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## Oracle/PLSQL: Enable a foreign key

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The syntax for enabling a foreign key is:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name  
enable CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
```

For example:

If you had created a foreign key as follows:

```
CREATE TABLE supplier  
( supplier_id    numeric(10) not null,  
  supplier_name  varchar2(50) not null,  
  contact_name   varchar2(50),  
  CONSTRAINT supplier_pk PRIMARY KEY  
  (supplier_id)  
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE products  
( product_id    numeric(10) not null,  
  supplier_id   numeric(10) not null,  
  CONSTRAINT fk_supplier  
  FOREIGN KEY (supplier_id)  
  REFERENCES supplier(supplier_id)  
);
```

In this example, we've created a primary key on the supplier table called *supplier\_pk*. It consists of only one field - the *supplier\_id* field. Then we've created a foreign key called *fk\_supplier* on the products table that references the supplier table based on the *supplier\_id* field.

If the foreign key had been disabled and we wanted to enable it, we could execute the following command:

```
ALTER TABLE products  
enable CONSTRAINT fk_supplier;
```