1.check wheather we can use multiple constraints in single column?

Yes, you can apply multiple constraints to a single column

Ex;

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
   emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
   salary DECIMAL(10, 2) NOT NULL CHECK (salary > 0)
);
```

Here Common column-level constraints you can combine:

Not null

Unique

Default

Check

But here,primary key should be in for one field only and that should associate with reference foreign key if needed

So, we cant use multiple primary key in single column,, remaining keys we can use multiple times

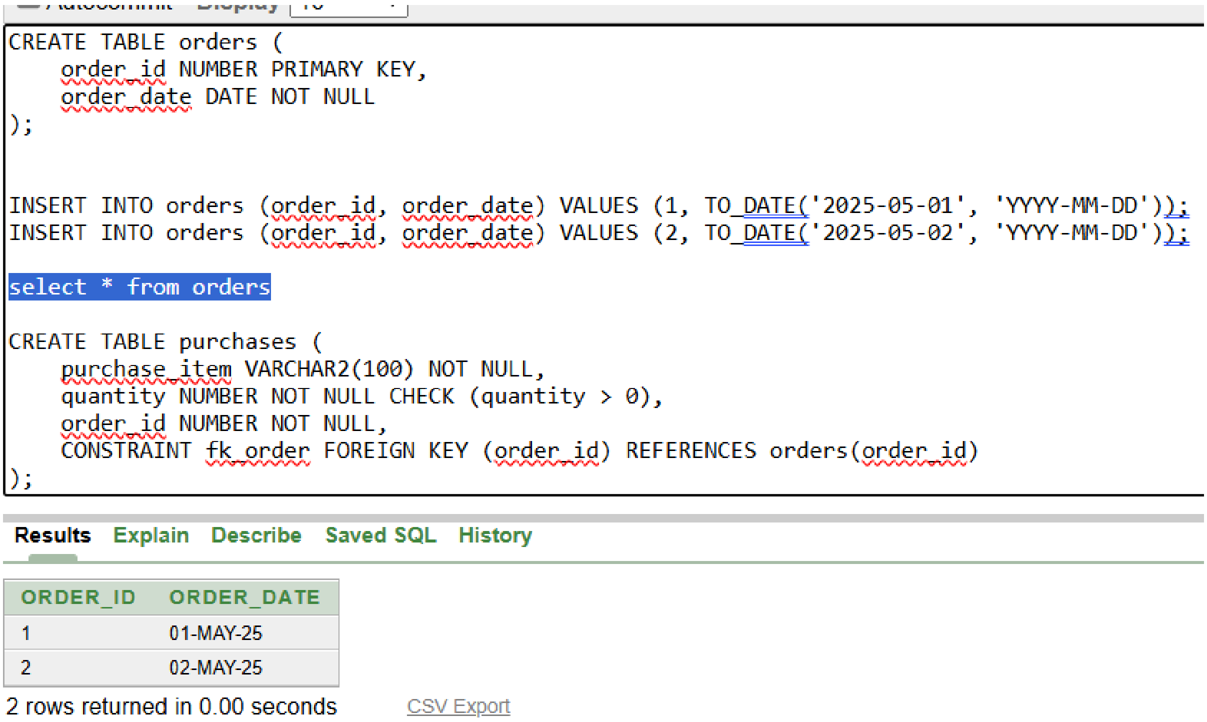
Composite Primary Key: we have this key to use one or more column to identify unique values....

PRIMARY KEY (student_id, course_id)

Here, student_id cant able to find unique value so we associate with another course_id to filter perfect unique value

2.create two table using constraints associated?

Create order table and insert value:

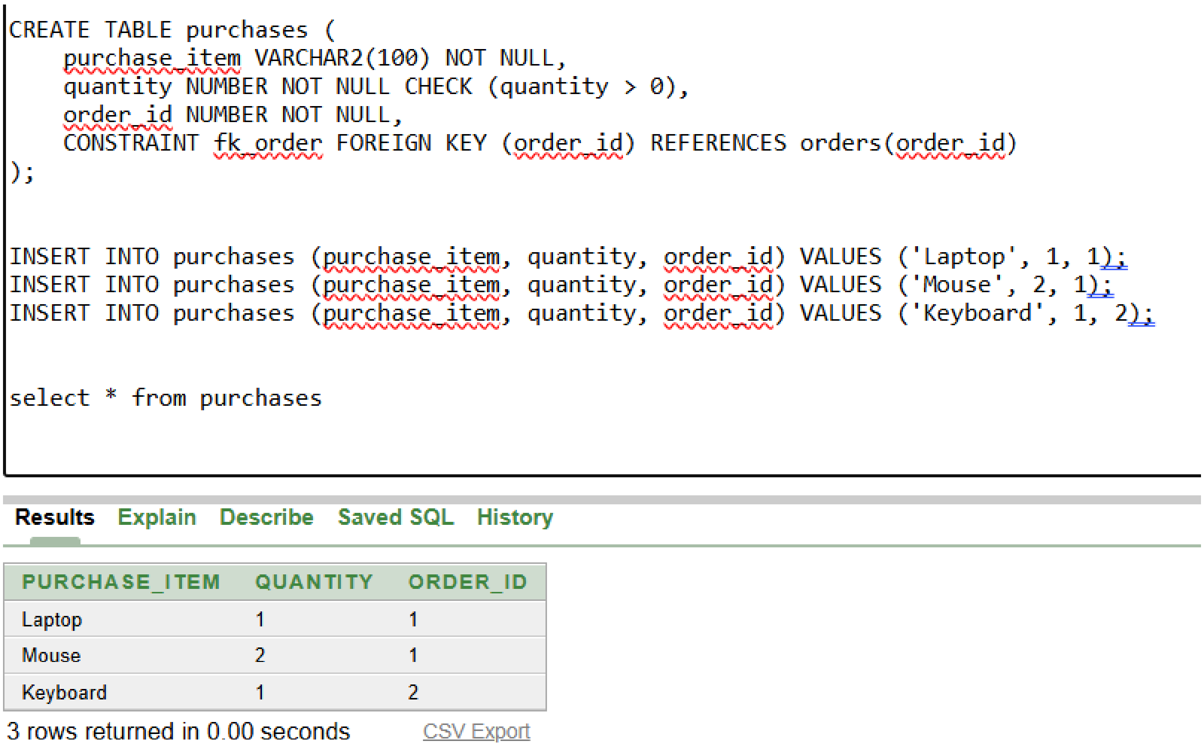


