# Model 1:N relationships with foreign keys

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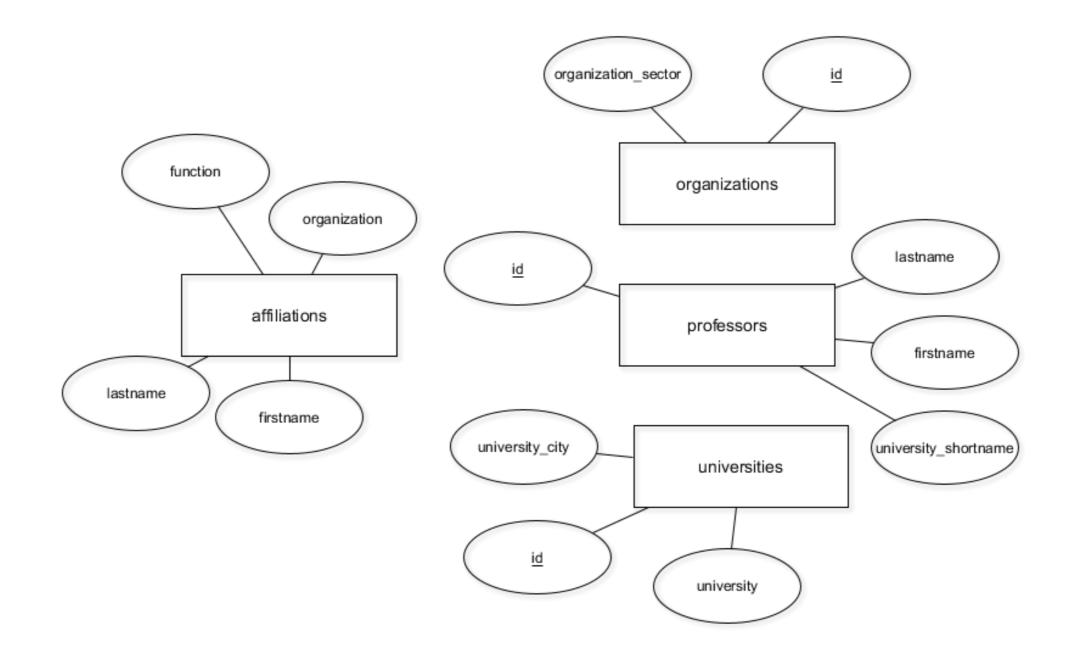
Timo Grossenbacher

Data Journalist

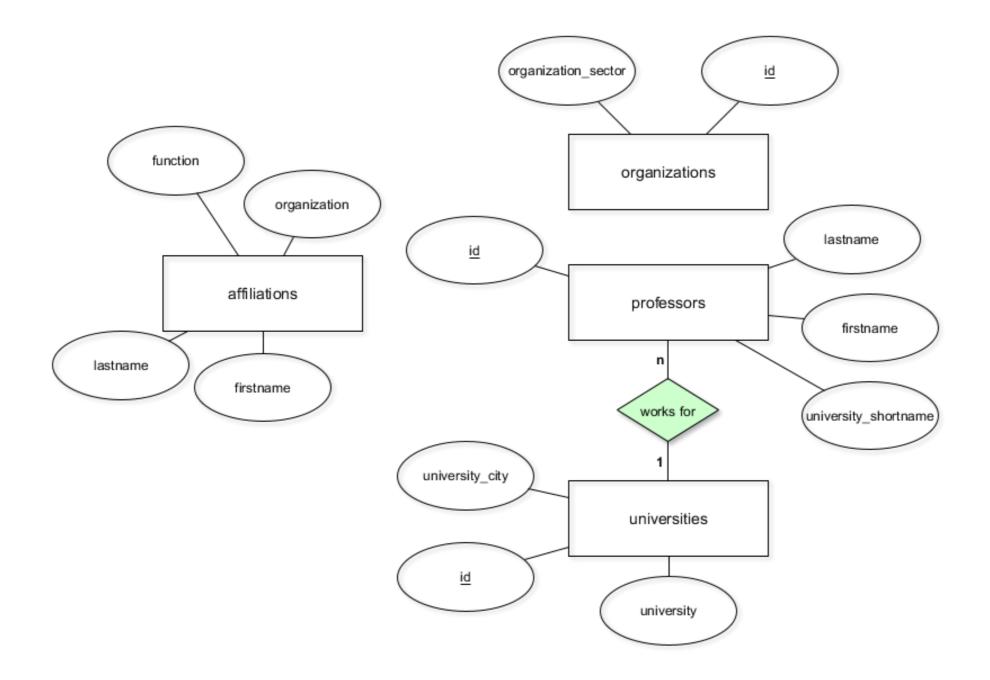




#### The current database model



#### The next database model



# Implementing relationships with foreign keys

- A foreign key (FK) points to the primary key (PK) of another table
- Domain of FK must be equal to domain of PK
- Each value of FK must exist in PK of the other table (FK constraint or "referential integrity")
- FKs are not actual keys

