

- UNIQUE
- NOT NULL
- CHECK

PRIMARY KEY:

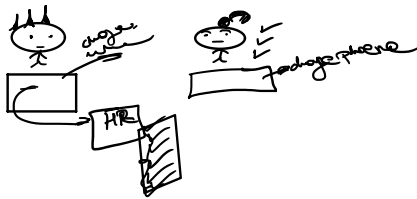
- PRIMARY IS USED TO IDENTIFY THE RECORD FROM THE PARTICULAR TABLE

PROPERTIES PRIMARY KEY:-

- WE CAN HAVE ONLY ONE PRIMARY KEY IN TABLE
- PRIMARY KEY IS COMBINATION OF UNIQUE CONSTRAINT AS WELL AS NOT NULL CONSTRAINT
- SO PRIMARY KEY WILL NOT ACCEPT REPEATED VALUES AND NULL VALUES IN THE TABLE.

EMPLOYEES

E_ID NUMBER (4) UNIQUE NOT NULL	F_NAME VARCHAR2 (14) NOT NULL	JOB CHAR (12) NOT NULL	JOB_DATE DATE NOT NULL	PHONE_NUMBER NUMBER (10) UNIQUE NOT NULL CHECK (LENGTH (PHONE_NUMBER) = 10)
✓ 1001	RASHI	JAVA DEVELOPER	12 MAR 23	630 812 8159
1002	RASHI	PYTHON DEVELOPER	13 FEB 21	830 819 6301
1003	CHARLI	ANALYST	16 FEB 21	830 819 6310



FOREIGN KEY

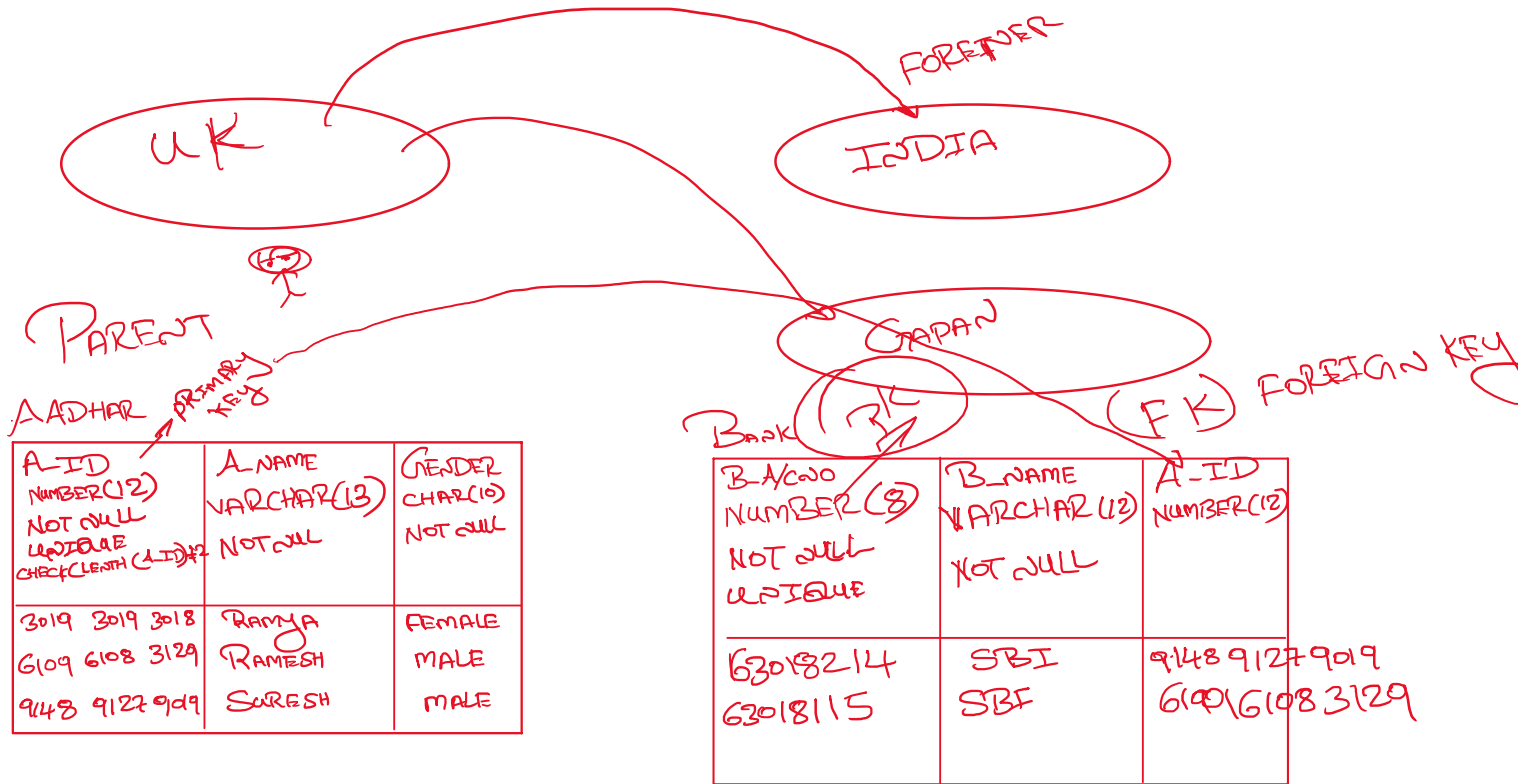
- FOREIGN KEY IS USED ESTABLISH CONNECTIONS (LINK) BETWEEN MULTIPLE TABLES

PROPERTIES FOREIGN KEY

- WE CAN HAVE 'n' NUMBER OF FOREIGN KEY IN TABLES
- FOREIGN KEY IS NOT A COMBINATION OF UNIQUE CONSTRAINT AND NOT NULL CONSTRAINT.
- SO FOREIGN KEY WILL ACCEPT REPEATED VALUES IN TABLE.

REPEATED VALUES IN TABLE

→ TO BECOME A FOREIGN KEY THE COLUMN MUST BE PRIMARY KEY IN ITS OWN TABLE



Syntax:-

SQL> ALTER TABLE CHILD-TABLE-NAME
2 ADD FOREIGN KEY (COLUMN-NAME)
3 REFERENCES PARENT-TABLE-NAME (COLUMN-NAME)

SQL> ALTER TABLE BANK
2 ADD FOREIGN KEY (A_ID)
3 REFERENCES AADHAR (A_ID)

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SOL $\rightarrow$ IDE

Solplus

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119
120
180
190

1C
22C
23C
230⁺