Referential Constraints | SQL

<https://learnsql.com/blog/referential-constraints-foreign-keys-mysql/>

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

ALTER TABLE books

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_books\_warehouses\_warehouses\_id

FOREIGN KEY (warehouses\_id)

REFERENCES warehouses (id);

What this does is create a CONSTRAINT by the name of {fk\_books\_warehouses\_warehouses\_id}:

* {fk\_books\_warehouses\_warehouses\_id}:
* fk = foreign key
* books = name of table
* warehouses = table to connect to
* warehouses\_id = is what we’re going to link the books table to.
* Then it displays our new foreign key as {warehouses\_id}.
* FOREIGN KEY (warehouses\_id)

Only to reference our FOREIGN KEY into a relation with the other table using warehouses (id), the (id) being highlighted.

Diagram

Description automatically generated

Second part:

To connect both to the middle table [books], we create a CONSTRAINT for genres to connect to books. As seen below, {fk\_books} as the first part is naming and defining books as a table. While {fk\_books\_genres} is showing our table [books] as to connect to genres. {genres\_id} is the given key from the primary key. The primary key is the id that is used in a CONSTRAINT.

ALTER TABLE books

ADD CONSTRAINT fk\_books\_genres\_genres\_id

FOREIGN KEY (genres\_id)

REFERENCES genres (id);