



## Table List

In the Table List, click Show Source Tables to see all the tables in the database. You will pick some, of them to be in this view.

The first one is the Controlling table; click  to select it. All the others are Dependent tables; click  to select them.

TABLE LIST

Customize your view from the tables belonging to database *EQQDemo* and schema *dbo* below.

Hide Source Tables

■ Saved

	Table	
	tAbout	
	tDateMgmt	
	tEntity	
	tItem	
	tItemTransaction	
	tPurchaseOrderHeader	
	tPurchaseOrderItem	
	tRelationship	
	tSalesOrderHeader	
	tSalesOrderItem	
	tStatusEntity	
	tStatusItem	
	tStatusItemTransaction	
	tStatusPurchaseOrder	
	tStatusSalesOrder	
	tTypeItem	
	tTypeTransaction	

Controlling Table

Prefix  
FROM

Table  
tSalesOrderHeader

Alias  
SO

Dependent Table

	#		Prefix	Table	Alias	ON Clause
	1		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tSalesOr...	SOI	SO.SalesOrderHeaderId=SOI.!
	2		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tEntity	C	SO.ShipTold=C.EntityId
	3		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tItem	I	SOI.OurItemCode=I.OurItemCr
	4		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tEntity	S	I.SupplierId=S.EntityId
	5		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tTypeItem	TI	I.TypeItemId=TI.TypeItemId
	6		LEFT OUTER JOIN ▼	tStatusS...	SSO	SOI.StatusId=SSO.StatusId

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Page 1 of 1, items 1 to 17 of 17.

### Choosing the Controlling Table

There is no single right choice of the controlling table. But usually your name for the view, if it is clear, will be a good hint. With the name “Sales to Customers”, you might pick the tEntity table, which contains customer names as the controlling table. Or, as seen above, you might pick the tSalesOrderHeader table.

### Aliases

By default, EQQ will give each table you select a simple alias starting with A then B, C, etc., AA, AB. Doing that makes the definition of the relationships among the tables cleaner and simpler to read. But you may want to choose different aliases. In the example above, the original alias for the controlling table tSalesOrderHeader was A. But the user typed SO into the Alias field as a short abbreviation of Sales Order. And you can see other aliases as well.

### Relationships among Tables

Many databases have relationships predefined among tables. Typically a table will have a Primary Key (PK) that is a unique identifier for each record (row) in the table. Then a second table with its own primary key may have a Foreign Key (FK) defined that points to the PK of the first table. You can see that the first dependent table, tSalesOrderItem has an FK to the PK of tSalesOrderHeader. It is called a Foreign Key Constraint. As a result, when you pick tSalesOrderItem as a dependent table, EQQ automatically finds the relationship and uses it.

Controlling Table			
	Prefix FROM	Table tSalesOrderHeader	Alias SO

  

	#	Dependent Table			
	1	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tSalesOrderItem	Alias SOI	ON Clause SO.SalesOrderHeaderId=SOI.SalesOrderHeaderId
	2	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tEntity	Alias C	ON Clause SO.ShipToId=C.EntityId
	3	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tItem	Alias I	ON Clause SOI.OurItemId=I.OurItemId
	4	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tEntity	Alias S	ON Clause I.SupplierId=S.EntityId
	5	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tTypeItem	Alias TI	ON Clause I.TypeItemId=TI.TypeItemId
	6	Prefix LEFT OUTER JOIN	Table tStatusSalesOrder	Alias SSO	ON Clause SOI.StatusId=SSO.StatusId

By contrast, when you select tEntity as a dependent table, EQQ cannot choose the foreign key constraint. That is because the tSalesOrderHeader table has four Foreign Key Constraints to the tEntity table and EQQ does not know which one you want to use:



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ShipToId (FK, int, not null)</li><li>ShipToContactId (FK, int, not null)</li><li>BillToId (FK, int, null)</li><li>BillToContactId (FK, int, null)</li></ul>	<p>ShipToId points to the tEntity record for the customer to which the order is to be shipped ShipToContactId points to the contact person to whom the order is to be shipped BillToId points to the tEntity record for the customer to which the invoice the for order is to be billed BillToContactId points to the tEntity record for the contact person to whom the invoice is to be sent</p>
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So you need to click on this icon,  select the details of the relationship you want, then click the save  icon.

Tables & Columns	
<i>Left Table</i> [SalesOrderHeader] AS [SO]	<i>Left Column</i> [ShipToId]
<i>Right Table</i> [Entity] AS [C]	<i>Right Column</i> [EntityId]
<b>Left Expression</b> [SO].[ShipToId]	
<b>Right Expression</b> [C].[EntityId]	