SQL - CHECK CONSTRAINT

The CHECK Constraint enables a condition to check the value being entered into a record. If the condition evaluates to false, the record violates the constraint and isn't entered into the table.

Example:

For example, the following SQL creates a new table called CUSTOMERS and adds five columns. Here, we add a CHECK with AGE column, so that you can not have any CUSTOMER below 18 years:

```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMERS(
      ID    INT              NOT NULL,
      NAME VARCHAR (20)      NOT NULL,
      AGE   INT              NOT NULL CHECK (AGE >= 18),
      ADDRESS  CHAR (25) ,
      SALARY   DECIMAL (18, 2),
      PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);
```

If CUSTOMERS table has already been created, then to add a CHECK constraint to AGE column, you would write a statement similar to the following:

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    MODIFY AGE INT NOT NULL CHECK (AGE >= 18 );
```

You can also use following syntax, which supports naming the constraint in multiple columns as well:

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    ADD CONSTRAINT myCheckConstraint CHECK(AGE >= 18);
```

DROP a CHECK Constraint:

To drop a CHECK constraint, use the following SQL. This syntax does not work with MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE CUSTOMERS
    DROP CONSTRAINT myCheckConstraint;
```