Experiment 4

Date : September 24 2020

AIM

Creating relationships between the databases. *

THEORY

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table. This ensures the accuracy and reliability of the data in the table. If there is any violation between the constraint and the data action, the action is aborted.

Constraints can be column level or table level. Column level constraints apply to a column, and table level constraints apply to the whole table.

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 - Uniquely identifies a row/record in another table
- CHECK - Ensures that all values in a column satisfies a specific condition
- DEFAULT - Sets a default value for a column when no value is specified
- INDEX - Used to create and retrieve data from the database very quickly

Execution steps:

NOTE : All the constraints were previously configured in Experiment 1

1. Create and use a database say SAMPLE using the following commands(if necessary)
    a. `mysql> create database SAMPLE;`
    b. `mysql> use SAMPLE;`
2. Execute the batch script for the 4th Experiment (Exp4) using either of the following commands.
    a. `mysql> source Exp4.txt`
    b. `mysql> \. Exp4.txt`