```
CREATE TABLE orders (
    order_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,
    order_date DATE NOT NULL
);


INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date) VALUES (1, TO_DATE('2025-05-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
INSERT INTO orders (order_id, order_date) VALUES (2, TO_DATE('2025-05-02', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));

select * from orders

CREATE TABLE purchases (
    purchase_item VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
    quantity NUMBER NOT NULL CHECK (quantity > 0),
    order_id NUMBER NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT fk_order FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(order_id)
);
```

ORDER_ID	ORDER_DATE
1	01-MAY-25
2	02-MAY-25

2 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

Create purchase table and insert values:

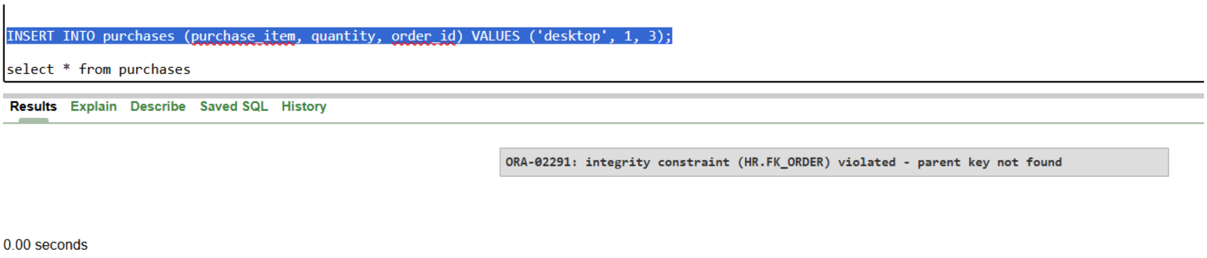


```
CREATE TABLE purchases (
    purchase_item VARCHAR2(100) NOT NULL,
    quantity NUMBER NOT NULL CHECK (quantity > 0),
    order_id NUMBER NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT fk_order FOREIGN KEY (order_id) REFERENCES orders(order_id)
);


INSERT INTO purchases (purchase_item, quantity, order_id) VALUES ('Laptop', 1, 1);
INSERT INTO purchases (purchase_item, quantity, order_id) VALUES ('Mouse', 2, 1);
INSERT INTO purchases (purchase_item, quantity, order_id) VALUES ('Keyboard', 1, 2);


select * from purchases
```

PURCHASE_ITEM	QUANTITY	ORDER_ID
Laptop	1	1
Mouse	2	1
Keyboard	1	2

3 rows returned in 0.00 seconds

Check whether primary and foreign key associated correctly



```
INSERT INTO purchases (purchase_item, quantity, order_id) VALUES ('desktop', 1, 3);

select * from purchases
```

```
ORA-02291: integrity constraint (HR.FK_ORDER) violated - parent key not found
```

0.00 seconds

Here, I change purchase order_id to 3 which is not in primary key orders table errors:parent key not found

So,here confirmed foreign key is reference to primary key order table and if we want to use that means their should be common id with unique value association is must