#### **A** query

```
SELECT * FROM professors LIMIT 8;
```

```
| university
id | firstname | lastname
        | Aberer
                          l EPF
   Karl
  | Reza Shokrollah | Abhari | ETH
  | Georges | Abou Jaoudé | EPF
                | Abriel
                          | UBE
  | Hugues
                | Aebersold | UBE
 | Daniel
                | Aebi | ULA
  | Marcelo
                          | UBE
   Christoph | Aebi
  | Patrick
               | Aebischer
                          | EPF
```

```
SELECT * FROM universities;
```

```
id | university | university_city
<hr />--+----
EPF | ETH Lausanne | Lausanne
ETH | ETH Zürich | Zurich
UBA | Uni Basel | Basel
UBE | Uni Bern | Bern
UFR | Uni Freiburg | Fribourg
UGE | Uni Genf | Geneva
ULA | Uni Lausanne | Lausanne
UNE | Uni Neuenburg | Neuchâtel
USG | Uni St. Gallen | Saint Gallen
USI | USI Lugano | Lugano
UZH | Uni Zürich
                  | Zurich
```

# Specifying foreign keys

```
CREATE TABLE manufacturers (
 name varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY);
INSERT INTO manufacturers
VALUES ('Ford'), ('VW'), ('GM');
CREATE TABLE cars (
 model varchar(255) PRIMARY KEY,
manufacturer_name integer REFERENCES manufacturers (name));
INSERT INTO cars
VALUES ('Ranger', 'Ford'), ('Beetle', 'VW');
-- Throws an error!
INSERT INTO cars
VALUES ('Tundra', 'Toyota');
```

# Specifying foreign keys to existing tables

```
ALTER TABLE a

ADD CONSTRAINT a_fkey FOREIGN KEY (b_id) REFERENCES b (id);
```

# Let's implement this!

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# Model more complex relationships

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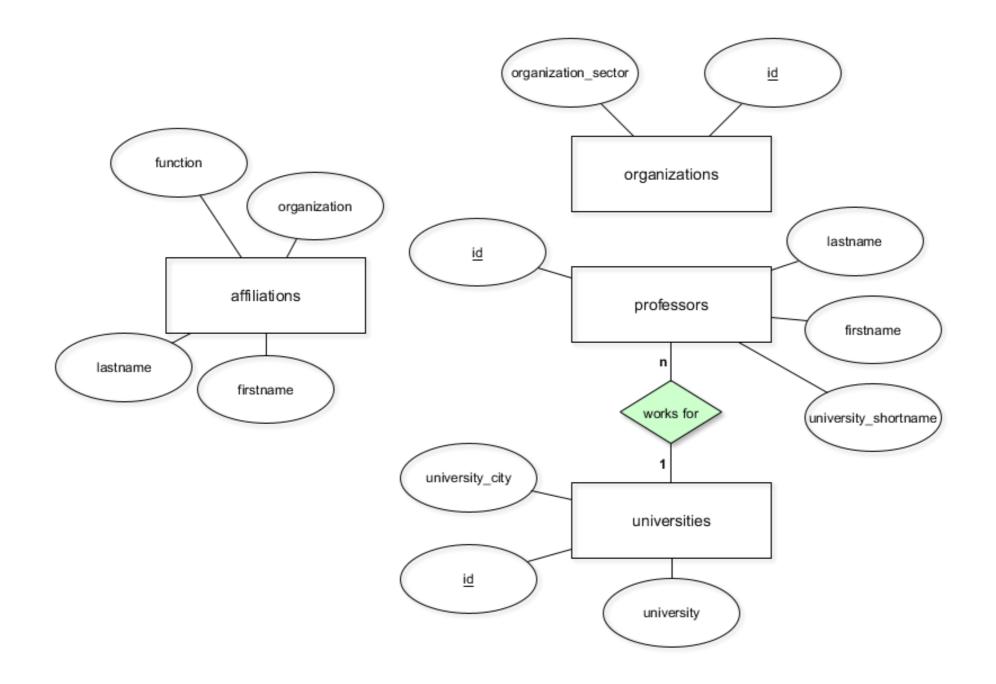


