**ON DELETE CASCADE**

When we create a foreign key using this option, it deletes the referencing rows in the child table when the referenced row is deleted in the parent table which has a primary key.

Example:

* First I create employee table (master Table):

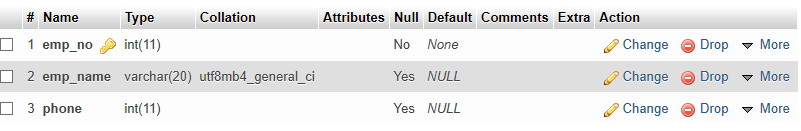
CREATE TABLE employee (

emp\_no INT PRIMARY KEY,

emp\_name VARCHAR(20),

phone INT

);



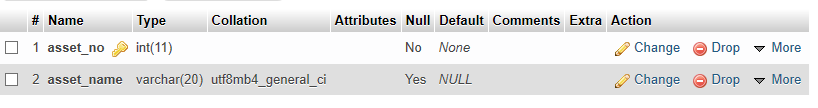
* After create asset table(master table):

CREATE TABLE asset (

Asset\_no INT PRIMARY KEY,

Asset\_name VARCHAR(20)

);



* Then create used table (transaction table):

CREATE TABLE used (

emp\_no INT,

asset\_no INT,

cdate date,

PRIMARY KEY(emp\_no,asset\_no),

FOREIGN KEY(emp\_no)

REFERENCES employee(emp\_no)

ON DELETE CASCADE

ON UPDATE CASCADE

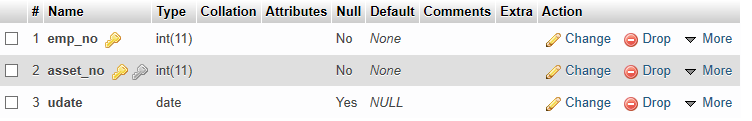
,FOREIGN KEY(asset\_no)

REFERENCES asset(asset\_no)

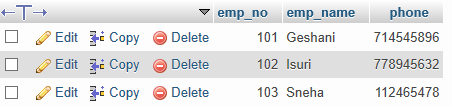
ON DELETE CASCADE

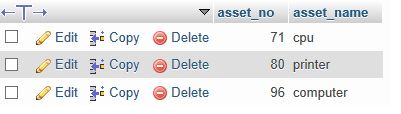
ON UPDATE CASCADE

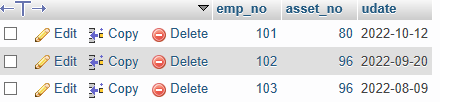
);



* Some data insert in to these table using **INSERT INTO table name VALUES(‘ value1’,’value2’,’value3’);** sql query.







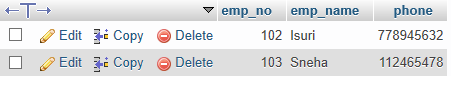
* Here the parent tables are **employee** and **asset** whereas the child table is **used**. If a student drops from the course or a course is removed from the offering list it must affect the child table also.

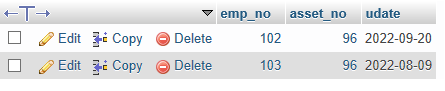
DELETE FROM employee

WHERE emp\_name="geshani";

Output:

According to the query, I deleted the employee table. But it has also been deleted from the used table.





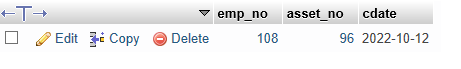
**ON UPDATE CASCADE**

When we create a foreign key using UPDATE CASCADE the referencing rows are updated in the child table when the referenced row is updated in the parent table which has a primary key.

I used the same query as above.

I want update emp\_no as 102, 108 using **UPDATE `employee` SET `emp\_no`='108' WHERE emp\_no=’102’;**

Then both tables are updated.

****

( used table ) ( employee table )