# Fundamental Relational Databases Concepts.

## Review of Data Fundamentals

Data includes facts, observations, numbers, symbols, images or a mix of everything.

Data structure

We have:

* Structure Data: which follows a predefined format and adheres to strict schema, it includes tables with rows and columns and ensures consistency and easy retrieval. Ex: SQL database, spreadsheet, online forms.
* Unstructured data: Lacks a specific format or organisation, does not conform to any predefined rules. Ex: text file that contain free form document, Media files, such video, images, audio and video, web pages, and social media contents.
* Semi structure data: it possess some organisational properties, does not follow tabular structure, and employs hierarchical structures or tags. Provides a balance between flexibility and structure. Ex: Json file, XML documents, email.

Data sources

Traditional databases, web scraping, API, flat files and XML data sets, IOT devices with sensors, social media platforms data streams and feeds.

**Common Files format**

We have delimited:

* Delimited text files: Rows of variables separated by character such as csv, tsv files.
* Spreadsheet: data exists in rows and columns for manipulation, creates csv files.
* Language files: includes XML and JSON, set rules and structures for encoding data.

Data Repositories

They actively store, manage and organise data, they offer a structured framework for retrieval and administration, categories include: Relational databases and non relational databases.

1. Relational Databases:

Includes structured data stored in related tables to minimise duplication, along with supporting system known as RDBMS such IBM DB2, Microsoft SQL Server Oracle and MySQL.

Relational Databases are primarily designed for OLTP systems, store high volumes of operational data. Ensures transactional integrity. OLAP includes various storage solutions, focuses on querying and analysing large data sets. For example Sourcing data form CRM generating sales.

1. Non relational databases:

Offer flexibility in handling diverse and unstructured data, examples include MongoDB, Cassandra and redis.

## Information and Data models

An Information Model is an abstract, formal representation of entities that includes their properties, relationships and the operations that can be performed on them.

An Information Model is at the conceptual level and defines relationships between objects. Data Models are defined at a more concrete level, are specific and include details. A data model is the blueprint of any database system.

There are several types of Information Models. The most familiar is the Hierarchical, typically used to show organization charts.

The root of the tree is the parent node followed by child nodes. A child node cannot have more than one parent; however, a parent can have many child nodes. The first hierarchical database management system was the Information Management System released by IBM in 1968 and was originally built as the database for the Apollo space program.

Relational Model

The Relational Model is the most used data model for databases because this model allows for data independence. Data is stored in a simple data structure, tables. This provides logical data independence, physical data independence, and physical storage independence.

An Entity-Relationship Data Model, or ER Data Model, is an alternative to a relational data model. Using a simplified library database as an example, this figure shows an Entity-Relationship Diagram, or ERD, that represents entities (called tables) and their relationships.

Entity Relationship Model

An Entity-Relationship Model proposes thinking of a database as a collection of entities. Rather than being used as a model on its own, the ER Model is used as a tool to design relational databases.

In the ER Model, entities are objects that exist independently of any other entities in the database. It is simple to convert an ER Diagram into a collection of tables. The building blocks of an ER Diagram are **entities and attributes**. Entities have attributes, which are the data elements that characterise the entity. Attributes tell us more about the entity. In an ER Diagram, an entity is drawn as a **rectangle**, and attributes are drawn as **ovals**. Entities can be a noun (person, place, or thing).

## ERDs and types of relationship

Building Blocks

The building blocks of relationship are:

* Entities
* Relationship sets
* Crows foot notations

The building blocks of a relationship are entities, relationship sets, and crows foot notations. In a one-to-one relationship, one entity is associated with one and only one instance of another entity. For example, when one book has only one author. In a one-to-many relationship, one entity is associated with one or more instances of another entity. For example, when one book has many authors. In a many to many relationship, many instances of an entity are associated with many instances of another entity. For example, when many authors write many different books.

## Mapping Entities to tables

Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERD) are the basic foundation for designing a database To translate an ERD into a relational database table: The entity becomes the table The attributes become columns in the table.

## Data types

In addition to the various built-in data types covered in this video, many relational databases also allow you to create your own custom or “user defined” data types (UDTs) that are derived or extended from the built in types.

INT, Boolean, Varchar, char, binary string, large object, date, time, timestamp.

Advantages of using data types

* Data integrity
* Data sorting
* Range selection
* Data calculations
* Use of standard functions

Data types define the type of data that can be stored in a column. There are many different data types for all kinds of data. Using the correct data type for a column has many advantages.

## Relational Model Concepts

The relational model introduced in 1970 offers a powerful approach to organizing and understanding data. It centers around two fundamental concepts, sets and relations. Let us define each of these terms.

Sets

A set is a collection of unique elements without a specified order, comprising items of a similar type, usually curly braces denote sets with the elements listed inside or described using set builder notation with a condition. Sets play a critical role across various disciplines in modern mathematics, influencing algebra, geometry, and probability.

Set operations, see videos.

Aspects of relation

In addition to sets, the study of relations is essential, it is a mathematical concept based on the idea of sets. Relations describe connections between elements of sets and are crucial in set theory and logic. Common types include binary relations and ordered pairs. A binary relation establishes a connection between two elements. For instance, the less than relation illustrates the relationship between two numbers like 3 is less than 5. Ordered pairs a subset of the cartesian product A times B represent a binary relation on sets A and B, denoted as parentheses A comma B parentheses. Relations demonstrate various properties contributing to their significance in mathematical analysis.

Sets are collections without a specified order. Key set operations, including membership, subsets, union, and intersection, aid in understanding logical relations between sets. Relations describe connections between set elements, impacting set theory and logic. Common types of relation include binary relations and ordered pairs. A relation consists of two essential components, the relation schema and the relation instance. Degree indicates the number of columns, and cardinality is the count of row.

Congratulations! You have completed this lesson. At this point in the course, you know:

* The relational model is the most used data model for databases because this model allows for logical data independence, physical data independence, and physical storage independence.
* Entities are objects that exist independently of any other entities in the database, while attributes are the data elements that characterize the entity.
* The building blocks of a relationship are entities, relationship sets, and crows foot notations.
* Relationships can be one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many.
* When translating an Entity-Relationship Diagram to a relational database table, the entity becomes the table and the attributes become columns in the table.
* Data types define the type of data that can be stored in a column and can include character strings, numeric values, dates/times, Boolean values and more.
* The advantages of using the correct data type for a column are data integrity, data sorting, range selection, data calculations, and the of standard functions.
* In a relational model, a relation is made up of two parts: A relation schema specifying the name of a relation and the attributes and a relation instance, which is a table made up of the attributes, or columns, and the tuples, or rows.
* Degree refers to the number of attributes, or columns, in a relation.
* Cardinality refers to the number of tuples, or rows in a relation.

# Introducing Relational Database Products