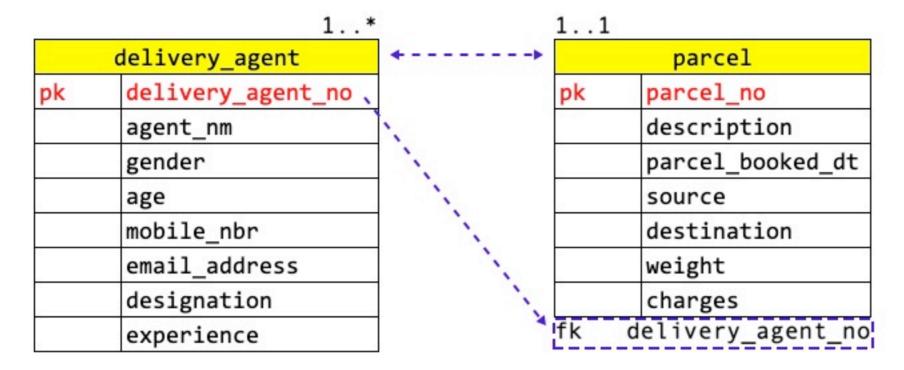
# #1. one-to-many relationship

Each record in my table is in relationship with multiple/many records of another table, then the tables are said to be in one-to-many relationship. Note:- Always the relationships are derived based on business assumptions only.

### Rule:-

- 1. For the table to participate in relationship with other table, it should have an primary key column.
- 2. Read the relationship between the tables from both the ends.
- 3. while reading the relationship, always consider one record of my table is in relationship with how many records of another table

Let us consider an example below to understand:



- one delivery agent can delivery many/multiple parcels (1..\*)
- one parcel is delivered by only one agent (1..1)

so by reading from both the sides of the relationship we can understand the tables should be in one-to-many relationship.

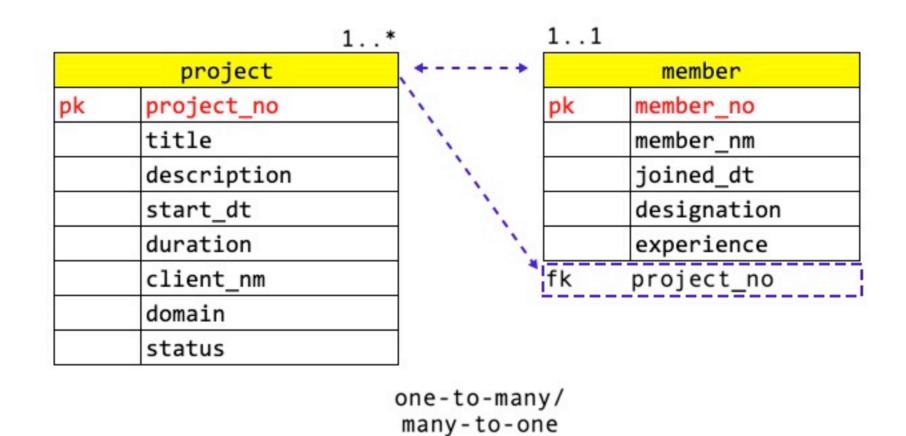
### How to establish one-to-many relationship between these 2 tables?

To establish relationship between the tables, we need to write primary key of one table as an foreign key in another table. Here we can write either delivery\_agent\_no (pk) of delivery\_agent table as foreign\_key in parcel or parcel\_no(pk) of parcel table can be written as foreign key in delivery\_agent table

### Let us understand which one will works:

- 1. parcel\_no (pk) of parcel table as foreign\_key in delivery\_agent table:
- if we write parcel\_no (pk) as foreign key in delivery\_agent table, the a delivery agent can only deliver one parcel in his lifetime, this is wrong option
- 2. delivery\_agent\_no (pk) of delivery\_agent table as foreign\_key in parcel table:
- if we write delivery\_agent\_no (pk) as foreign key in parcel table, then each parcel is delivered by only one delivery\_agent and a delivery\_agent can deliver many parcels. Correct Choice.

## #2 example



From the above examples we can derive always the foreign key column will be exists on the many-side of the relationship