

PostgreSQL Associations

How to implement relationships

Relationships

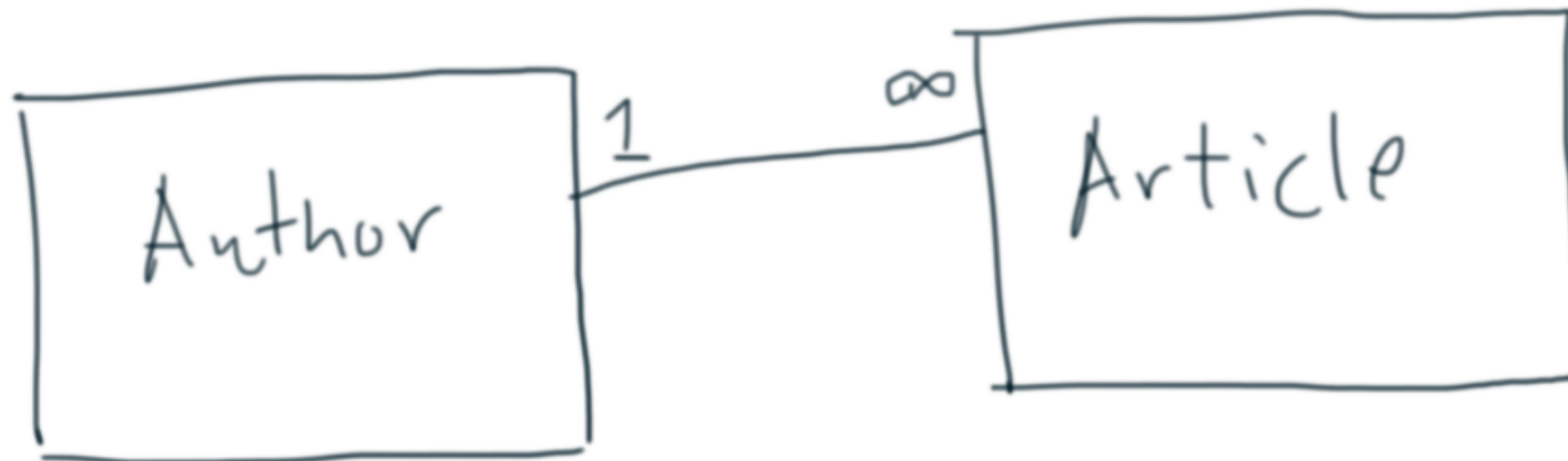
Modeling Relationships

- authors and articles
- owners and cars
- owners and pets
- parent and children
- albums and artists
- projects and contributors
- classes and objects

