CHECK constraint – adds logic to check value based on a Boolean expression.

PostgreSQL CHECK Constraint

You normally use the `CHECK` constraint at the time of creating the table using the `CREATE TABLE` statement. The following statement defines an `employees` table.

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
id serial PRIMARY KEY,
first_name VARCHAR (50),
last_name VARCHAR (50),
birth_date DATE CHECK (birth_date > '1900-01-01'),
joined_date DATE CHECK (joined_date > birth_date),
salary numeric CHECK (salary > 0)
);
```

The `employees` table has three `CHECK` constraints:

- First, the birth date (`birth_date`) of the employee must be greater than `01/01/1900`. If you try to insert a birth date before `01/01/1900`, you will receive an error message.
- Second, the joined date (`joined_date`) must be greater than the birth date (`birth_date`). This check will prevent from updating invalid dates in terms of their semantic meanings.
- Third, the salary must be greater than zero, which is obvious.