Understand Data Types, Keys, and Constraints

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1.Datatypes

INT: 123

FLOAT: 3.14

CHAR(n): 'Hello'

VARCHAR(n): 'World'

BOOLEAN: TRUE

DATE: '2024-06-06'

TIME: '14:30:00'

DATETIME: '2024-06-06 14:30:00'

2. Keys

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
    column_name INT PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL,
    column_name CHAR,
    column_name CHAR(100)
);

CREATE TABLE table_name (
    column2_name INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (column2_name) REFERENCES table_name(column_name)
);
```

- NOT NULL: Makes sure we don't leave any blanks in a column.
- CHECK: Checks if the values in a column follow certain rules.
- DEFAULT: Gives a value to a column if we forget to give one.
- UNIQUE: Ensures that each value in a column is different.
- INDEX: Helps find things faster in our database.
- PRIMARY KEY: Gives each row in a table a unique ID.
- FOREIGN KEY: Connects rows in one table to rows in another table.

3. Constraints

```
CREATE TABLE table_name (
   id INT PRIMARY KEY,
   foreign_key_column INT,
   FOREIGN KEY (foreign_key_column) REFERENCES other_table(id),
   default_column INT DEFAULT 0,
   not_null_column INT NOT NULL,
   unique_column INT UNIQUE,
   check_column INT CHECK (check_column > 0),
   auto_increment_column INT AUTO_INCREMENT
);
```

- Explain the difference between a unique constraint and a primary key constraint.
- How can you ensure that a column allows only specific values in SQL?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using autoincrement for generating primary keys?
- Can you have a foreign key constraint that references multiple columns in another table? If so, how?

- How do you create an auto-incrementing column in SQL?
- Can you have multiple columns as a composite primary key? If yes, how do you define it?
- How do you drop a constraint from a table in SQL?
- What is the purpose of the CASCADE keyword in a foreign key constraint?
- How do you disable or enable a constraint temporarily in SQL?

Thank You

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