

Création de relations entre tables avec PHPMyAdmin

Exemple:
Récupérer les commandes d'un client

Création de tables

- On pense toujours à mettre un `id` en PRIMARY et auto_increment (A_I)

Table `user`

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<u>id</u>	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	login	varchar(20)	utf8_general_ci		No	None		Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	password	varchar(30)	utf8_general_ci		No	None		Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	email	varchar(50)	utf8_general_ci		No	None		Change Drop More
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	team_fk	int(11)			No	None		Change Drop More

☐ Check All *With selected:* Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index






















Print view Relation view Propose table structure ? Move columns

Add column(s) ☒ At End of Table ☐ At Beginning of Table ☐ After Go

+ Indexes

Création de tables

Table `commande`

 Browse  Structure  SQL  Search  Insert  Export  Import  Operations 										
	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action	
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	id	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT	 Change	 Drop  Primary  More
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	montant	smallint(6)			No	None		 Change	 Drop  Primary  More
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	date	datetime			No	None		 Change	 Drop  Primary  More

Un client peut avoir plusieurs commandes, mais chaque commande ne peut appartenir qu'à un client.

On a donc une relation One-To-Many

On veut retrouver toutes les commandes d'un client, on va donc définir `commandes` comme entité propriétaire.

On ajoute un `client_id` dans la table `commandes`

ATTENTION: Les champs liés doivent avoir
EXACTEMENT le même type.

`client_id` sera lié à `user_id`, cela doit donc être un
INT(11)

Ajout du champ `client_id`

↑ ☐ Check All With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index

Print view Relation view Propose table structure ? Move columns

Add column(s) ☒ At End of Table ☐ At Beginning of Table ☐ After

+ Indexes

	#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	id	int(11)			No	None	AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop Primary ▼ More
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	montant	smallint(6)			No	None		Change Drop Primary ▼ More
<input type="checkbox"/>	3	date	datetime			No	None		Change Drop Primary ▼ More
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	client_id	int(11)			No	None		Change Drop Primary ▼ More

Ajout de l'index

☐ 4 **client_id** int(11) No None Change Drop Primary ▼ More

↑ ☐ Check All With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique

Print view Relation view Propose table structure ? Move columns

Add column(s) ☒ At End of Table ☐ At Beginning of Table ☐ After

+ Indexes

Unique
 Index
 Spatial
 Fulltext
 Distinct values

Passage en « vue relationnelle »

☐ 4 **client_id** int(11) No None Change Drop Primary More

☐ Check All With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index

Print view Relation view Propose table structure Move columns



On ne s'occupe que des contraintes de clés étrangères
(Foreign Key constraint)

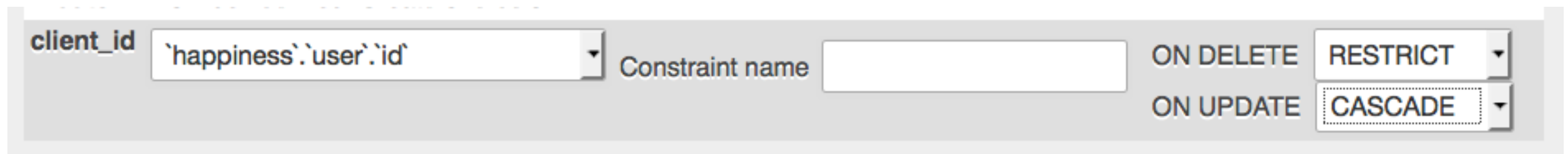
Relations

Column	Foreign key constraint (INNODB)
id	<input type="text"/>
montant	No index defined! Create one below
date	No index defined! Create one below
client_id	<input type="text"/>

Save

Le lien se fait donc de `client_id` vers `user_id`
Si votre interface dispose de 3 menus déroulants, l'ordre est
le suivant :

1. Base de données (happiness)
2. Table (user)
3. Champ (id)



The screenshot shows a database management interface for configuring a foreign key constraint. On the left, the label 'client_id' is next to a dropdown menu containing the text '`happiness`.`user`.`id`'. To the right of this is a text input field labeled 'Constraint name'. Further right are two rows of options: 'ON DELETE' with a dropdown menu showing 'RESTRICT', and 'ON UPDATE' with a dropdown menu showing 'CASCADE'.

On peut maintenant faire une requête jointe

✓ Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0005 sec) [id: 1 - 2]

```
SELECT *  
FROM `commande` c  
INNER JOIN `user` u ON c.client_id = u.id  
ORDER BY u.id  
LIMIT 0 , 30
```

☐ Profiling [[Inline](#)] [[Edit](#)] [[Explain SQL](#)] [[Create PH](#)]

Show : Start row: Number of rows: Headers every rows

+ Options

id	montant	date	client_id	id	login	password	email	team_fk
1	30	2015-12-08 13:28:08	1	1	toto_granville	password	toto@toto.com	1
3	42	2015-12-08 13:28:27	1	1	toto_granville	password	toto@toto.com	1
2	50	0000-00-00 00:00:00	2	2	titi_saint_lo	passwordtiti	titi@titi.com	2
4	55	2015-12-08 13:28:27	2	2	titi_saint_lo	passwordtiti	titi@titi.com	2

Plus d'infos: <http://sql.sh/cours/jointures>