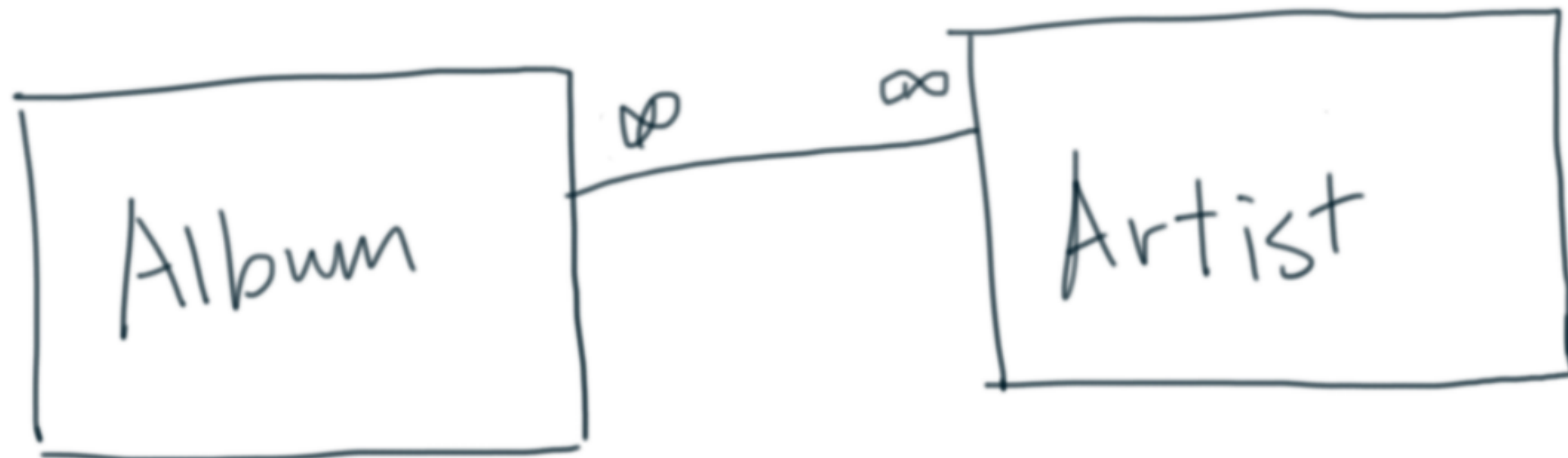
Types of Relationships

- One-to-Many
- Many-to-Many

One-to-Many



Many-to-Many

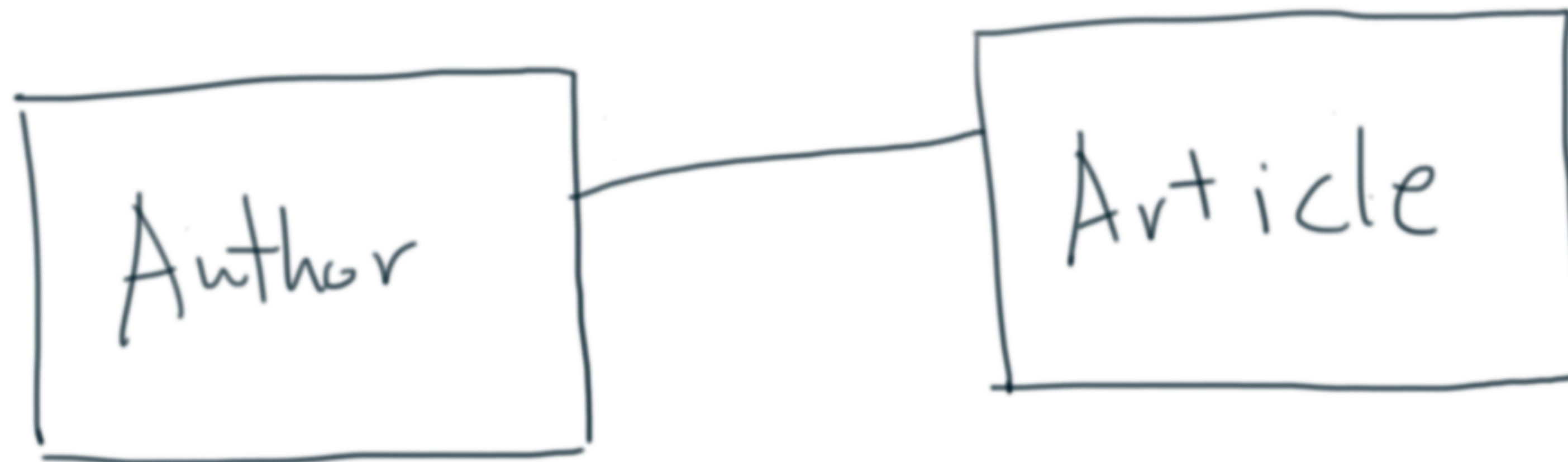


How to determine the
relationship?

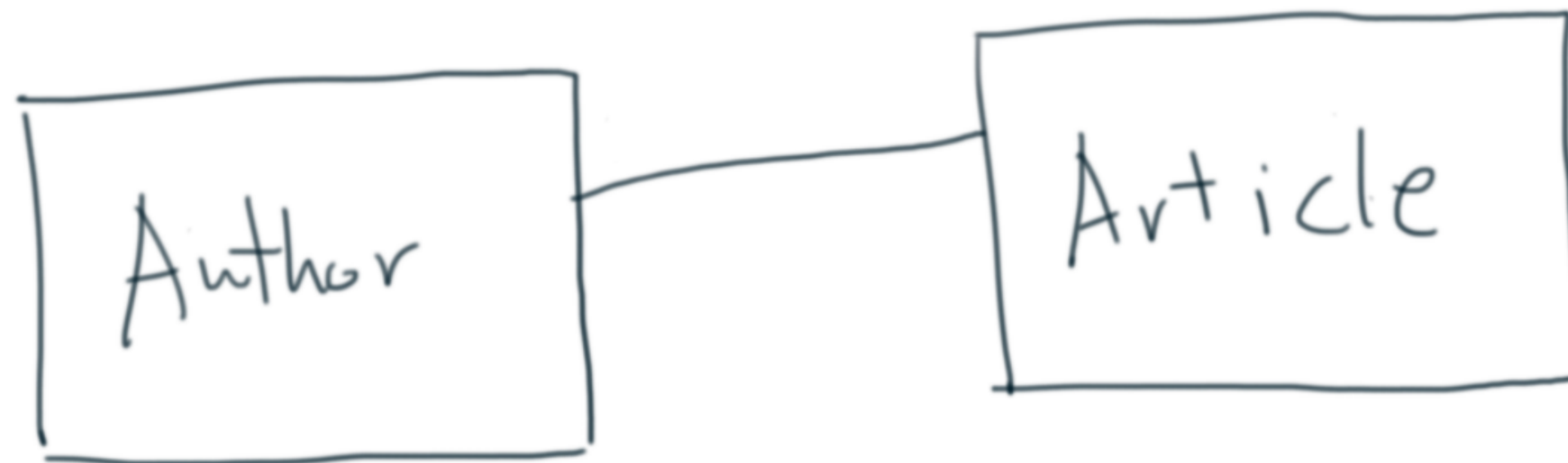
Ask these questions

- Can 1 X have multiple Y's?
- Can 1 Y have multiple X's?

