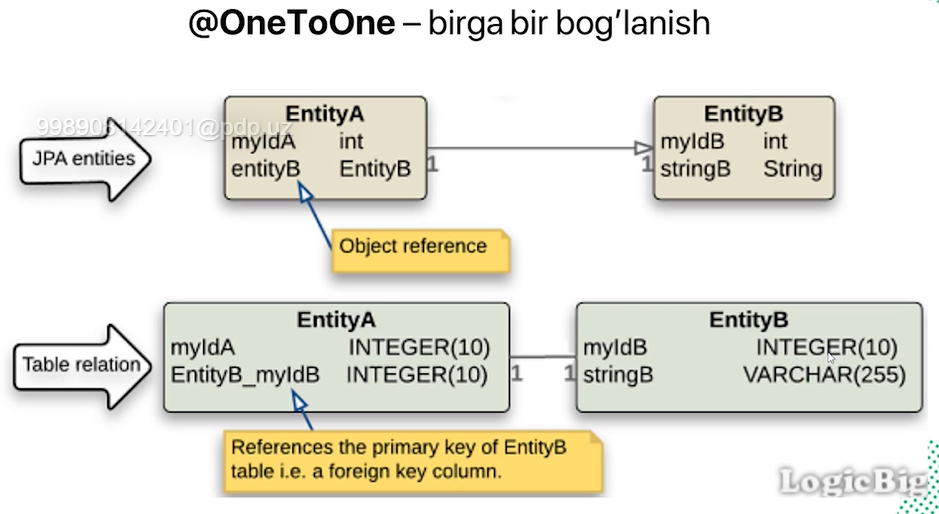


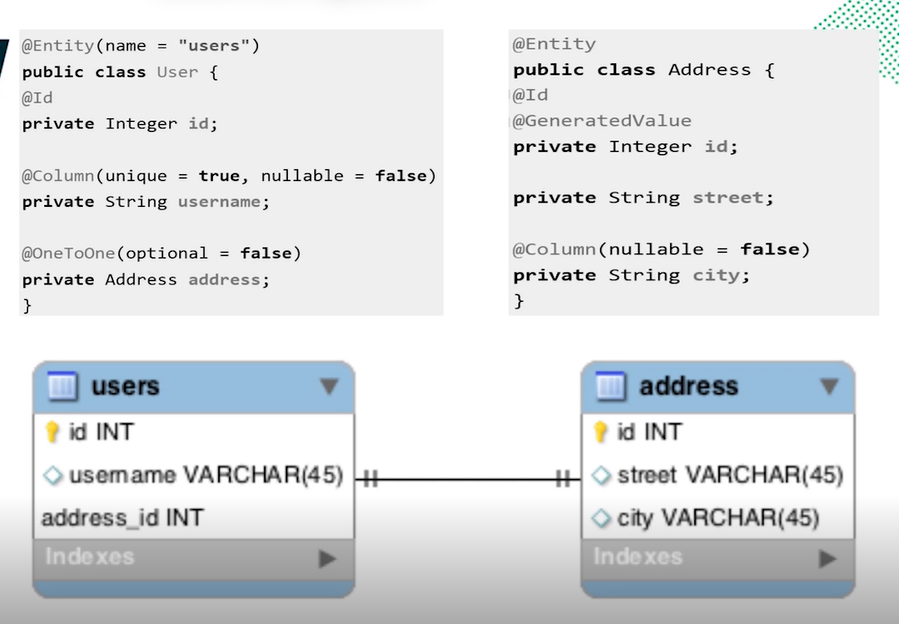
**One to One bog’lanish**

Pastdagi misolda one-to-one bog’lanish berilgan bo’lib, 1 ta fuqaro(Citizen)ga 1 ta passport(Passport) to’g’ri keladi:



