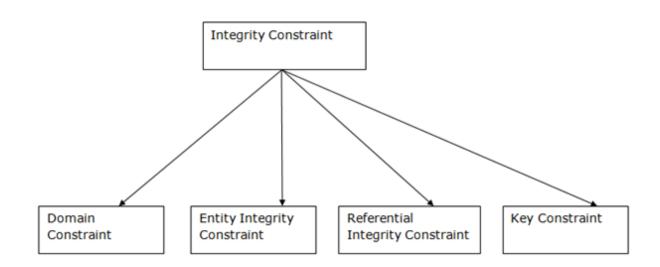
# **Integrity Constraints**

- Integrity constraints are a set of rules. It is used to maintain the quality of information.
- Integrity constraints ensure that the data insertion, updating, and other processes have to be performed in such a way that data integrity is not affected.
- Thus, integrity constraint is used to guard against accidental damage to the database.

# **Types of Integrity Constraint**



### 1. Domain constraints

- Domain constraints can be defined as the definition of a valid set of values for an attribute.
- The data type of domain includes string, character, integer, time, date, currency,
  etc. The value of the attribute must be available in the corresponding domain.

#### **Example:**

ID	NAME	SEMENSTER	AGE
1000	Tom	1 <sup>st</sup>	17
1001	Johnson	2 <sup>nd</sup>	24
1002	Leonardo	5 <sup>th</sup>	21
1003	Kate	3 <sup>rd</sup>	19
1004	Morgan	8 <sup>th</sup>	A

Not allowed. Because AGE is an integer attribute

## 2. Entity integrity constraints

- The entity integrity constraint states that primary key value can't be null.
- This is because the primary key value is used to identify individual rows in relation and if the primary key has a null value, then we can't identify those rows.
- o A table can contain a null value other than the primary key field.

#### **Example:**

#### **EMPLOYEE**

EMP_ID	EMP_NAME	SALARY
123	Jack	30000
142	Harry	60000
164	John	20000
	Jackson	27000

Not allowed as primary key can't contain a NULL value

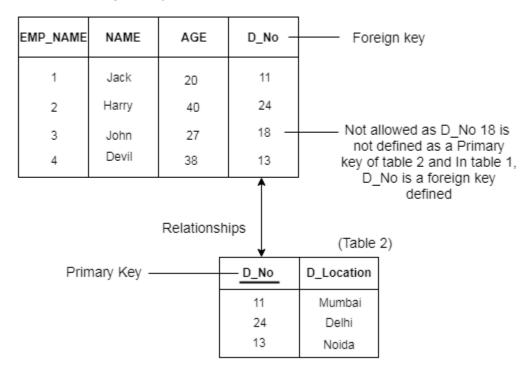
# 3. Referential Integrity Constraints

o A referential integrity constraint is specified between two tables.

 In the Referential integrity constraints, if a foreign key in Table 1 refers to the Primary Key of Table 2, then every value of the Foreign Key in Table 1 must be null or be available in Table 2.

#### **Example:**

(Table 1)



## 4. Key constraints

- Keys are the entity set that is used to identify an entity within its entity set uniquely.
- An entity set can have multiple keys, but out of which one key will be the primary key. A primary key can contain a unique and null value in the relational table.

#### **Example:**

ID	NAME	SEMENSTER	AGE
1000	Tom	1 <sup>st</sup>	17
1001	Johnson	2 <sup>nd</sup>	24
1002	Leonardo	5 <sup>th</sup>	21
1003	Kate	3 <sup>rd</sup>	19
1002	Morgan	8 <sup>th</sup>	22

Not allowed. Because all row must be unique