

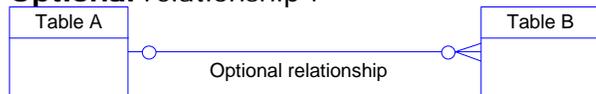


Relationships between entities

The relationships between entities could be **Optional**, **Mandatory** and **Dependent**.

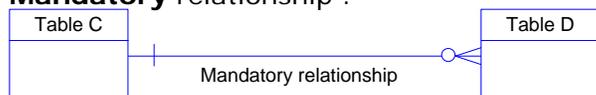
Let's see them on the following examples:

Optional relationship :



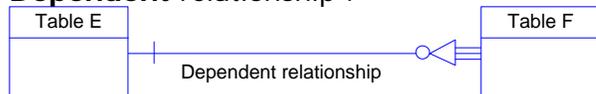
This type of relationship defines that the **primary key** of Table A is the part of Table B but for all that the value of this incoming attribute (-s) can be **NULL**.

Mandatory relationship :



The **primary key** of Table C is the part of attributes of Table D but the value must be **NOT NULL**.

Dependent relationship :



This relationship means that the **primary key** of Table E is the part of primary key of Table F therefore it **can't** be **NULL**.

Generally, if the relationship between tables is **Mandatory** or **Dependent**, then in queries use INNER JOIN thought it depends on logic of query.

The query with outward type of joining tables:

1) **LEFT|RIGHT OUTER JOIN**

Return all records from left (right) table even if there is no records in right (left) table that are satisfy the conditions of join.

2) **FULL JOIN**

Return summarized amount of records that contains in both tables.

3) **CROSS JOIN**

Return every possible combination of cortèges of joined tables.