```
/*
MySQL foreign key definitions: BOTH tables must be InnoDB tables.
During table creation, to allow tables to be created and populated in any order turn off
foreign_key_checks.

If the FOREIGN KEY clause included a CONSTRAINT name when you created the foreign key, you can refer
to that name to drop the foreign key.
Otherwise, the fk_symbol value is internally generated by InnoDB when the foreign key is created.
To find out the symbol value when you want to drop a foreign key, use the SHOW CREATE TABLE
statement.
*/

set foreign_key_checks=0;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS parent ;
CREATE  TABLE IF NOT EXISTS parent
(
  par_id INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  PRIMARY KEY (par_id)
)
ENGINE = InnoDB;

SHOW WARNINGS;

-- insert statements go here...
INSERT INTO parent VALUES (null);

SHOW WARNINGS;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS child ;
CREATE  TABLE IF NOT EXISTS child
(
  chd_id INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  par_id INT UNSIGNED NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (chd_id),

-- earlier versions of MySQL did not automatically index foreign keys. Do this...
  INDEX idx_child_parent (par_id ASC),

-- creating foreign keys, as well as reference_options:
  CONSTRAINT fk_child_parent
    FOREIGN KEY (par_id )
    REFERENCES parent (par_id )
    ON DELETE NO ACTION
    ON UPDATE CASCADE
)
ENGINE = InnoDB;

SHOW WARNINGS;

-- insert statements go here...
INSERT INTO child VALUES (null,1);

SHOW WARNINGS;

-- after creating and populating tables, turn foreign_key_checks back on
set foreign_key_checks=1;
```