Using Eloquent Relationships

Let's create a sophisticated relationship example using four tables in a Laravel application. We'll set up a scenario involving authors, books, genres, and reviews:

Setup a Schema for the Relationships:

Open your MySQL database server and create the schema 'libretto-<account>'. This will be the schema that will be used to contain the migrated tables and relationships

Explanation of Relationships:

- **authors to books**: One-to-Many relationship (an author can write many books, but each book belongs to one author).
- **books to reviews**: One-to-Many relationship (a book can have many reviews, but each review belongs to one book).
- **books to genres**: Many-to-Many relationship (a book can belong to many genres, and each genre can have many books).
- **book_genre**: A pivot table for the many-to-many relationship between books and genres.

Migration Files

Authors Table

Books Table

Genres Table

Book Genre Pivot Table

Reviews Table

```
// database/migrations/2024_06_10_000004_create_reviews_table.php
use Illuminate\Database\Migrations\Migration;
use Illuminate\Database\Schema\Blueprint;
use Illuminate\Support\Facades\Schema;

class CreateReviewsTable extends Migration
{
   public function up()
   {
      Schema::create('reviews', function (Blueprint $table) {
        $table->id();
        $table->foreignId('book_id')->constrained()->onDelete('cascade');
        $table->text('content');
        $table->integer('rating');
        $table->timestamps();
      });
   }
   public function down()
   {
      Schema::dropIfExists('reviews');
   }
}
```

Models

Author Model

```
// app/Models/Author.php
namespace App\Models;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Author extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;
    protected $fillable = ['name'];
    public function books()
    {
        return $this->hasMany(Book::class);
    }
}
```

Book Model

```
// app/Models/Book.php
namespace App\Models;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Book extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;
    protected $fillable = ['title', 'author_id'];
    public function author()
    {
        return $this->belongsTo(Author::class);
    }
    public function genres()
    {
        return $this->belongsToMany(Genre::class);
    }
    public function reviews()
    {
        return $this->hasMany(Review::class);
    }
}
```

Genre Model

```
// app/Models/Genre.php
namespace App\Models;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Genre extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;
    protected $fillable = ['name'];
    public function books()
    {
        return $this->belongsToMany(Book::class);
    }
}
```

Review Model

```
// app/Models/Review.php
namespace App\Models;

use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\HasFactory;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Model;

class Review extends Model
{
    use HasFactory;
    protected $fillable = ['book_id', 'content', 'rating'];
    public function book()
    {
        return $this->belongsTo(Book::class);
    }
}
```

Factories

This part will create the factories that will mock the data that will be populating your tables. Use "php artisan make:factory <Factory Name>" in order to do this.

Author Factory

```
// database/factories/AuthorFactory.php
namespace Database\Factories;
```

Book Factory

Genre Factory

```
// database/factories/GenreFactory.php
namespace Database\Factories;
use App\Models\Genre;
use Illuminate\Database\Eloquent\Factories\Factory;

class GenreFactory extends Factory
{
   protected $model = Genre::class;
   public function definition()
```

```
{
    return [
        'name' => $this->faker->word,
    ];
}
```

Review Factory

Seeder

This setup involves:

- Creating the necessary migration files to define the database schema.
- Defining the models and their relationships.
- Creating factories for generating fake data.
- Using a seeder to populate the database with realistic test data.

Run the migrations and seed the database to see the relationships in action:

```
php artisan migrate
php artisan db:seed
```