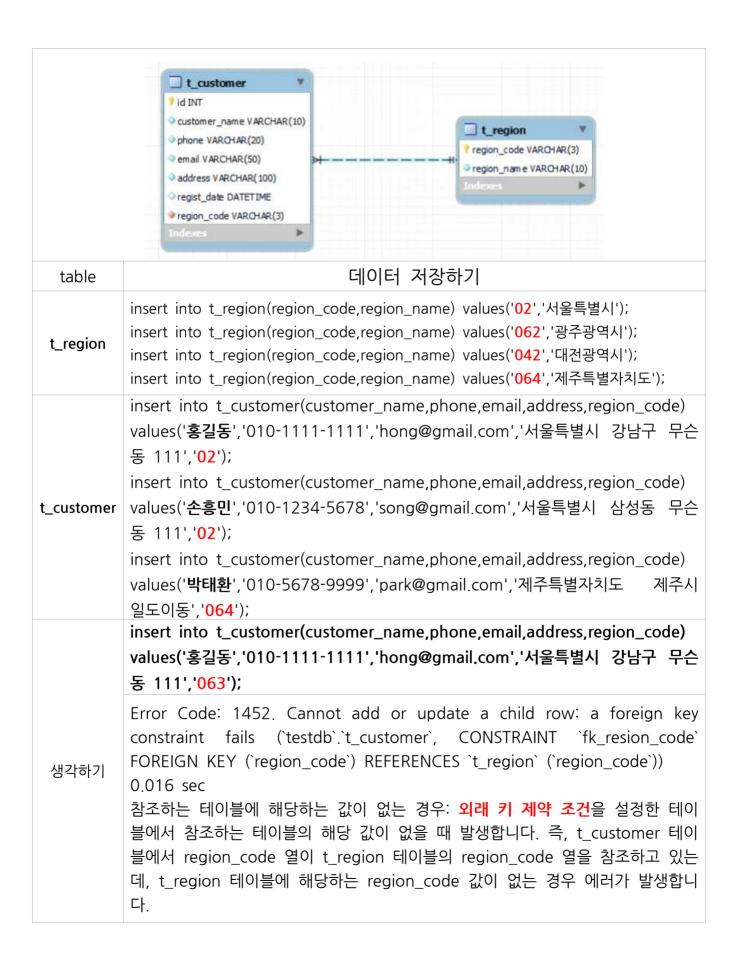
## 생각하기(T): 테이블 간의 관계(Relation) 설정하기

```
기본 사용법
      CRUD SOL
CREATE TABLE t_customer (
    id int not null auto increment.
    customer name varchar(10) not null,
    phone varchar(20) not null unique,
    email varchar(50) not null unique.
    address varchar(100) not null,
    regist_date datetime default now(),
    region_code varchar(3) not null,
    primary key(id),
   foreign key (region_code) references t_region(region_code)
);
CREATE TABLE t customer (
   id int not null auto_increment,
   customer name varchar(10) not null,
    phone varchar(20) not null unique,
    email varchar(50) not null unique,
    address varchar(100) not null,
    regist_date datetime default now(),
    region code varchar(3) not null.
    primary key(id),
    CONSTRAINT fk_region_code FOREIGN KEY (region_code)
                                 REFERENCES t_region(region_code)
);
-- Create the t_customer table without the foreign key constraint
CREATE TABLE t customer (
   id int not null auto increment,
   customer name varchar(10) not null.
    phone varchar(20) not null unique,
    email varchar(50) not null unique,
   address varchar(100) not null,
    regist_date datetime default now(),
    region code varchar(3) not null,
    primary key(id)
);
-- Add the foreign key constraint to the t customer table
ALTER TABLE t_customer ADD CONSTRAINT fk_region_code
FOREIGN KEY (region_code) REFERENCES t_region(region_code);
```



## drop table t\_region;

Error Code: 3730. Cannot drop table 't\_region' referenced by a foreign key constraint 'fk\_resion\_code' on table 't\_customer'. 0.000 sec

생각하기

외래 키 제약 조건 위반: t\_customer 테이블에는 t\_region 테이블의 region\_code 열을 참조하는 외래 키 제약 조건이 있으므로 t\_region 테이블을 삭제하면 외래 키 제약 조건 위반이 발생합니다. 외래 키 제약 조건은 t\_customer 테이블의 모든 region\_code 값이 t\_region 테이블의 기존 region\_code 값을 참조하도록 강제하여 데이터의 무결성과 일관성을 보장합니다. 참조된 테이블을 삭제하면 이 제약 조건을 위반합니다.

-- Drop the foreign key constraintALTER TABLE t\_customer DROP CONSTRAINT fk\_resion\_code;drop table t\_region;

## CRUD SQL

## 기본 사용법

```
create table t_product(
  id int not null auto_increment,
  product_code varchar(12) not null unique,
  product_name varchar(50) not null,
  price int,
  primary key(id)
);
```

insert into t\_product(product\_code,product\_name,price) values('P00110','노토', 32000); insert into t\_product(product\_code,product\_name,price) values('P00111','제로휠', 27000);

```
CREATE TABLE t_sales (
    id int not null auto_increment,
    customer_id int not null,
    product_code varchar(12) not null,
    qty int not null,
    sales_date datetime default now(),
    primary key(id),
    foreign key (customer_id) references t_customer (id),
    foreign key (product_code) references t_product (product_code)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE t sales (
    customer id int not null,
    product_code varchar(12) not null,
    gty int not null,
    sales date datetime default now(),
    primary key (customer_id, product_code),
    foreign key (customer_id) references t_customer (id),
    foreign key (product_code) references t_product (product_code)
);
ALTER TABLE t sales
DROP FOREIGN KEY <a href="fk_customer_id">fk_customer_id</a>, DROP FOREIGN KEY <a href="fk_product_code">fk_product_code</a>;
insert into t_sales(customer_id, product_code, gty) values(5, 'P00110',2);
insert into t_sales(customer_id, product_code, qty) values(5, 'P00111',5);
select t1.id, t1.customer name, t1.address,
      t2.product_code, t2.product_name,
      t3.sales_date, t3.qty, t2.price, t3.qty*t2.price as total_amount
from t customer t1, t product t2, t sales t3
where t1.id=5 and t1.id=t3.customer id and t2.product code=t3.product code;
```