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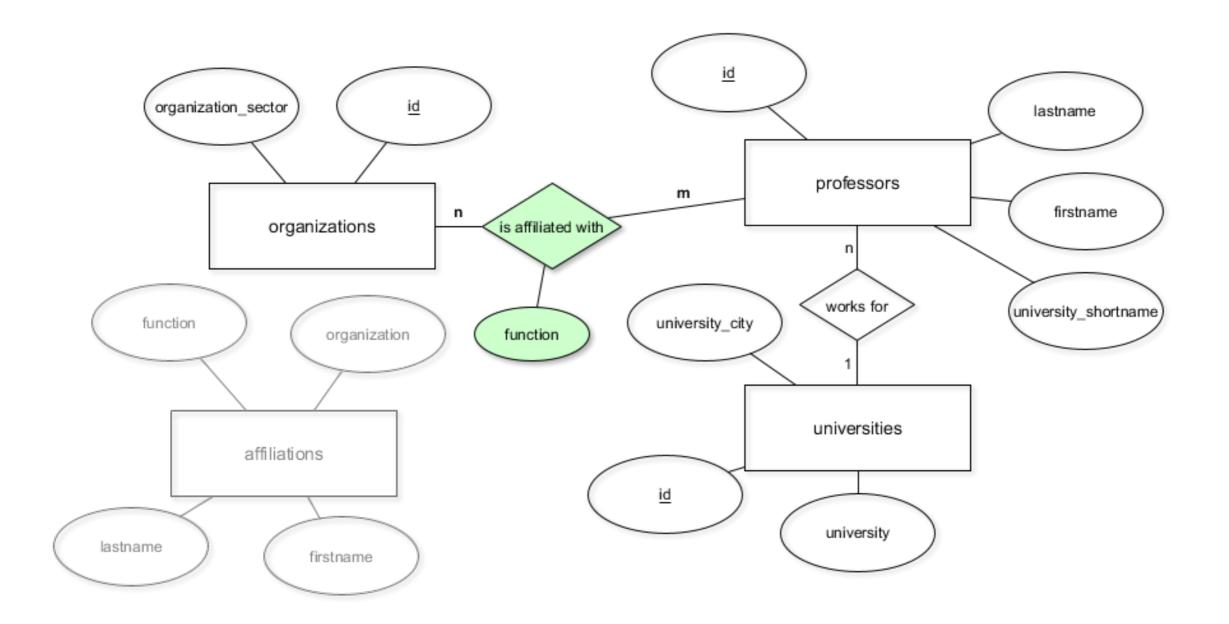
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#### The current database model



#### The final database model



### How to implement N:M-relationships

- Create a table
- Add foreign keys for every connected table
- Add additional attributes

```
CREATE TABLE affiliations (
  professor_id integer REFERENCES professors (id),
  organization_id varchar(256) REFERENCES organizations (id),
  function varchar(256)
);
```

- No primary key!
- Possible PK = {professor\_id, organization\_id, function}

# Time to implement this!

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# Referential integrity

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Data Journalist



# Referential integrity

- A record referencing another table must refer to an existing record in that table
- Specified between two tables
- Enforced through foreign keys



## Referential integrity violations

Referential integrity from table A to table B is violated...

- ...if a record in table B that is referenced from a record in table A is deleted.
- ...if a record in table A referencing a non-existing record from table B is inserted.
- Foreign keys prevent violations!

### Dealing with violations

```
CREATE TABLE a (
  id integer PRIMARY KEY,
  column_a varchar(64),
  ...,
  b_id integer REFERENCES b (id) ON DELETE NO ACTION
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE a (
  id integer PRIMARY KEY,
  column_a varchar(64),
  ...,
  b_id integer REFERENCES b (id) ON DELETE CASCADE
);
```

### Dealing with violations, contd.

#### ON DELETE...

- ...NO ACTION: Throw an error
- ...CASCADE: Delete all referencing records
- ...RESTRICT: Throw an error
- ...SET NULL: Set the referencing column to NULL
- ...SET DEFAULT: Set the referencing column to its default value

# Let's look at some examples!

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# Roundup

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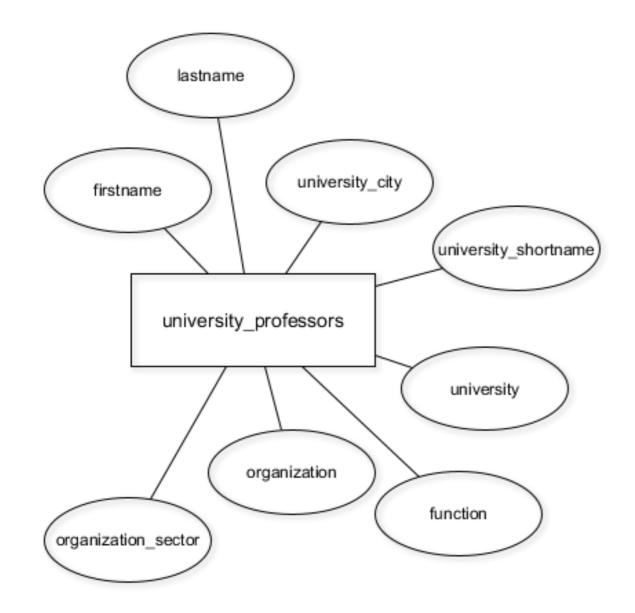


