# Simple Example of Foreign Key – Integrity constraint

Foreign key constraints are always defined on child columns. The columns of child table having constraint foreign key (i.e. **deptId**) must have a constraint as primary key or unique key in the corresponding columns of parent table,(i.e. **did**) Parent table column and child table column need not have the same name, only the data type should be the same. The parent table columns which are referred should be the primary key or unique key of the parent table, as shown in Table:

rollno	name	deptId

<studentTable>

did	dname	HODName

<DepartmentTable>
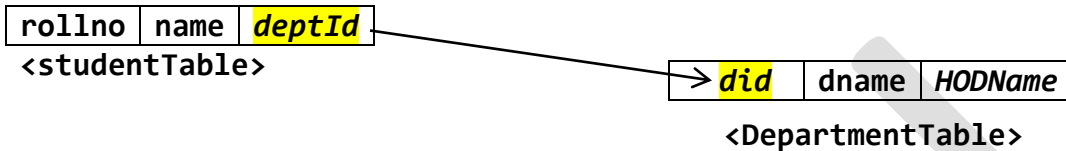
Listing: shows the code to create parent table:

```
create table parent(a number(2), b number(2), c number(2),  constraints pk_parent
primary key(b,c));
```

Listing: shows the code to implement table, if (E,F) of child table are defined as Foreign key, referencing (b,c):

```
create table child (d number(2), e number(2), f number(2),

constraints fk_child foreign key (e,f)

references parent (b,c));
```

In the absence of the clause on delete cascade, no deletion is assumed

Listing: Fkey can reference to the Pkey of the same table also

Following table show the example having foreign key referencing same table

```
create Table employee_mgr (mname varchar2(20) not null, ename varchar2(20)
primary key, salary number(8,2), constraints FK1_employee_mgr foreign key (mname)
references employee_mgr (ename));
```

In the above table employee_mgr , due to the Foreign key relationship , we are ensuring that managers should be one of the employees. Obviously, in the real world, the manager should be one of the employees, isn't it !!.