many - to - many

When many actors and many movies exist, things get complicated. We can still draw lines to represent this many-to-many relationship...

| actors | | mo | vies | 3 |
|--------|-----------------|----|------|--------------------------|
| id | name | ic | d | title |
| 1 | Orlando Bloom | | 1 | Pirates of the Carribean |
| 2 | Johnny Depp | 2 | 2 | New York, I Love You |
| 3 | Natalie Portman | 3 | 3 | Lord of the Rings |

...but adding one column to a table won't be enough to represent this mess of lines. We need a whole new table where each row will represent one line.

castings (join table)

| id | actor_id | movie_id |
|----|----------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 3 |

If at some point we want to interact with the data from both tables, we can use our join table as a base for the other two tables to connect on.

JOIN movies ON castings.movie_id = movies.id JOIN actors ON castings.actor_id = actors.id which, behind the scenes, might look like this:

castings (join table)

| id | actors.name | movies.title | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | Orlando Bloom | Pirates of the Carribean | |
| 2 | Johnny Depp | Pirates of the Carribean | |
| 3 | Natalie Portman | Pirates of the Carribean | |
| 4 | Orlando Bloom | New York, I Love You | |
| 5 Natalie Portman | | New York, I Love You | |
| 6 | Orlando Bloom | Lord of the Rings | |

(the id columns would technically be part of the joined table too)