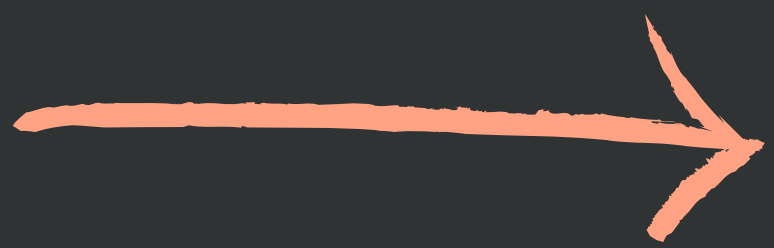
Learn to architect your database

By following proper database relationship

1. One to One relationship

A Phone can have a single battery and a Battery can also be put in a single phone at a time.

This way between Phone and Battery table there is a One to One relationship

See the tables 

Phone

Model	Battery ID
SM-25	021
SM-30	022

Battery

Battery ID	Power
021	5000mAh
022	6000mAh

2. One to Many relationship

A customer can have multiple orders.

So We will have Customer and Orders tables. And in both the tables there will be a column called customerId.

Thus, we can get orders of an customer-

SELECT * FROM ORDERS WHERE customerId=1;

Customer

customerId (Primary)	customerName
1	Rohan
2	Rajesh

Orders

orderId	customerId (Foreign)	order amt
101	1	2000
102	1	5000

3. Many to Many relationship

A product can have multiple offers, at the same time an offer can be available on multiple products.

So we will have three tables - Product, Offer, ProductAndOffer

Product

productId (Primary)	productName
1	Samsung s5
2	Samsung s6

Offer

offerId (Primary)	Offer Desc
21	1000 Off
22	2000 Off

ProductAndOffer

productId (Foreign)	offerId (Foreign)
1	21
1	22
2	21

ProductAndOffer table will contain the Primary Keys of both Product And Offer tables and this table is called Junction Table

For ProductAndOffer table productId and offerId together works as Primay Key. Means the combination of two columns creates a primary key for the table and such type of Primary Key is called Composite Pr imary key.

So in this example, productId (1) and offerId(21) is a Primary key. And in the same way, productId(1) and offerId(22) is another primary key and one more...

So here in this example, ProductAndOffer table shows that the product with id 1 has two available offers (Offer - 21,22) and product with id 2 has one offer (Offer - 21).

This way one product many offers and one offers many products.

Thanks for reading...