Relation Schema

A relation schema defines the structure of a relation (table).
 It specifies:

- The name of the relation

- The attributes (columns)

- The domain (data type) of each attribute

University Example: `instructor = (ID, name, dept_name, salary)`

Relation

A relation refers to the table itself, defined by the schema.
It consists of:

- A set of tuples (rows)

- Each tuple follows the structure defined in the schema

University Example: The `instructor` relation is the entire collection of all instructor data currently in the database.

Relation Instance

It is a "snapshot" of the data. While the schema is stable, the instance changes frequently as rows are added, deleted, or updated.

University Example:

The `instructor` table at 10:00 AM:

| ID | name | dept_name | salary |

| 10101 | Srinivasan | Comp. Sci. | 65000 |

BRANCH
branch_name (PK)
branch_city
assets

CUSTOMER
ID (PK)
customer_name
customer_street
customer_city

LOAN
loan_number (PK)
branch_name (FK)
amoun

ACCOUNT
account_number (PK)
branch_name (FK)
balance

BORROWER
ID (FK)
loan_number (FK)

DEPOSITOR
ID (FK)
account_number (FK)