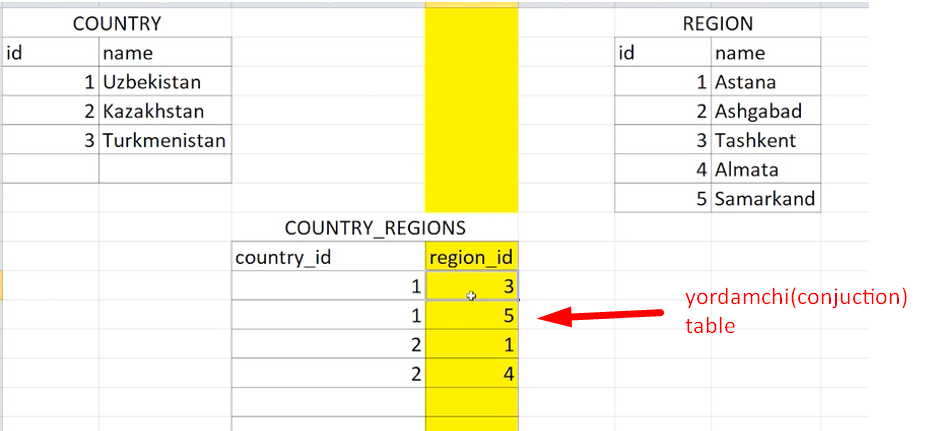
Yuqoridagi misolda bizda 2 ta jadval berilgan bo’lib, Passport table Citizen table ning id ustuni orqali bo’g’langan. Bunda Passport tabledagi citizen\_id ustuni Citizen tablening id larini o’zida ushlaydi. Bu degani bitta fuqaroga bitta passport to’g’ri keladi degani. Passport table dagi citizen\_id ustuni unique bo’ladi, ya’ni biz bu ustunga yozilgan id ni qaytib yana yoza olmaymiz. Agar yoza olganimizda edi, u holda 1ga1 emas, balki many-to-one bog’lanish bo’lar edi. Shuning uchun bu ustun unique bo’ladi.



