APPLICATION SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LAB

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Roll no: 16

EXPERIMENT : 4

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AIM **:** Creating a database to set various constraints.

DESCRIPTION :

CONSTRAINTS

Constraints are the rules that we can apply on the type of data in a table. That is, we can specify the limit on the type of data that can be stored in a particular column in a table using constraints.

The available constraints in SQL are:

- **NOT NULL**: This constraint tells that we cannot store a null value in a column. That is, if a column is specified as NOT NULL then we will not be able to store null in this particular column any more.
- **UNIQUE**: This constraint when specified with a column, tells that all the values in the column must be unique. That is, the values in any row of a column must not be repeated.
- **PRIMARY KEY**: A primary key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a table. And this constraint is used to specify a field in a table as primary key.
- **FOREIGN KEY**: A Foreign key is a field which can uniquely identify each row in a another table. And this constraint is used to specify a field as Foreign key.
- **CHECK**: This constraint helps to validate the values of a column to meet a particular condition. That is, it helps to ensure that the value stored in a column meets a specific condition.
- **DEFAULT**: This constraint specifies a default value for the column when no value is specified by the user.

EXECUTION STEPS:

1. Create and use a database say ONLINEFLOWERSTORE using the following commands

    a. mysql> create database ONLINEFLOWERSTORE;

    b. mysql> use ONLINEFLOWERSTORE;

2. Execute the batch script for the 4th Experiment (exp4.txt) using either of the following commands to create the data tables.

    a. mysql> source exp4.txt

    b. mysql> \. Exp4.txt