



MySQL - RDBMS

Trainer: Mr. Nilesh Ghule



Constraints


- PRIMARY KEY

- Column or set of columns that uniquely identifies a row.
- Only one primary key is allowed for a table.
- Primary key column cannot have duplicate or NULL values.
- Internally index is created on PK column. → *unique index.*
- TEXT/BLOB cannot be primary key.
- If no obvious choice available for PK, composite or surrogate PK can be created.
- Creating PK for a table is a good practice.
- PK can be created at table level or column level.
- CREATE TABLE table(c1 TYPE PRIMARY KEY, ...);
- CREATE TABLE table(c1 TYPE, ..., PRIMARY KEY(c1));
- CREATE TABLE table(c1 TYPE, ..., CONSTRAINT constraint_name PRIMARY KEY(c1));
- CREATE TABLE table(c1 TYPE, c2 TYPE, ..., PRIMARY KEY(c1, c2));



Constraints

- FOREIGN KEY

- Column or set of columns that references a column of some table.
- If column belongs to the same table, it is "self referencing". → emp 
- Foreign key constraint is specified on child table column.
- FK can have duplicate values as well as null values.
- FK constraint is applied on column of child table (not on parent table).
- Child rows cannot be deleted, until parent rows are deleted.
- MySQL have ON DELETE CASCADE clause to ensure that child rows are automatically deleted, when parent row is deleted. ON UPDATE CASCADE clause does same for UPDATE operation.
- By default foreign key checks are enabled. They can be disabled by
 - SET @@foreign_key_checks = 0;
- FK constraint can be applied on table level as well as column level.
- CREATE TABLE child(c1 TYPE, ..., FOREIGN KEY (c1) REFERENCES parent(col))

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Thank you!

Nilesh Ghule <nilesh@sunbeaminfo.com>

