**MODEL**

The database schema is a description of the relational model to do the ORM. You define the tables, their relations, and the characteristics of their columns. Symfony's syntax for schemas uses the YAML format. Symfony also understands the Propel native XML schema format.

**DATABASE SCHEMA**

The database schema is a description of the relational model to do the ORM. You define the tables, their relations, and the characteristics of their columns. Symfony's syntax for schemas uses the YAML format. Symfony also understands the Propel native XML schema format.

**schema.yml** located in myproject/config/

```yaml
propel:
  _attributes:
    { noXsd: false, defaultIdMethod: none, package: lib.model }

blog_article:
  _attributes: { phpName: Article }
  id: { required: true, primaryKey: true, autoIncrement: true }
  title: varchar(255)
  content: longvarchar
  created_at: name: { type: varchar(50), default: foobar, index: true }
  group_id: { type: integer, foreignTable: db_group, foreignReference: id }

blog_comment:
  _attributes: { phpName: Comment }
  id:
  article_id: varchar(255)
  author: varchar(255)
  content: longvarchar
  created_at:
```

**columns**

- **type**: Column type. The choices are boolean, tinyint, smallint, integer, bigint, double, float, decimal, char, varchar(size), longvarchar, date, time, timestamp, bu_date, bu_timestamp, blob, and clob.
- **required**: Boolean. Set it to true if you want the column to be required.
- **default**: Default value.
- **primaryKey**: Boolean. Set it to true for primary keys.
- **autoIncrement**: Boolean. Set it to true for columns of type integer that need to take an auto-incremented value.
- **sequence**: Sequence name for databases using sequences for autoIncrement columns (for example, PostgreSQL and Oracle).
- **index**: Boolean. Set it to true if you want a simple index or to unique if you want a unique index to be created on the column.
- **foreignTable**: A table name, used to create a foreign key to another table.
- **foreignReference**: The name of the related column if a foreign key is defined via foreignTable.
- **onDelete**: Determines the action to trigger when a record in a related table is deleted. When set to set null, the foreign key column is set to null. When set to cascade, the record is deleted. When set to set null, the foreign key column is set to null. When set to cascade, the record is deleted. When set to set null, the foreign key column is set to null. When set to cascade, the record is deleted.
- **isI18N**: Boolean. Set it to true for i18n.
- **i18nTable**: name of the i18n table.

**Indexes and Unique Indexes**

**Alternative Syntax**

```ruby
propel:
  blog_article:
    title: varchar(255)
    created_at: [title, user_id]
    my_index: [created_at]
```

**Implied i18n**

- **Mechanism**
  - propel: db_group.
  - id: created_at.
  - db_group.i18n: name: varchar(50)

**Explicit i18n**

- **Mechanism**
  - propel: db_group.
  - _attributes: { i18n: true, i18nTable: db_group.i18n }
  - id: created_at.
  - db_group.i18n:
    - type: integer, required: true, primaryKey: true, foreignTable: db_group.foreignReference: id, onDelete: cascade
    - culture: { isCulture: true, type: varchar(7), required: true, primaryKey: true }
    - name: varchar(50)

**Foreign Key Alternative Syntax Applied to Multiple Reference Foreign Key**

```ruby
_foreignKeys:
  my_foreign_key:
    foreignTable: db_user
    onDelete: cascade
    references:
      - { local: user_id, foreign: id }
      - { local: post_id, foreign: id }
```

http://andreiabohner.wordpress.com

This cheat-sheet is not an official part of the symfony documentation