# **SQL Constraints**

**SQL Constraints:**

1. SQL constraints are used to specify rules for data in a table.
2. Constraints can be specified when the table is created with the CREATE TABLE statement, or after the table is created with the ALTER TABLE statement.
3. The syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE TABLE table\_name (  column1 datatype constraint,  column2 datatype constraint,  column3 datatype constraint,  ....  ); |

1. The following constraints are commonly used in SQL:  
   -NOT NULL - Ensures that a column cannot have a NULL value.  
   -UNIQUE - Ensures that all values in a column are different.  
   -PRIMARY KEY - A combination of a NOT NULL and UNIQUE. Uniquely identifies each row in a table.  
   -FOREIGN KEY - Prevents actions that would destroy links between tables.  
   -CHECK - Ensures that the values in a column satisfies a specific condition.  
   -DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column if no value is specified.  
   -CREATE INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly.