Schemas and Instances

The schema and instance are the essential terms related to databases. In this lesson, we will discuss the key differences between the two.

> **We'll cover the following** ⌃
>
> - Database schema
> - Database instance

Database schema

A schema is the blueprint of a database. The names of tables, columns of each table, datatype, functions, and other objects are included in the schema.

We use the **schema diagram** to display the schema of a database. The schema diagram for the university database can be seen below:

Student Table

ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Class	Major

Course Table

Course_ID	Course_Name	Course_credits

Department Table

Department_Code	Department_Name

Instructor Table

Instructor_ID	Instructor_fname	Department_Code

Grade Table

ID	Course_ID	Grade

> It is important to note that the schema diagram is not the same thing as the schema.

The schema diagram displays only **certain aspects** of a schema, such as the names of record types and data items. Other features (although present in the schema) are not specified in the schema diagram; for example, the above diagram shows neither the data type of each item nor the relationships among the various tables.

On another note, the schema is not changed frequently, sometimes changes need to be applied to the schema as the requirements of the application change. For example, we may decide to add another data item to each record in a table, such as adding an `Address` field to the Student schema. This schema modification or alteration is known as **schema revolution**.

Database instance

An instance is the information collected in a database at some specific moment in time, also known as the **database state**. It is a snapshot of the current state or occurrence of a database. Each time data is inserted into or deleted from the database, it changes the state of the database. That is the reason why an instance of the database changes more often.

The starting state of the database is acquired when the database is first loaded with initial data. From then onwards, each time data is updated we get a new

database instance. At any point in time, there is a current state associated with a database.

To explain the concept of instances further we will look at a snapshot of the STUDENT table at a particular moment in time.

ID	First_Name	Last_Name	Class	Major
1001	Bob	Dylan	Junior	Maths
1002	Ceaser	Zappelli	Freshman	Economics
1003	Antony	Rodgers	Senior	Psychology
1004	George	Miller	Sophomore	Computer science
...	...	...	...	...

This is just one instance of the STUDENT table. If we add, remove or update records into this table than we will enter a new database state.

In the next lesson, we will dive deep into the three-schema architecture.