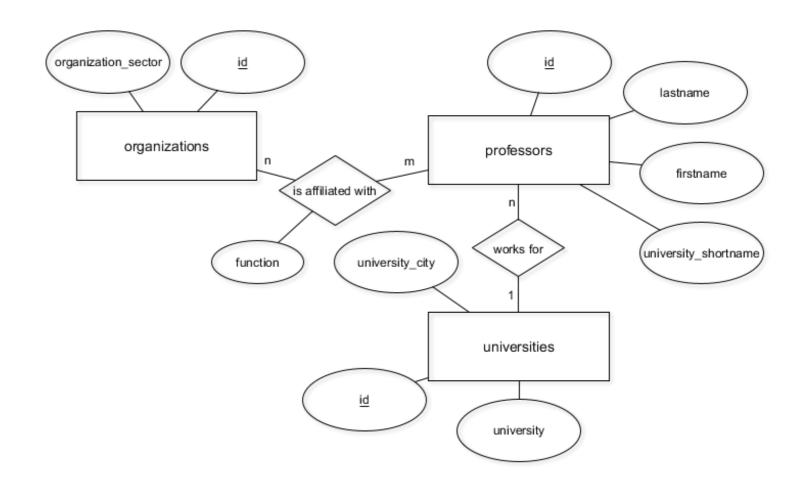
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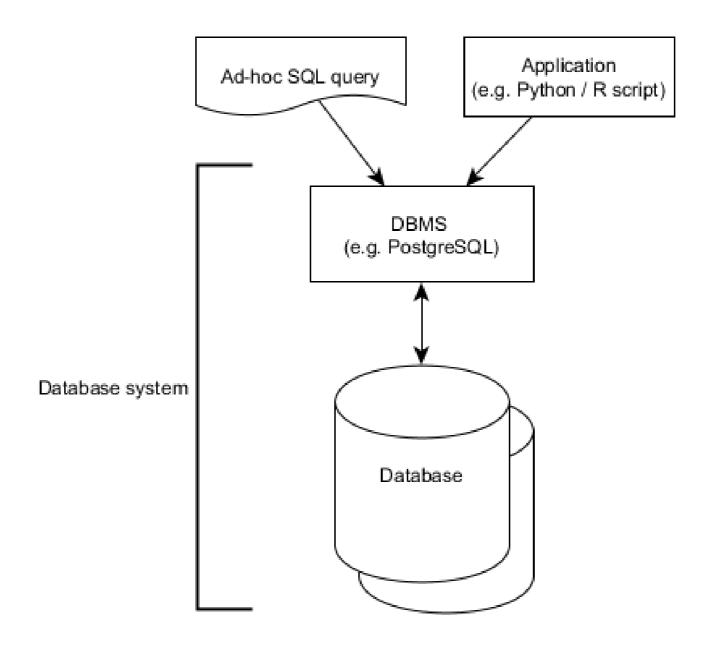
# How you've transformed the database



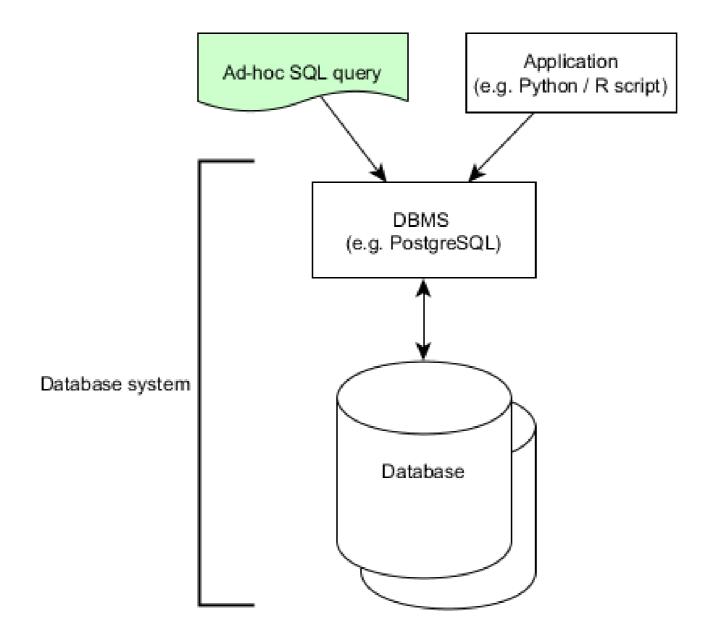


- Column data types
- Key constraints

# The database ecosystem



# The database ecosystem



# Thank you!

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