28.03.2020 Computer science 2nd year

Subject - DBMS

3) Referential Integrity Constraints :-

⇒ A referential Integrity constraints is specified between two tables.

⇒ In the referential Integrity constraints, if a foreign key in Table 1 refers to the Primary Key of Table 2 then every Value of the foreign Key in Table 1 must be null or be available in Table 2

(Table 1)

EMP-NAME	NAME	AGE	D-NO → foreign Key
1	Jack	20	11
2	Harry	40	24
3	John	27	18 → Not allowed as D-NO is not defined as a Primary Key of table 2. D-NO is a foreign Key defined
4	Devil	38	13

Primary Key →

D-NO	D-Location
11	Mumbai
24	Delhi
13	Noida

4) Key Constraints :

⇒ Key are the entity set that is used to identify an entity within its entity set uniquely.

⇒ An entity set can have multiple key, but out of which one key will be the Primary key. A primary key can contain a unique and null ~~Value~~ Values in the relational table

Example :

ID	NAME	SEMESTER	AGE
1000	TOM	1st	17
1001	Johnson	2nd	24
1002	Leonardo	5th	21
1003	Kate	3rd	19
1002	Morgan	8th	22

Not allowed. because all row must be unique

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