

→ Constraints

- a. It ensures that a table should follow few rules to maintain data integrity within table or outside the table
- b. Constraints make sure that rules should be followed strictly
- c. `asa`

→ Types of constraints

a. PRIMARY KEY constraint

- i. It ensures that a column in a table, 1 column should be PRIMARY KEY
- ii. It ensures that the value specified in column should be UNIQUE & NOT NULL
- iii. Example to ADD PRIMARY KEY:
- iv. `ALTER TABLE contacts ADD CONSTRAINT pk_sno PRIMARY KEY Sno;`
- v. `ALTER TABLE contacts ADD PRIMARY KEY(Sno);`
- vi. Example to DROP PRIMARY KEY:
- vii. `ALTER TABLE contacts DROP CONSTRAINT pk_sno;`
- viii. `ALTER TABLE contacts DROP PRIMARY KEY;`

b. FOREIGN KEY

- i. It is also known as referential integrity constraint
- ii. It means that PRIMARY KEY of one table will act as FOREIGN KEY for another table
- iii. Example to ADD FOREIGN KEY:
- iv. Example to DROP FOREIGN KEY:
- v. `asa`

c. NOT NULL CONSTRAINT

- i. It ensures that values specified in the column should not be NULL
- ii.

d. UNIQUE CONSTRAINT

- i. It ensures that all the values in the constrained column should be UNIQUE, but it may be NULL unlike PRIMARY KEY
- ii. Example to ADD UNIQUE KEY:
- iii. `ALTER TABLE contacts ADD UNIQUE uk_mno UNIQUE KEY MNo;`
- iv. `ALTER TABLE contacts ADD UNIQUE KEY(MNo);`
- v. Example to DROP PRIMARY KEY:
- vi. `ALTER TABLE contacts DROP CONSTRAINT uk_mno;`
- vii. `ALTER TABLE contacts DROP PRIMARY KEY;`

e. CHECK CONSTRAINT

- i. Suppose, we have a column age in table students, and we want to enroll student only above age 20, then we'll use CHECK constraint to check the specified condition for the input value in row
- ii.

iii. asa
f. asa
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