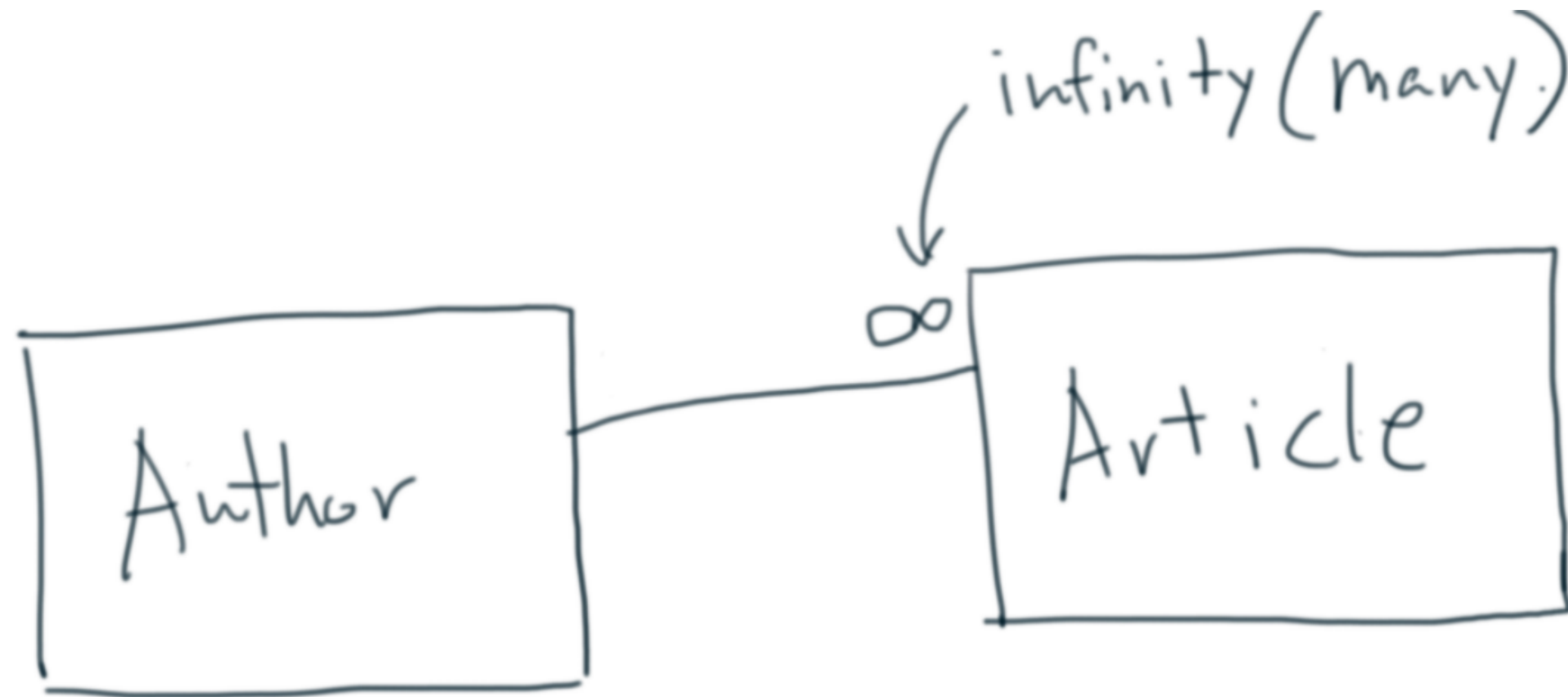
Example



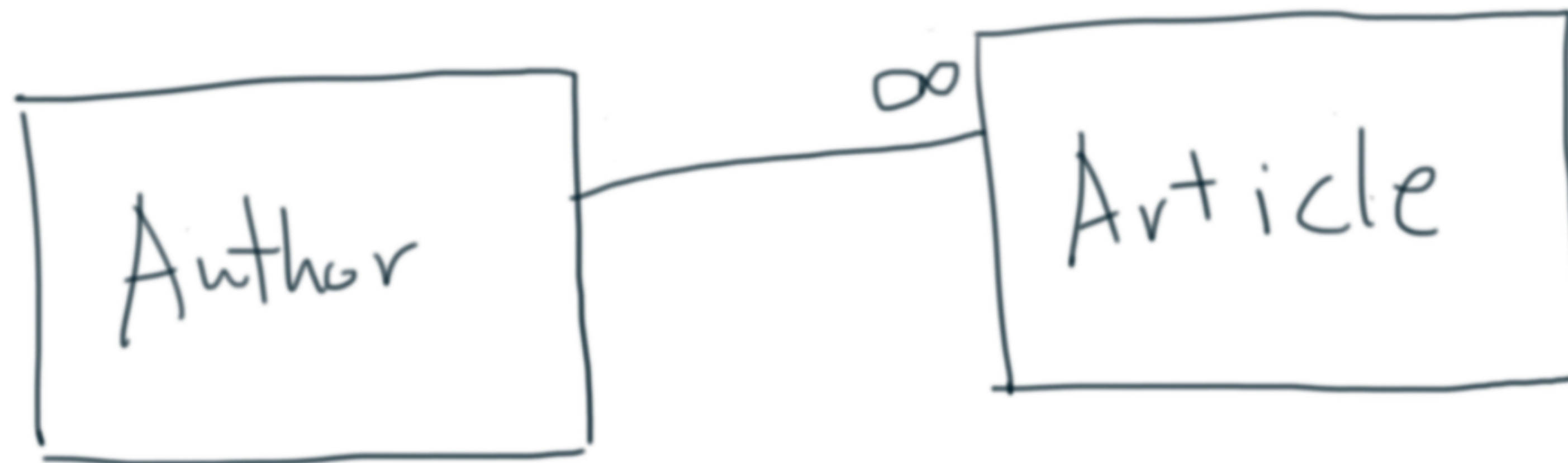
Can 1 Author have multiple articles?



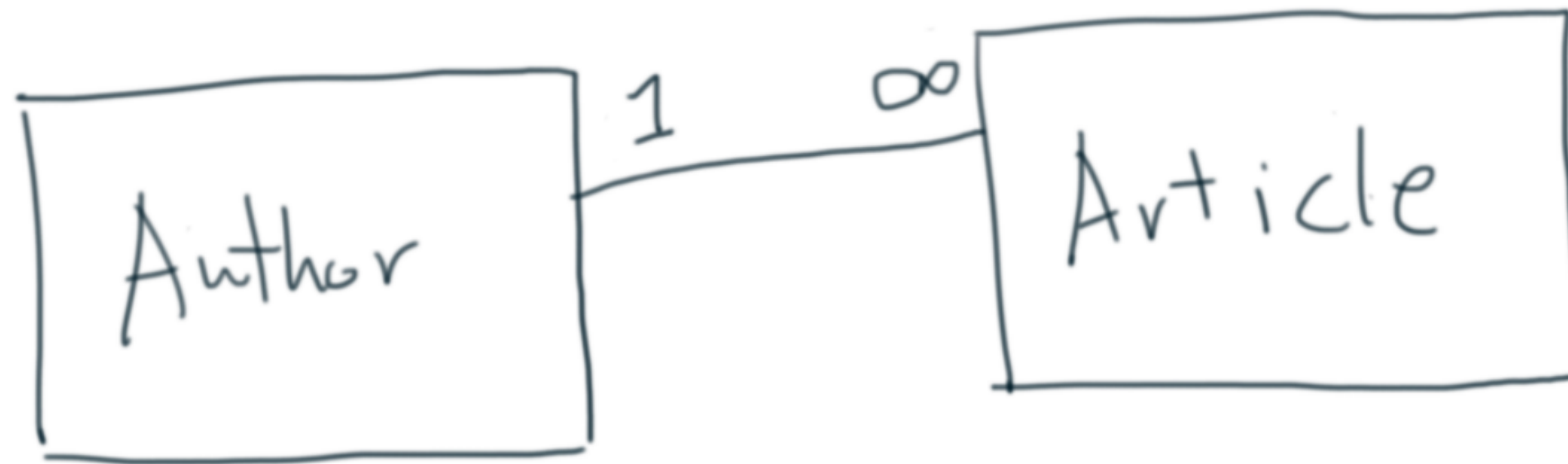
Can 1 Author have multiple articles?
Yes.



Can 1 article have multiple authors?

