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# EJEMPLOS

## Identifying 01

* Suppose one intends to keep a record of chapters included in a book
* Chapter will only exist when a book exists
* The relationship between a book and its chapter is an **identifying** relationship

## Identifying 02

* Is when the existence of a row in a child table depends on a row in a parent table.
* The logical relationship is that the child cannot exist without the parent.
* A **person** has one or more phone numbers.
* If they had just one phone number, we could simply store it in a column of **person**
* Since we want to support multiple phone numbers, we make a second table **phone\_number**, whose primary key includes the **person\_idperson** referencing the person table.

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## Identifying 03

* The primary key of the child table becomes a foreign key in the parent table.

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* In identifying relationships
* It is not possible to insert a record into the parent table without referencing the child table.
* So if you had a 1:n relationships between Brands and Products
* Where a Brand can have many Products
* But a Product only has 1 Brand.
* We would have the brand primary key as part of the primary key in product.
* Therefore, each product needs a brand to be uniquely identified.

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* If that relationship is **non-identifying**, the Brand Primary Key is still a Foreign Key in the Product Table, but it’s not part of the primary key. We can identify Products uniquely by Product ID alone.

## Non-identifying 01

* A book belongs to an owner
* An owner can own multiple books
* But the book can also exist without the owner
* And the book can change the owner
* The relationship between a book and an owner is a **non-identifying** relationship

# IDENTIFYING

* **Identifying** relationships exist when the primary key of the parent entity is included in the primary key of the child entity.
* Las relaciones de identificación existen cuando la clave principal de la entidad principal se incluye en la clave primaria de la entidad hija.

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# NON-IDENTIFYING

* A **non-identifying** relationship exists when the primary key of the parent entity is included in the child entity but not as part of the child entity’s primary key.
* Existe una relación no identificable cuando la clave principal de la entidad principal se incluye en la entidad secundaria, pero no como parte de la clave primaria de la entidad secundaria.
  + Non-identifying relationships may be further classified as being either **mandatory** or **optional**.
  + A “**mandatory**” non-identifying relationship exists when the value in the child table cannot be null.
  + An “**optional**” non-identifying relationship exists when the value in the child table can be null.

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| **Mandatory** |
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| **Optional** |
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