

DAY 4

Tuesday, July 21, 2020 9:34 AM

CONSTRAINTS :

It is a rule given to a column for validation .

Types of Constraints :

1. UNIQUE
2. NOT NULL
3. CHECK
4. PRIMARY KEY
5. FOREIGN KEY .

1. **UNIQUE** : *"It is used to avoid duplicate values into the column "*
2. **NOT NULL** : *"It is used to avoid Null "*
3. **CHECK** : *"It is an extra validation with a condition
If the condition is satisfied then the value is accepted else
Rejected "*
4. **PRIMARY KEY** : *"It is a constraint which is used to identify a record
Uniquely from the table " .*

Characteristics of Primary key :

- We can have only 1 PK in a table
- PK cannot accept duplicate / repeated values .
- PK cannot accept Null
- PK is always a combination of Unique and Not Null Constraint.

5. **FOREIGN KEY** : *"It is used to establish a connection between the
The tables "*

Characteristics of Foreign key :

- We can have only Multiple FK in a table
- FK can accept duplicate / repeated values .
- FK can accept Null
- FK is not a combination of Unique and Not Null Constraint.
- For an Attribute (column) to become a FK ,it is mandatory
That it must be a PK in its own table .

Example :

EMP

<u>Primary key</u>				
		Check (Salary >		Check

		0)		(length(phone) = 10)
Not Null	Not Null	Not Null	Not Null	Not Null
Unique				Unique
EID	NAME	SALARY	DOJ	PHONE
Number(2)	Varchar(10)	Number(7,2)	Date	Number(10)
1	A	10000	'20-JUN-20'	9876543210
2	B	20000	'20-JUN-19'	9876543222
3	C	35000	'01-JAN-18'	9876543333
4	D	50000	'01-OCT-19'	9876511111

Example for Foreign Key :

Emp

EID	NAME	SALARY	DNO FK	CID FK
1	A	10000	20	2
2	B	20000	10	3
3	C	35000	20	1
4	D	50000	10	2

Child Table

Customer

CID	CNAME	CNO
1	X	1001
2	Y	2002
3	Z	3003

Parent Table

Dept

DNO	DNAME	LOC
10	D1	L1
20	D2	L2

Parent Table

ASSIGNMENT :

1. Differentiate between Primary key and Foreign key .

<u>PRIMARY KEY</u>	<u>FOREIGN KEY</u>
It is used to identify a records Uniquely from the table.	It is used to establish a connection Between the tables
It cannot accept Null	It can accept Null
It cannot accept duplicate values	It can accept duplicate values
It is always a combination of Not Null and Unique constraint	It is not a combination of Not Null and Unique constraint
We can have only 1 PK in a table	We can have Multiple FK in a table

NOTE : NULL

Null Is a *keyword* which is used to represent Nothing / Empty Cell.

Characteristics of Null :

- Null doesn't represent 0 or Space .
- Any operations performed on a Null will result in Null itself

- Null doesn't Occupy any Memory .
- We cannot Equate Null .