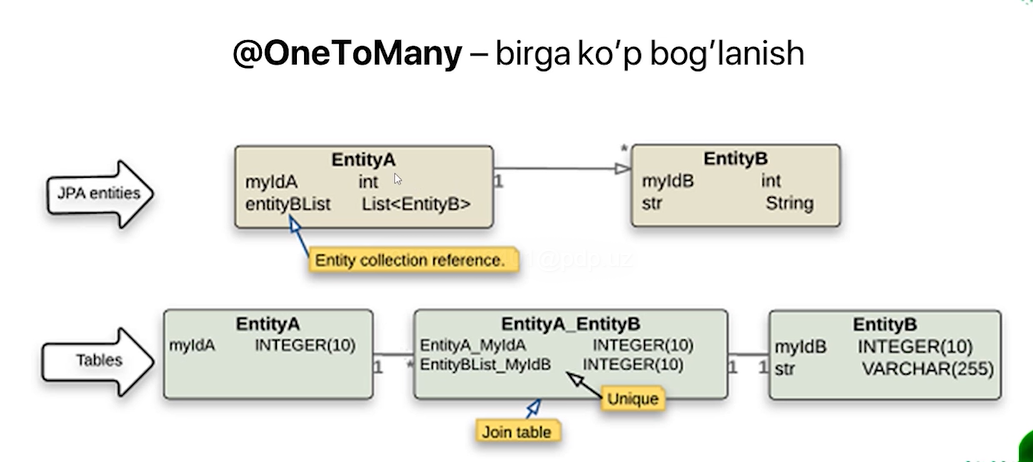


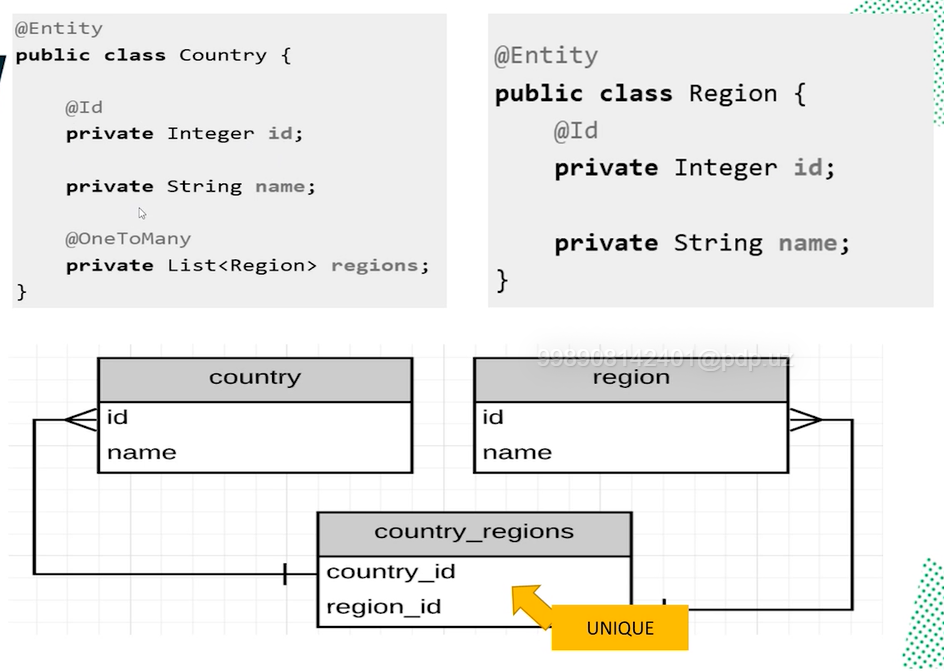
**One to Many**

Bu tur bo’glanishga hayotiy misol keltiramiz. Deylik bizda Country(davlat) table bor bo’lsin va Region(Viloyat) table bo’lsin. Bunda bitta davlatga ko’pgina viloyatlar to’g’ri kelishi mumkin. Masalan, bitta O’zbekiston davlatini 12 ta viloyati bor. Bu tur bo’glanishda bizga doim bitta yordamchi(helper table yoki conjuction(bog’lovchi) table) table kerak bo’ladi. Pastda shu bo’glanish berilgan:



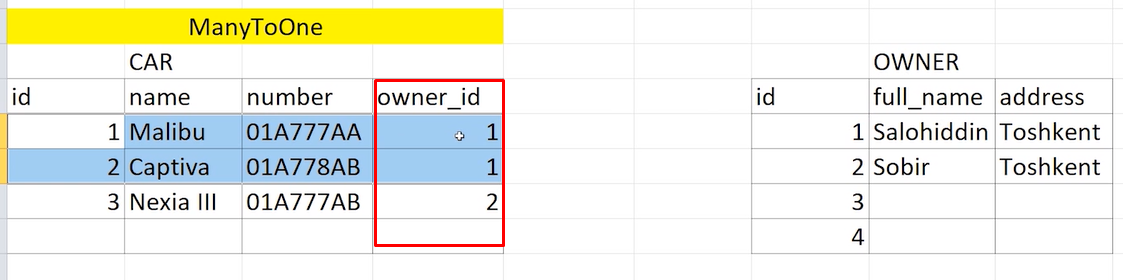
Yuqoridagi misolda country\_regions table da region\_id ustuni unique bo’ladi. Chunki, masalan Samarqand viloyati bitta mamlakatda faqat bitta bo’ladi.