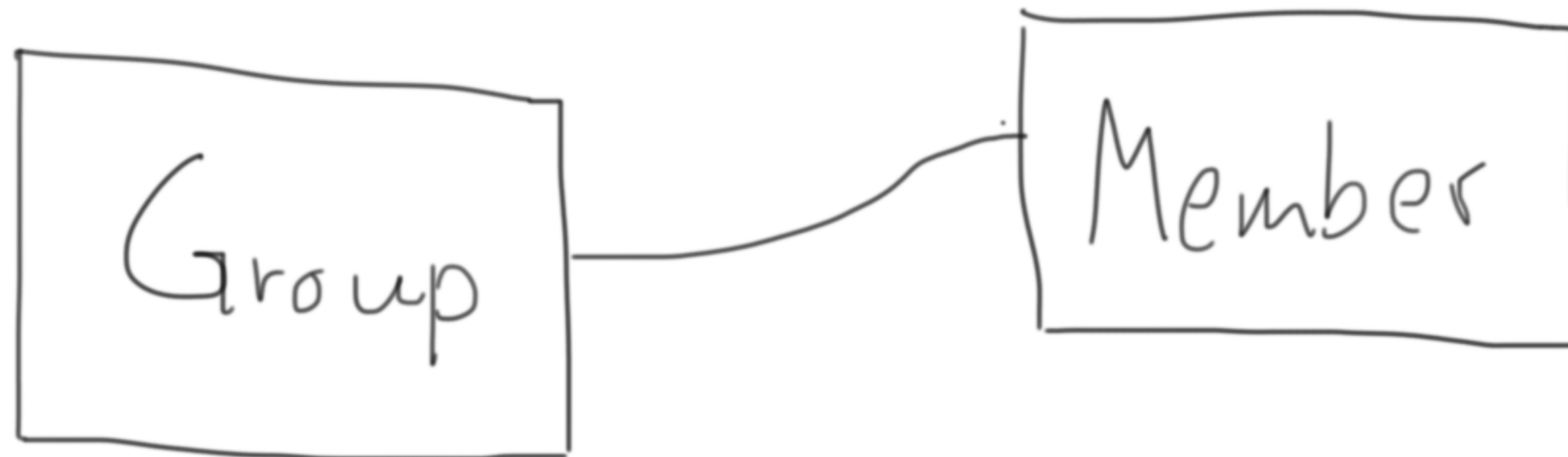


Can 1 article have multiple authors?
No.

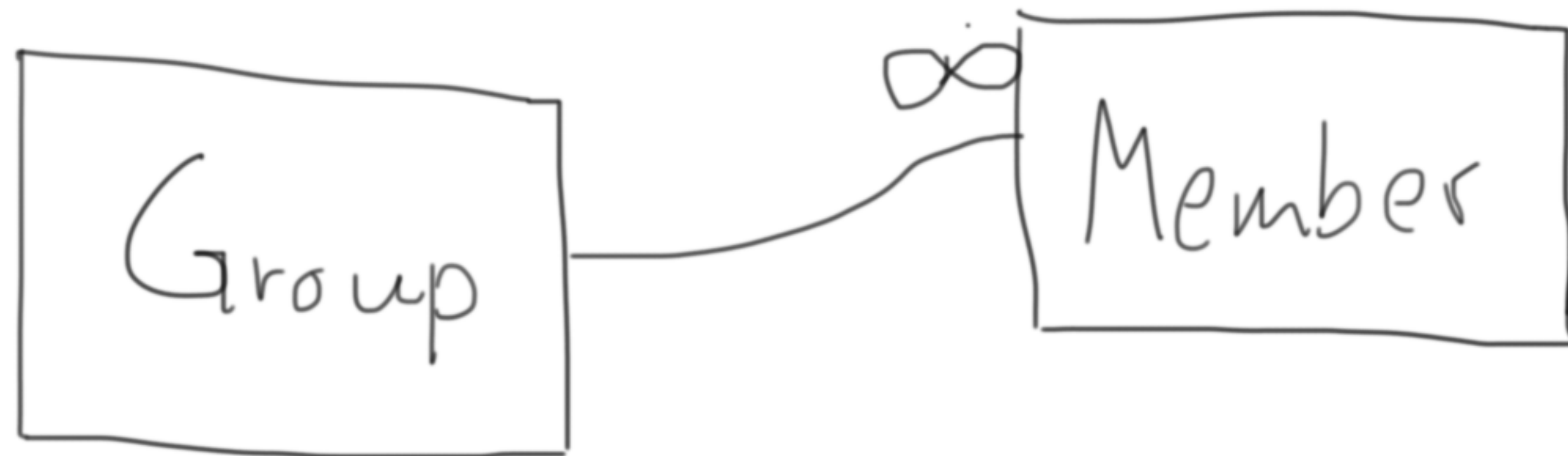


Example

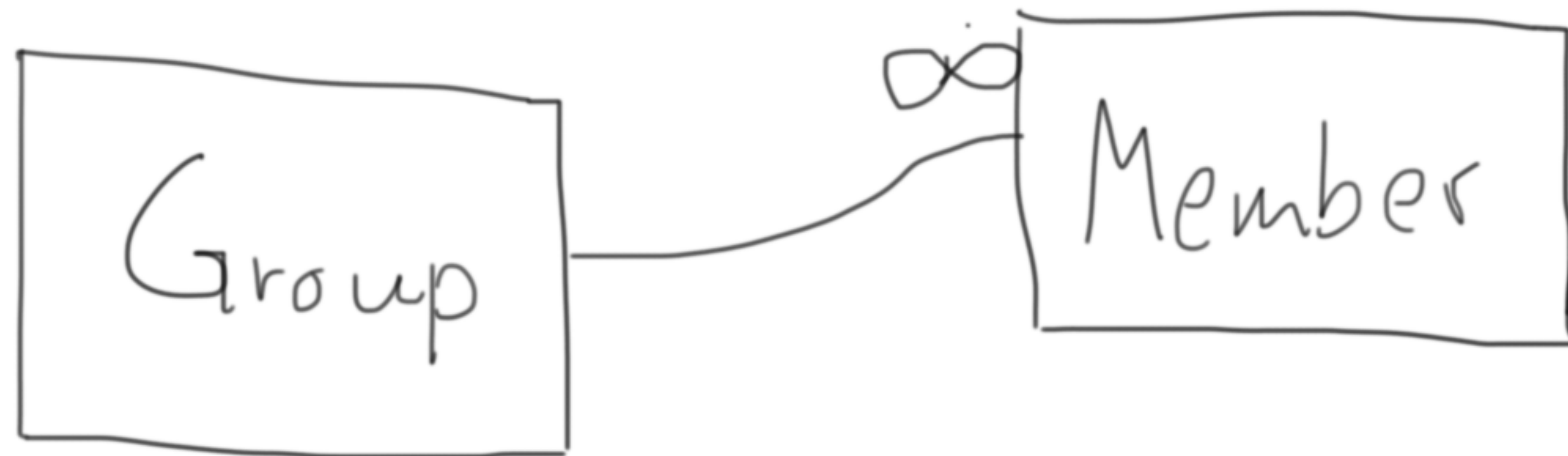
Can 1 group have many members?



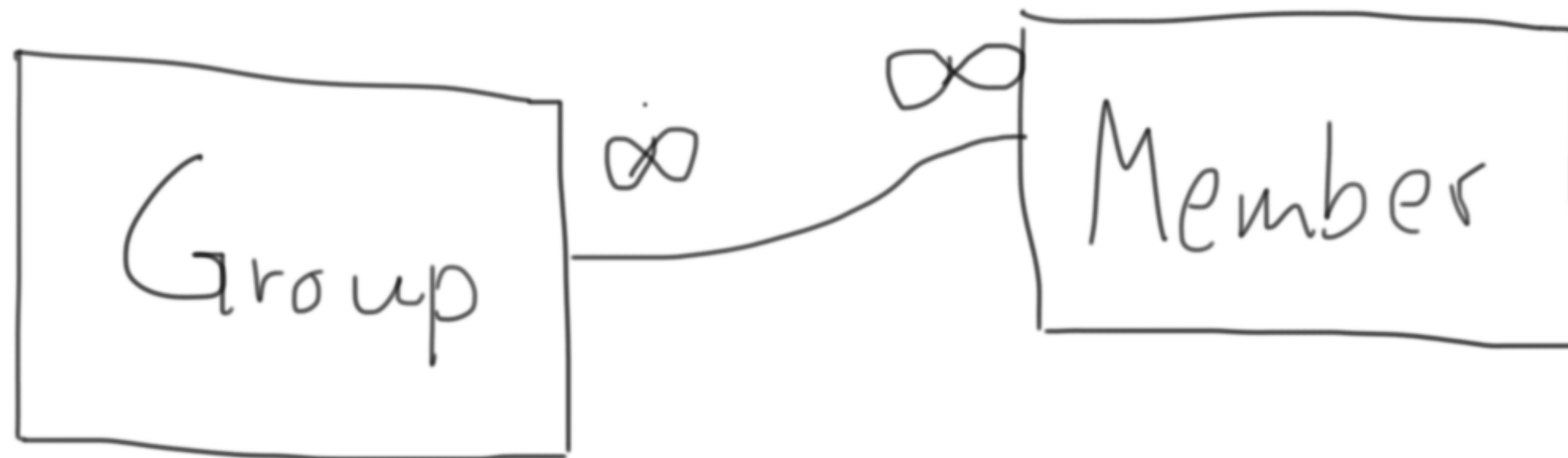
Can 1 group have many members?
Yes.



Can 1 member belong to many groups?



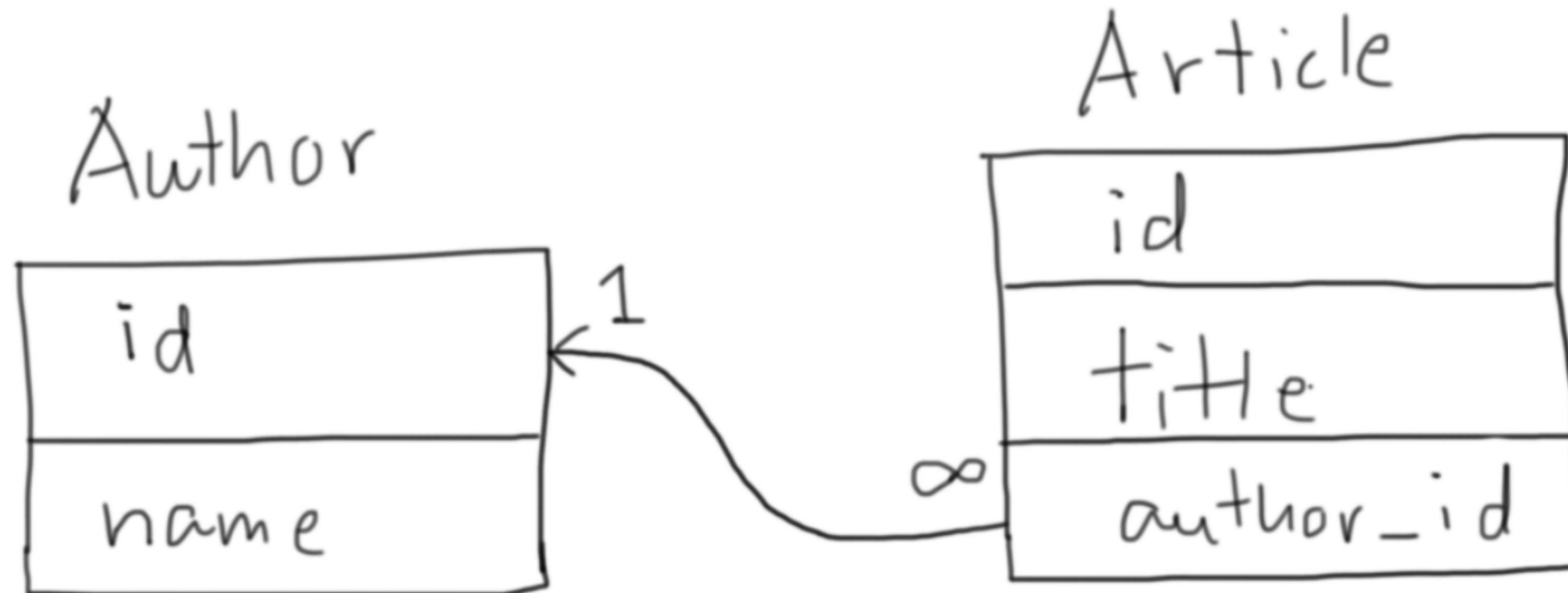
Can 1 member belong to many groups?
Yes.



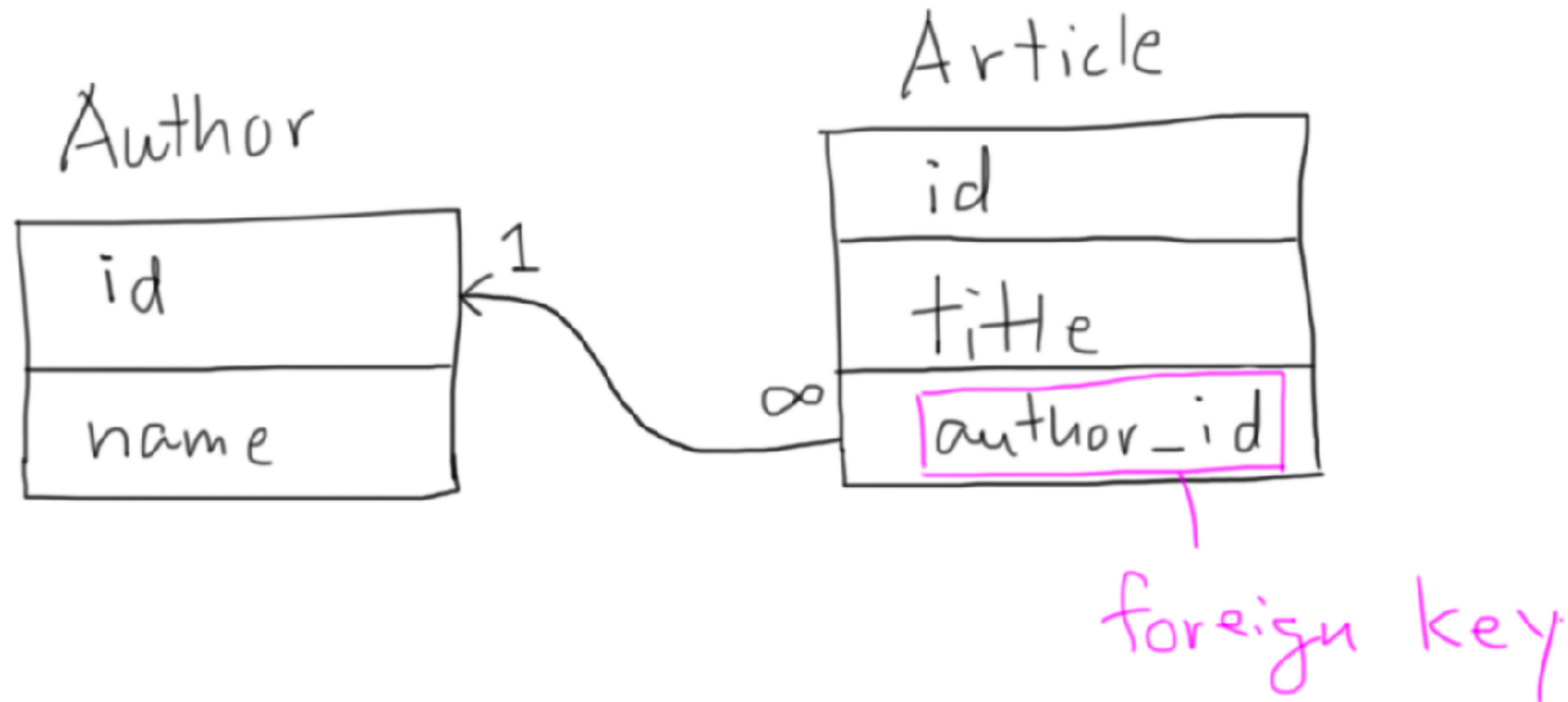
More Examples

- people and legs
- people and homes
- company and employees
- team and players
- Facebook groups and members

Representing One-to-Many




Foreign Key



Many side has a *foreign key* that references the primary key of the one side

Foreign Key

```
CREATE TABLE author (  
  id serial PRIMARY KEY,  
  name varchar  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE article (  
  id serial PRIMARY KEY,  
  title varchar,  
  author_id integer REFERENCES author (id)  
);
```



Many side has a *foreign key* that references the primary key of the one side

Foreign Key

Article

id	title	author_id
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2
3	Where's the Closure?	1
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL

Author

id	name
1	Igor
2	Sofia
3	Alvaro



Foreign key

Foreign Key

Article

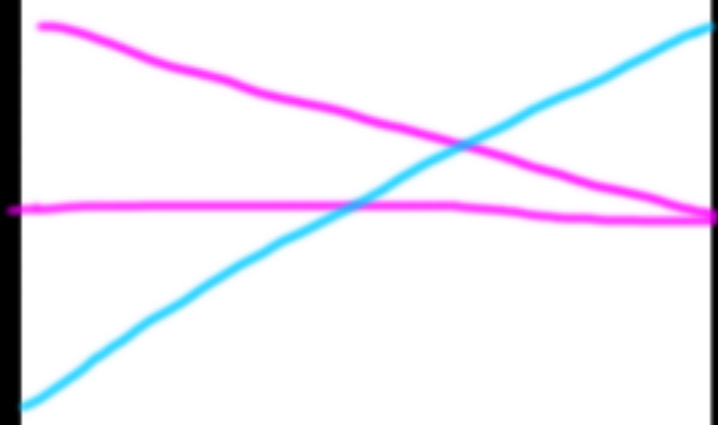
id	title	author_id
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2
3	Where's the Closure?	1
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL

Author

id	name
1	Igor
2	Sofia
3	Alvaro



Foreign key



Joins

Join (Inner)

Associate articles with their authors:

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor

Inner Join

```
select * from article, author where article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor

Inner Join

```
select * from article, author where article.author_id = author.id;
```

↑
tables to
join

↑
join
conditional

The join conditional is essential.
It equates the foreign key in one table to the primary key in the other table.

Inner Join

```
select * from article, author where article.author_id = author.id;
```

↑
tables to
join

↑
join
conditional

What happens if you left out the join conditional?

Inner Join

```
select * from article, author where article.author_id = author.id;
```

↑
tables to
join

↑
join
conditional

What happens if you left out the join conditional?

Cartesian Join

```
select * from article, author;
```

The cartesian join pairs every article with every author, regardless if they are related.

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	1	Igor
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	1	Igor
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	1	Igor
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	2	Sofia
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	2	Sofia
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	3	Alvaro
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	3	Alvaro
3	Where's the Closure?	1	3	Alvaro
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	3	Alvaro

Cartesian Join to Inner Join

```
select * from article, author;
```

The join conditional filters
it down to only the results
that make sense

```
where article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	1	Igor
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	1	Igor
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	1	Igor
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	2	Sofia
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	2	Sofia
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	3	Alvaro
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	3	Alvaro
3	Where's the Closure?	1	3	Alvaro
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	3	Alvaro

Alternate Inner Join Syntax

```
select * from article inner join author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor

Alternate Inner Join Syntax

explicitly joins
this to this

```
select * from article inner join author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

join conditional

Outer Join

```
select
    *
from
    article
left outer join
    author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	NULL	NULL

Outer Join

```
select  
    *  
from  
    article  
left outer join  
    author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

left table

right table



Like inner join, but ensures all rows in the left table are represented

Outer Join

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	NULL	NULL

NULL author_id,

no matching
author

Right Outer Join

```
select
    *
from
    article
right outer join
    author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Alvaro

Full Outer Join

```
select
    *
from
    article
full outer join
    author on article.author_id = author.id;
```

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
4	What are Higher Order Functions?	NULL	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Alvaro

How many articles has each author written?

