Experiment-3:

3 A) Consider the following table named as student, the table consists of following fields rollno number(4),name varchar2(20),login varchar2(15),dob date.
   i)   Create table with following constraints (a) a unique constraint on login
                                                         (b) a primary key constraint on rollno
   ii)   Fill the table with sample data(at least four rows)and display the contents

   iii)   Consider the attempt to insert into studentinfo two rows with same login value. what you observe?
   iv)consider the attempt to insert into studentinfo with rollno as null. what you observe?
   v)   consider the attempt into studentinfo two rows with same rollno. what you observed?

DESCRIPTION:

UNIQUE KEY CONSTRAINT:

Every value in a unique key must be unique i.e., this constraint that information in the column is unique. A unique column value may be NULL.

SYNTAX: <columnvalue> <datatype(size)> unique

PRIMARY KEY CONSTRAINT:

        Primary key constraint is also called as entity integrity constraints. This constraint ensures that in the primary key column is unique and must compulsory entered (not null)i.e., null value and duplicate values are not allowed in primary key column.

SYNTAX: <columnname> <datatype(size)> primary key

SQL>   create table student(rno number(4)primary key,
                         name varchar2(20),
                         login varchar2(20) unique,
                         dob date);

Table created.

SQL> desc student;
Name	Null?	Type
Rollno	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LOGIN		VARCHAR2(20)
DOB		DATE

SQL> insert into student values(&rno,'&name','&login','&dob');

3 B) Consider the following table named enrolled, the table consisting of following fields rollno

number(4),courseno char(3),grade char(1)

Create table enrolled with the following constraints
a) primary key constraint on courseno
b) b) default constraint on grade as 'A'

DESCRIPTION:

Default integrity constraint is also called as default column value. It is used to define value for a column. the default value can help to avoid errors as zero that there is a number such as zero that applies to a column that has no entry.

SYNTAX: <columnname> <datatype><size>default typical value

SQL>   create table enrolled (rno number(4),
                           cousno char(3) primary key,
                           grade char(1) default 'A');

SQL > insert into enrolled(rno,cousno)values(&rno,'&cousno')