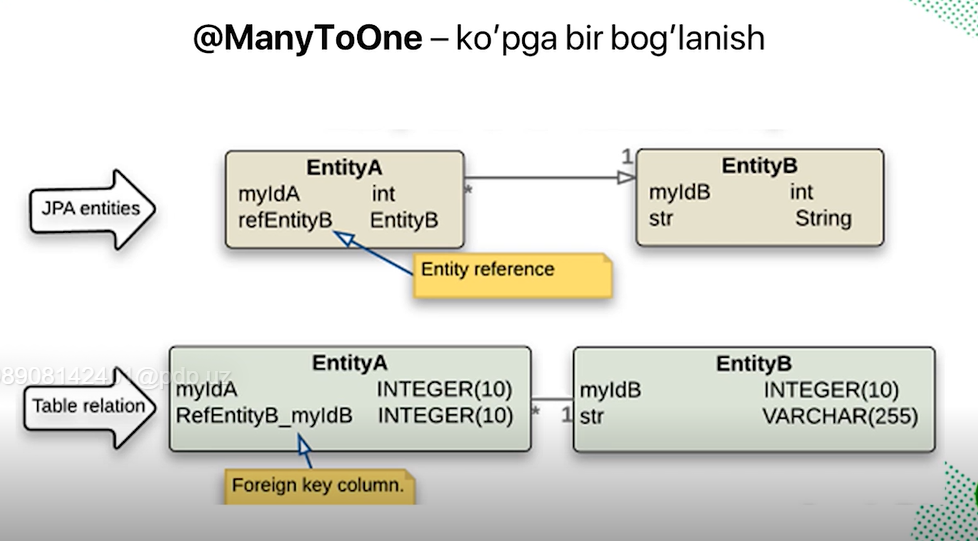


Bundan tashqari bitta Country da ko’pgina Region lar bo’lgani uchun Java da bu bo’glanish Country entityda Region larni list idan List<Region> tashkil topgan bo’ladi: 

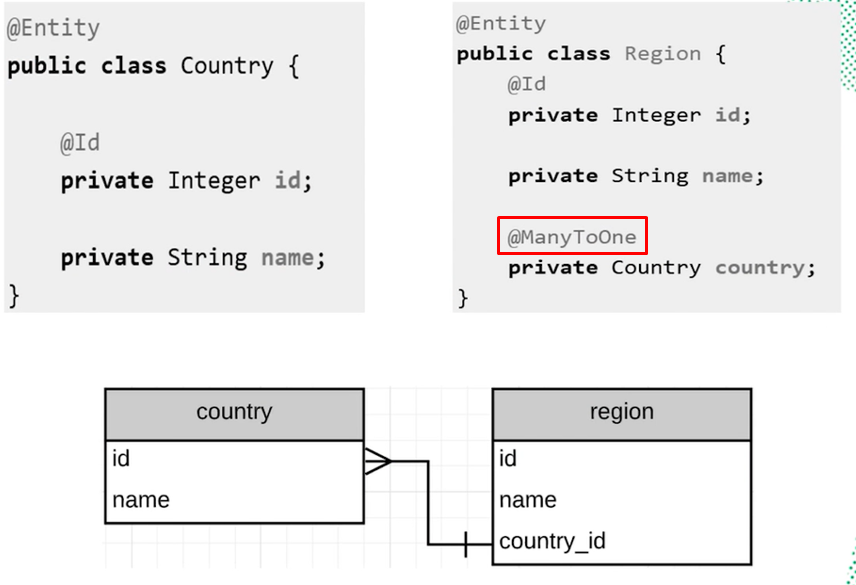
**Many to One**

Bu bog’lanish one-to-many ni teskarisidir. Bu tur bog’lanishda helper table yaratilmaydi, aksincha bitta ustun qo’shiladi. Masalan, pastda Car va Owner table bor. Many to one bog’lanish bunday bo’ladi, bir nechta Car ga bitta kishi egalik qiladi. Demak ko’p mashinalarni bitta egasi bo’ladi:





E’tibor bersak, pastda Region table da @ManyToOne bog’lanishi berilgan. Lekin biz List ni ishlatmaganmiz. Chunki bu bo’glanishda bizga yordamchi table yaratilmaydi:



**ManyToMany**

Bu tur bo’glanishda one-to-many ga o’xshab helper table yaratiladi. Lekin u bo’glanishdan farqli ravishda unique ustun bo’lmaydi. Masalan pastdagi misolda bitta student bir nechta subject larni o’qishi mumkin, xuddi shu kabi bitta subject ni bir nechta student lar o’qishi mumkin. Students\_subjects helper table da 2 la ustunda ham id lar qaytarilyapti. Bu degani student\_id=1 bo’lgan student 1,2,3 id li subjectni o’qishi mumkin yoki subject\_id=1 bo’lgan subjectni 1,2 id li student o’qiydi:

