**MySQL CONSTRAINTs are :**

* NOT NULL
* UNIQUE
* PRIMARY KEY
* FOREIGN KEY
* CHECK
* DEFAULT

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| **CONSTRAINT** | **DESCRIPTION** |
| NOT NULL  (Used) | In MySQL NOT NULL constraint allows to specify that a column can not contain any NULL value. MySQL NOT NULL can be used to CREATE and ALTER a table. |
| UNIQUE  (Used) | The UNIQUE constraint in MySQL does not allow to insert a duplicate value in a column. The UNIQUE constraint maintains the uniqueness of a column in a table. More than one UNIQUE column can be used in a table. |
| PRIMARY KEY  (Used) | A PRIMARY KEY constraint for a table enforces the table to accept unique data for a specific column and this constraint creates a unique index for accessing the table faster. |
| FOREIGN KEY  (Used) | A FOREIGN KEY in MySQL creates a link between two tables by one specific column of both tables. The specified column in one table must be a PRIMARY KEY and referred by the column of another table known as FOREIGN KEY. |
| CHECK  (Not Used) | A CHECK constraint controls the values in the associated column. The CHECK constraint determines whether the value is valid or not from a logical expression. |
| DEFAULT  (Used) | In a MySQL table, each column must contain a value ( including a NULL). While inserting data into a table, if no value is supplied to a column, then the column gets the value set as DEFAULT. |