```
select
    author.id,
    author.name,
    count(article.id)
from
    article
inner join
    author on article.author_id = author.id
group by
    author.id;
```

How many articles has each author written?

```
select
    author.id,
    author.name,
    count(article.id)
from
    article
inner join
    author on article.author_id = author.id
group by
    author.id;
```

selecting is okay
because grouping
by primary key

How many articles has each author written?

```
select
  author.id,
  author.name,
  count(*)
from
  article
inner join
  author on article.author_id = author.id
group by
  author.id;
```

id	name	count
2	Sofia	2
1	Igor	1

Alvaro is not included

How many articles has each author written?

```
select
    author.id,
    author.name,
    count(article.id)
from
    article
right outer join
    author on article.author_id = author.id
group by
    author.id;
```

id	name	count
2	Sofia	2
1	Igor	1
3	Alvaro	0

How many articles has each author written?

Before aggregation:

id	title	author_id	id	name
1	Callbacks. What are they good for?	2	2	Sofia
2	Escape from Callback Hell with Promises.	2	2	Sofia
3	Where's the Closure?	1	1	Igor
NULL	NULL	NULL	3	Alvaro

After aggregation:

id	name	count
2	Sofia	2
1	Igor	1
3	Alvaro	0

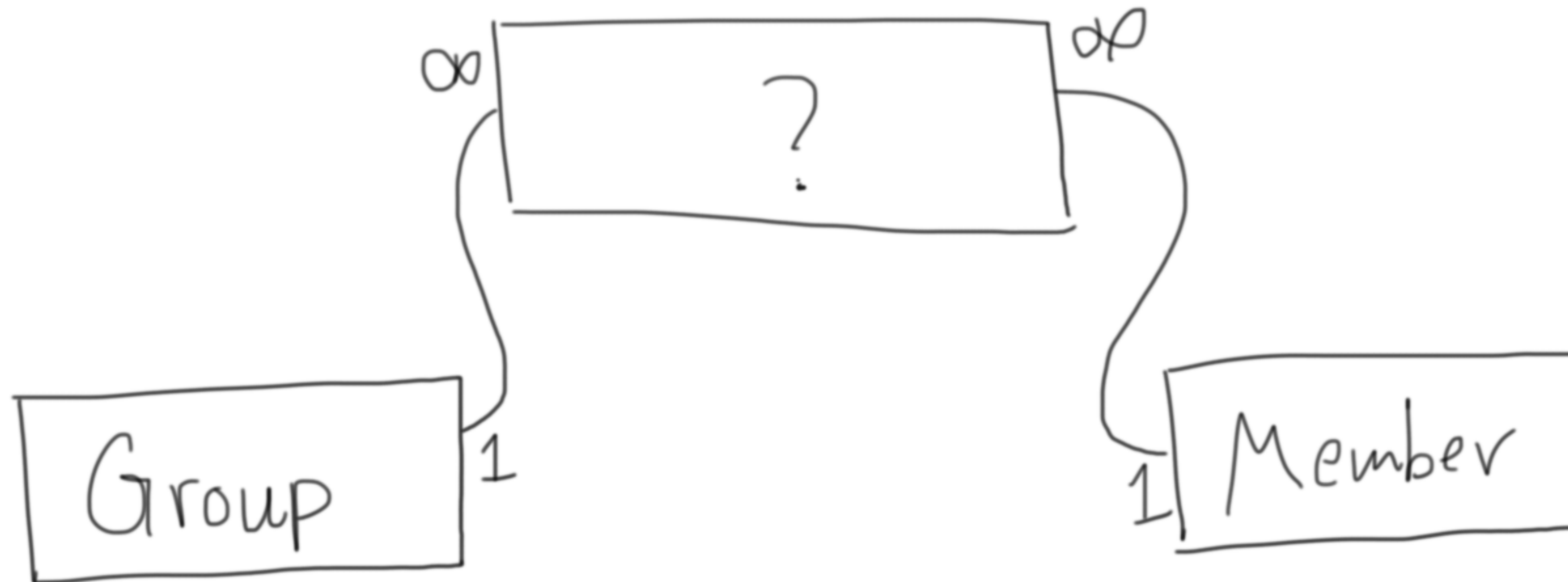
Many-to-Many

Representing Many-to-Many



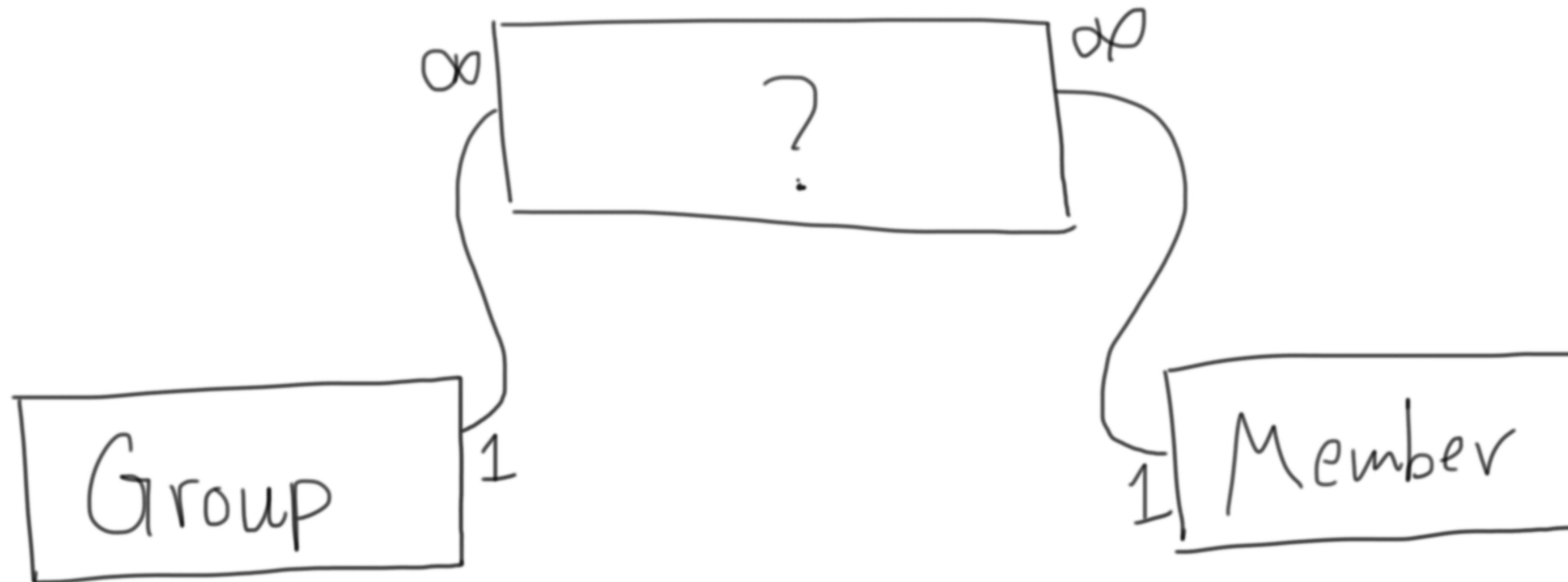
How to represent a many-to-many relationship in SQL?

Representing Many-to-Many



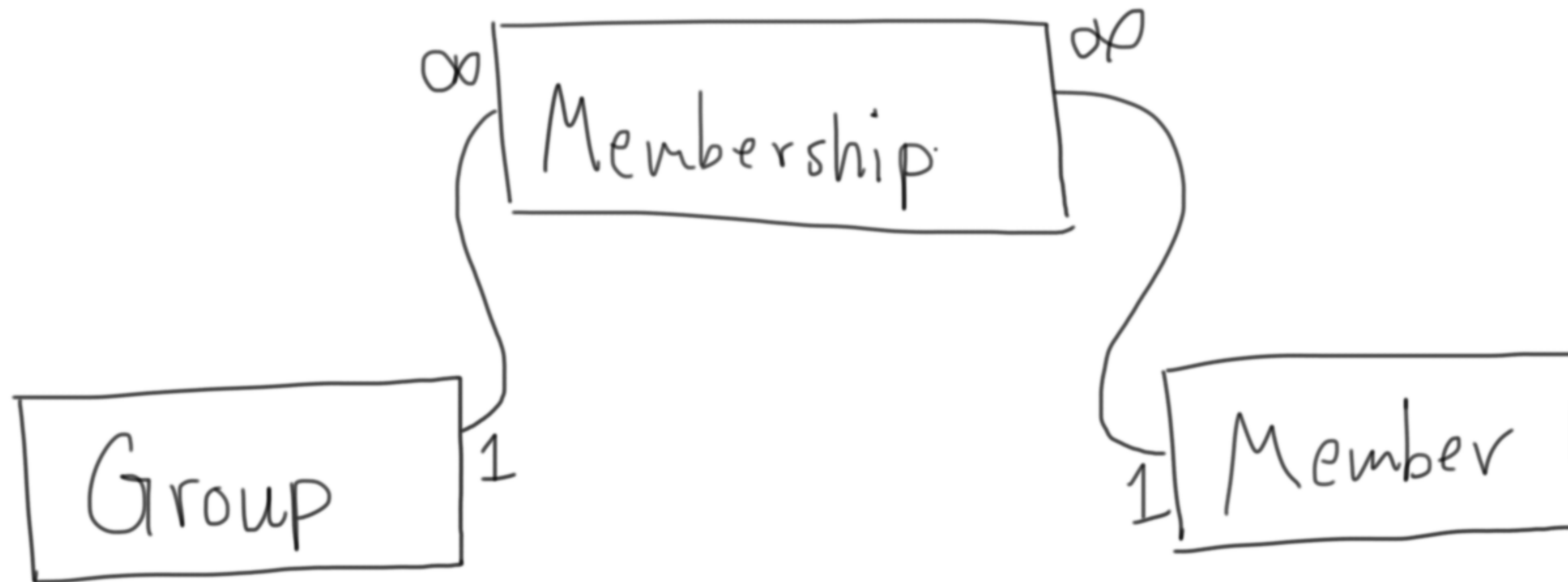
Add an *associative table* in the middle,
