1) Hierarchical database model: represented as an hierarchic tree. Example: company structure, website map; relational model: all data is organized in tables, where rows represent the records, and columns stand for attributes; example: a database of students of PWR of a kind: id, first name, last name, country field of study, semester of study; network model: the principle is close to the hierarchical model, however, each child can have several parents, which is prohibited in the aforementioned; thus it resembles a network; example: database of a store with customers and products and workers responsible for a certain product and a certain group of customers.



