**database's business rules:**

A database's business rules are a set of rules and regulations that specify how information should be handled, saved, and arranged inside the database system in order to make sure that it complies with the needs and goals of the company. These guidelines aid in preserving the correctness, consistency, and integrity of data. The following are some typical database business rules:

**1. Data Validation Rules:**

Data type constraints: List the types of data that are permitted in each field, such as text, integers, and dates.

Limitations on ranges: Indicate acceptable ranges for date and numeric data.

Format restrictions: Verify that the data (such as phone numbers and email addresses) adheres to a particular format.

Specify which fields are necessary to fill out and cannot be left blank.

Constraints that are unique: Make sure that the values in a particular field (like the employee ID) are the same in all records.

**2. Referential Integrity Rules:**

Limitations on foreign keys: Use foreign keys to define associations between tables in order to guarantee data consistency.

Updates and deletions cascaded: Indicate the manner in which modifications to primary keys ought to spread to correlated records in subtables (CASCADE, SET NULL, SET DEFAULT).

**3. Security Rules:**

Establish who has access to view, write, and modify data in the database by creating access control rules.

Password policies: Implement guidelines for the complexity and expiration of passwords.

**4. Business Logic Rules:**

Establish calculation rules to determine values based on other database fields.

Workflow rules: These are the set of circumstances and activities that start specific workflows or processes.

Set up procedures for approving particular data modifications in the approval rules.

**5. Data Quality Rules:**

Guidelines for data consistency: Make sure the data adheres to established norms and is consistent.

Checks for data validation: Establish guidelines (such as ZIP code checking) to verify data accuracy and consistency.

Rules for cleaning data: Specify procedures for data cleansing and standardisation.

**6. Naming Conventions:**

naming standards to preserve readability and consistency for tables, columns, and database objects.

**7. Archiving and Purging Rules:**

Guidelines for data archiving and purging that control the size and functionality of the database.

**8. Versioning Rules:**

Guidelines for tracking modifications and alterations to data by keeping track of previous iterations.

**9. Auditing Rules:**

Rules for logging and auditing are used to keep tabs on compliance, access, and modifications to data.

**10. Data Ownership Rules:**

Specify who is in charge of administering and preserving certain data sets.

**Reference:**

(2023). Relationaldbdesign.com. https://www.relationaldbdesign.com/database-design/module4/business-rules-importance.php

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