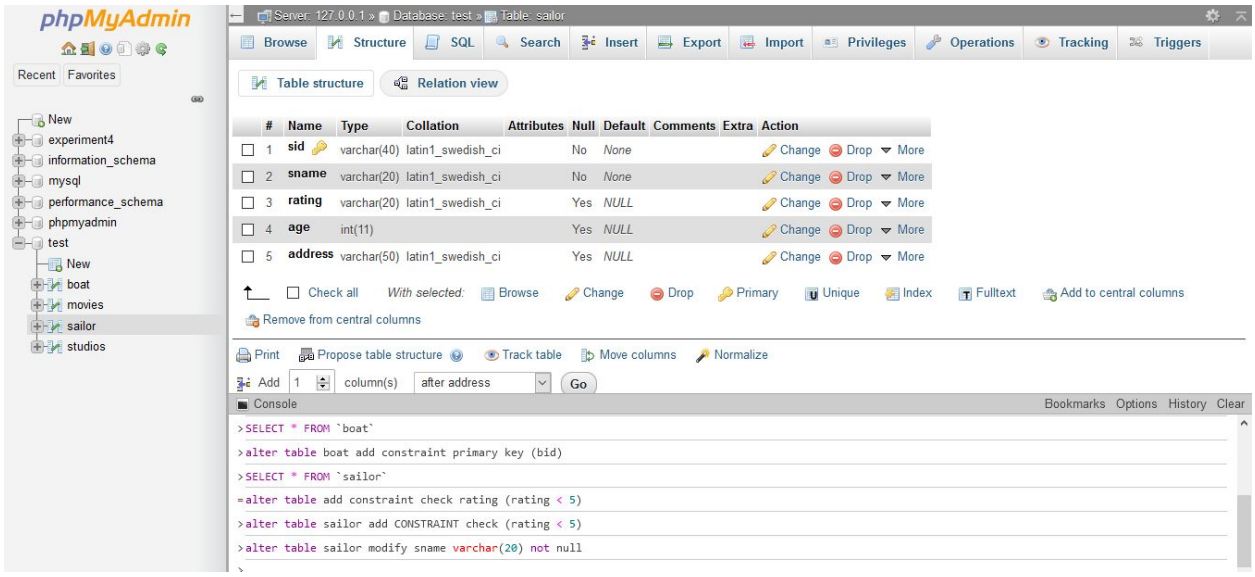
Query:

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



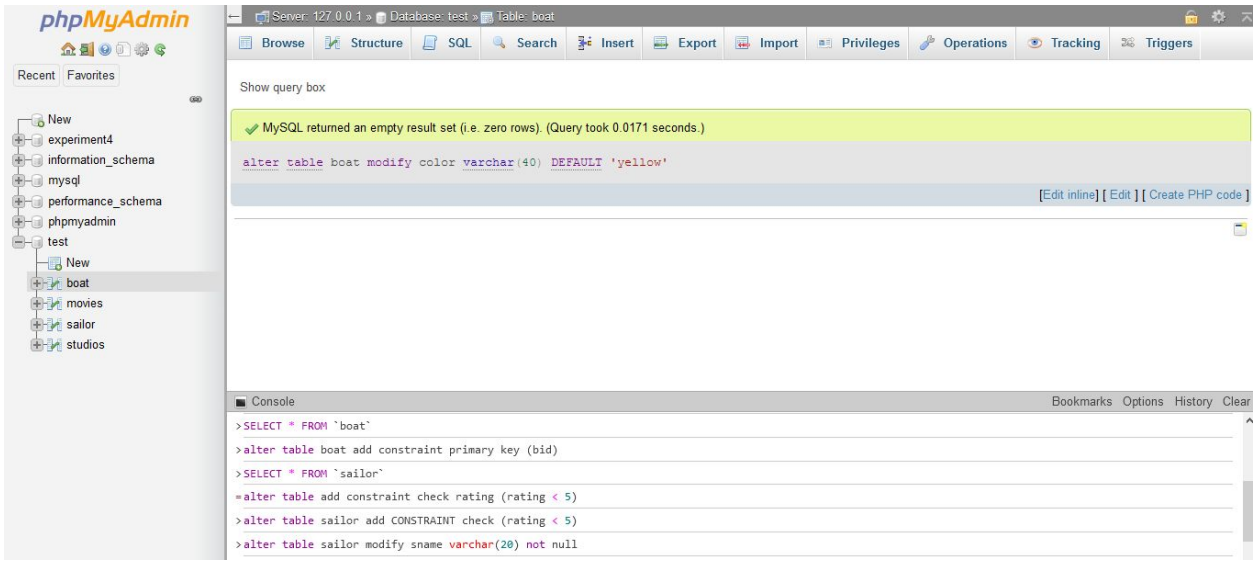
Query:

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



Query:

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



Query:

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