and it will link to each side as a many-to-one association.

Representing Many-to-Many



What to call the associative table? Group-Member? No!

Representing Many-to-Many



Use a meaningful name for your associative table.

Many-to-Many

Group

id	name
1	Atlanta JavaScript Meetup
2	PyLadies
3	Girl Develop It
4	Atlanta Web Design Group

Member

id	name
1	Ian
2	Carl
3	Andreea
4	Debra
5	Julie
6	James

Postico File Edit View Navigate Connection Window Help

local articles membership Connected. PostgreSQL 9.4.4 LOCAL

SQL Query id meetup_group_id member_id

article DEFAULT T DEFAULT T DEFAULT T

meetup_group membership_meetup_group_id_fkey Open meetup_group

Any Column contains

id	name
1	Atlanta JavaScript Meetup
2	PyLadies
3	Girl Develop It
4	Atlanta Web Design Group

4 rows Page 1 of 1

Discard Changes 1 new row SQL Preview Save Changes

















Content Structure + Row 1 selected Filter Page 1 of 1

Create associations easier with the foreign key dropdown

Group

id	name
1	Atlanta JavaScript Meetup
2	PyLadies
3	Girl Develop It
4	Atlanta Web Design Group

Membership

id	meetup_group_id	member_id
1	1 	1 
2	1 	2 
3	1 	5 
4	1 	6 
5	2 	5 
6	2 	3 
7	3 	4 
8	3 	5 

Member

id	name
1	Ian
2	Carl
3	Andreea
4	Debra
5	Julie
6	James

Membership

Group

id	name
1	Atlanta JavaScript Meetup
2	PyLadies
3	Girl Develop It
4	Atlanta Web Design Group

id	meetup_group_id	member_id
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	1	5
4	1	6
5	2	5
6	2	3
7	3	4
8	3	5

Member

id	name
1	Ian
2	Carl
3	Andreea
4	Debra
5	Julie
6	James

