Joins, 1 key, foreign keys, one to one , one to many :

Types of Relationships: ONE -ONE : a customer has one row in customer table and one row is associated with one cusotmer

One-Many : A book can have many reviews

MANY-MANY: book- author relation . two or more authors can write a book and a many books can be

written by an author .

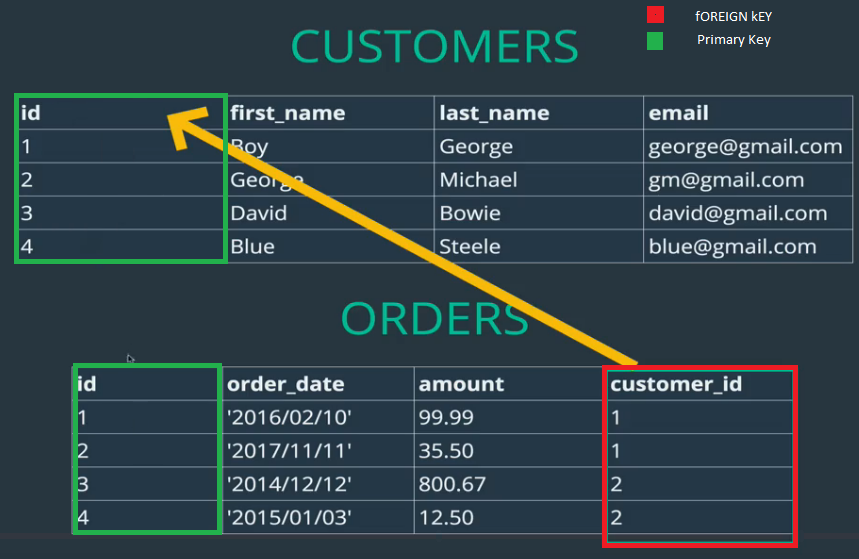
ONE TO MANY: lets assume customer and order. a customer can have many tables but an order is associated with a single customer.

https://www.udemy.com/the-ultimate-mysql-bootcamp-go-from-sql-beginner-to-expert/learn/lecture/6965494#overview SEE table 6:04

We have duplicate entires for the same person. and although we have customer names , they havent placed orders yet.

What we can have is having two tables and use the primary key of one as a relationship with other table

Primary key has unique values, no repetition.

CREATE TABLE customers(

id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

first\_name VARCHAR(100),

last\_name VARCHAR(100),

email VARCHAR(100)

);

CREATE TABLE orders(

id INT AUTO\_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

order\_date DATE,

amount DECIMAL(8,2),

customer\_id INT,

FOREIGN KEY(customer\_id) REFERENCES customers(id)

);

INSERT INTO customers (first\_name, last\_name, email)

VALUES ('Boy', 'George', 'george@gmail.com'),

('George', 'Michael', 'gm@gmail.com'),

('David', 'Bowie', 'david@gmail.com'),

('Blue', 'Steele', 'blue@gmail.com'),

('Bette', 'Davis', 'bette@aol.com');

INSERT INTO orders (order\_date, amount, customer\_id)

VALUES ('2016/02/10', 99.99, 1),

('2017/11/11', 35.50, 1),

('2014/12/12', 800.67, 2),

('2015/01/03', 12.50, 2),

('1999/04/11', 450.25, 5);