

Laravel: The table builder Commands

Command	Description
<code>\$table->bigIncrements('id');</code>	Incrementing ID using a "big integer" equivalent.
<code>\$table->bigInteger('votes');</code>	BIGINT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->binary('data');</code>	BLOB equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->boolean('confirmed');</code>	BOOLEAN equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->char('name', 4);</code>	CHAR equivalent with a length
<code>\$table->date('created_at');</code>	DATE equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->dateTime('created_at');</code>	DATETIME equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->decimal('amount', 5, 2);</code>	DECIMAL equivalent with a precision and scale
<code>\$table->double('column', 15, 8);</code>	DOUBLE equivalent with precision
<code>\$table->enum('choices', array('foo', 'bar'));</code>	ENUM equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->float('amount');</code>	FLOAT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->increments('id');</code>	Incrementing ID to the table (primary key).
<code>\$table->integer('votes');</code>	INTEGER equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->longText('description');</code>	LONGTEXT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->mediumInteger('numbers');</code>	MEDIUMINT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->mediumText('description');</code>	MEDIUMTEXT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->morphs('taggable');</code>	Adds INTEGER taggable_id and STRING taggable_type
<code>\$table->nullableTimestamps();</code>	Same as timestamps(), except allows NULLs
<code>\$table->smallInteger('votes');</code>	SMALLINT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->tinyInteger('numbers');</code>	TINYINT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->softDeletes();</code>	Adds deleted_at column for soft deletes
<code>\$table->string('email');</code>	VARCHAR equivalent column
<code>\$table->string('name', 100);</code>	VARCHAR equivalent with a length
<code>\$table->text('description');</code>	TEXT equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->time('sunrise');</code>	TIME equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->timestamp('added_on');</code>	TIMESTAMP equivalent to the table
<code>\$table->timestamps();</code>	Adds created_at and updated_at columns
<code>\$table->rememberToken();</code>	Adds remember_token as VARCHAR(100) NULL
<code>->nullable()</code>	Designate that the column allows NULL values
<code>->default(\$value)</code>	Declare a default value for a column
<code>->unsigned()</code>	Set INTEGER to UNSIGNED
<code>\$table->primary('id');</code>	Adding a primary key

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<code>\$table->primary(array('first', 'last'));</code>	Adding composite keys
<code>\$table->unique('email');</code>	Adding a unique index
<code>\$table->index('state');</code>	Adding a basic index
<code>\$table->integer('user_id')->unsigned();</code> <code>\$table->foreign('user_id')</code> <code>->references('id')->on('users');</code>	Laravel also provides support for adding foreign key constraints to your tables: in this example, we are stating that the <code>user_id</code> column references the <code>id</code> column on the <code>users</code> table. Make sure to create the foreign key column first!
<code>\$table->foreign('user_id')</code> <code>->references('id')->on('users')</code> <code>->onDelete('cascade');</code>	you may also specify options for the "on delete" and "on update" actions of the constraint:
<code>\$table->dropForeign('posts_user_id_foreign');</code>	To drop a foreign key, you may use the <code>dropForeign</code> method. A similar naming convention is used for foreign keys as is used for other indexes:
<code>\$table->dropPrimary('users_id_primary');</code>	Dropping a primary key from the "users" table
<code>\$table->dropUnique('users_email_unique');</code>	Dropping a unique index from the "users" table
<code>\$table->dropIndex('geo_state_index');</code>	Dropping a basic index from the "geo" table
<code>\$table->dropTimestamps();</code>	Dropping the created_at and updated_at columns from the table
<code>\$table->dropSoftDeletes();</code>	Dropping deleted_at column from the table
<code>Schema::create('users', function(\$table)</code> <code>{</code> <code> \$table->engine = 'InnoDB';</code> <code> \$table->string('email');</code> <code>});</code>	To set the storage engine for a table, set the <code>engine</code> property on the schema builder: