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| NOT NULL CONSTRAINT  -A column defined with a NOT NULL constraint requires that for every row entered into the table,there must be a value for that column.  -When defining NOT NULL columns,it is customary to use the suffix\_nn in the constraint name. | Column level::::CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6)CONSTRAINTS Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY,SSNO CHAR(9) CONSTRAINT Student\_SSNO\_NN NOT NULL,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20)CONSTRAINT Student\_lname\_nn NOT NULL,FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20)CONSTRAINT Student\_fname\_nn NOT NULL); |
| UNIQUE CONSTRAINT  -This sallows the input of nulls unless the columnalso has a NOT NULL constraint defined  -A null in a column always satisfies a UNIQUE constraint because nulls are not considered equal to any thing | Ex1:At table creation in column level: CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6)CONSTRAINTS Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY,SSNO CHAR(9) CONSTRAINT Student\_SSNO\_UK UNIQUE,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20));  Ex2: AT TABLE LEVEL::CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,SSNO CHAR(9) LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  CONSTRAINT Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY(SID),CONSTRAINT Student\_SSNO\_UK UNIQUE(SSNO)); |
| PRIMARY KEY COSTRAINT  -Dedines the primary key of a table.oracle will not allow a pk value to be null and will not allows two rows in the table to have the same pk value  -ex:no two students would be allowed to have the same student ID number. | Ex1:At table creation in column level: CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6)CONSTRAINTS Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20));  Ex2: AT TABLE LEVEL::CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  CONSTRAINT Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY(SID)); |
| CHECK CONSTRAINT  -A check constraint allow an entered value to be “checked” against a set of defined conditions.  -ex student grade point average is between 0 and4.0 | Ex1:At table creation in column level: CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  STATUS CHAR(2) CONSTRAINT Student\_Status\_CC  CHECK(STATUS=’PT’ or STATUS=’FT’ or STATUS=’NE’);  Ex2: AT TABLE LEVEL::CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  CONSTRAINT Student\_SID\_PK PRIMARY KEY(SID));  Ex2: AT TABLE LEVEL::CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  CONSTRAINT Student\_ Status\_CC CHECK(STATUS=’PT’ or STATUS=’FT’ or STATUS=’NE’); |
| FOREIGN KEY  -Defines a relation ship between two tables in which the domain in a column of one table is defined by set of values contained in pk column or columns of another table  -ex:oracle will not allow avalue in customer ID column of a customer payments table unless that customer iD exists in customer table. | Ex1:At table creation in column level: CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  SMAJOR VARCHAR2(4)CONSTRAINT Student\_Smajor\_FK  REFERENCES MAJOR(MAJORID));  Ex2: AT TABLE LEVEL:: CREATE TABLE STUDENT(SID CHAR(6) ,  SMAJOR VARCHAR2(4),  LASTNAME VARCHAR2(20) ,  FIRSTNAME VARCHAR2(20),  CONSTRAINT Student\_Smajor\_FK FOREIGN KEY(SMAJOR)  REFERENCES MAJOR(MAJORID)); |
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