

RELATIONSHIP DATA MODEL

what

Proposed by EF Codd in 1969

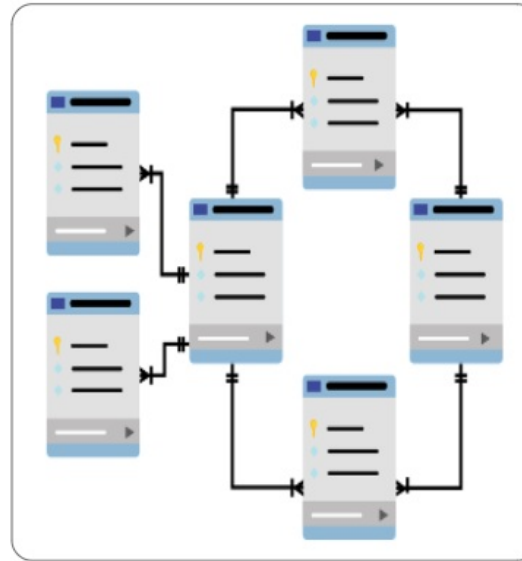
Model data in the form of relations

Based on two concepts:

- Tables

- Relations

Relationships (1:1, 1:n, N:N)



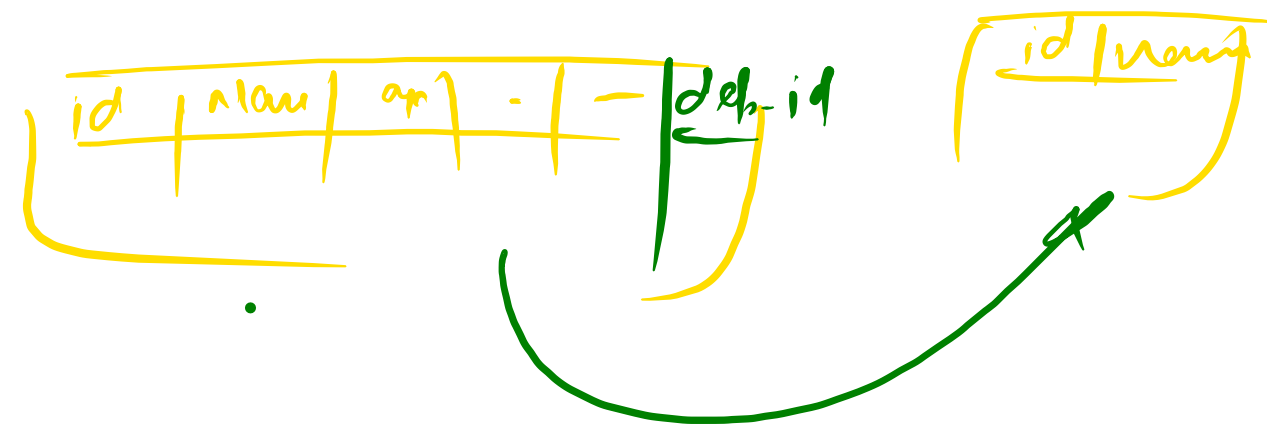
company

employees

departments

related

RELATIONSHIP



Relationship }

Good ~ Bad ?



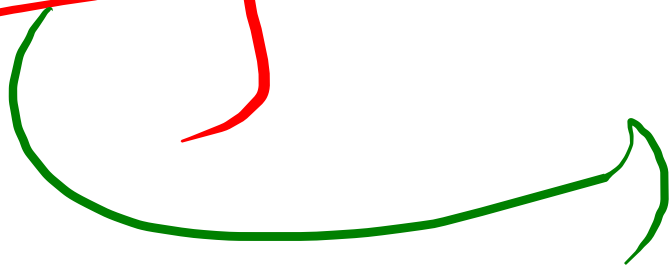
Depends }

Good

Bad

important }

Yes!!!



.

One to One }

1 to 1 Relations }

Citizens

Passport

c_1

p_1

c_2

p_2

c_3

p_3

c_4

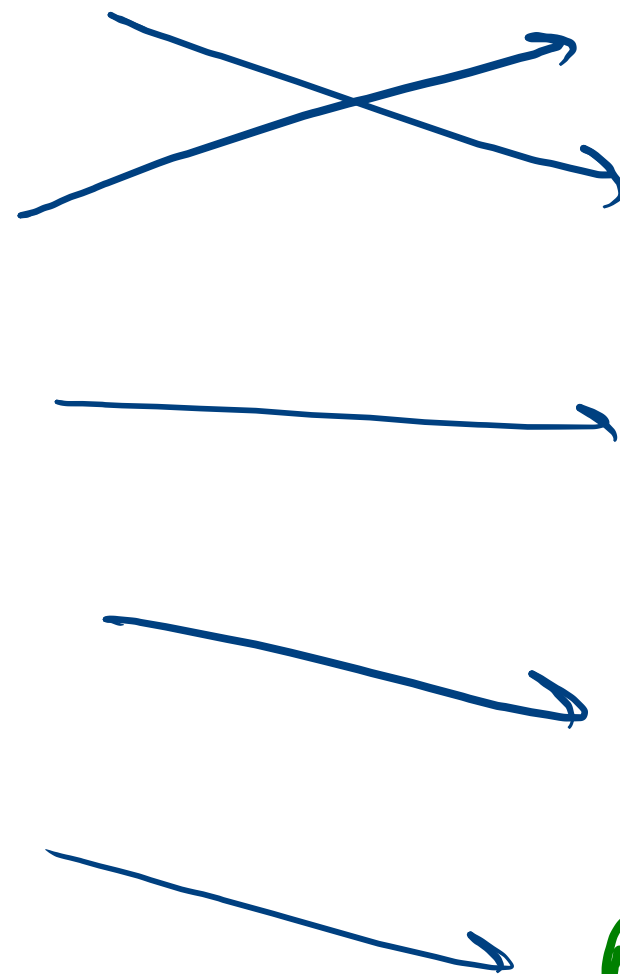
p_4

c_5

p_5

\vdots

\vdots



One to Many (1 to M)

1

M



Country

Residents

Many to one

c₁

c₂

c₃

c₄

r₁

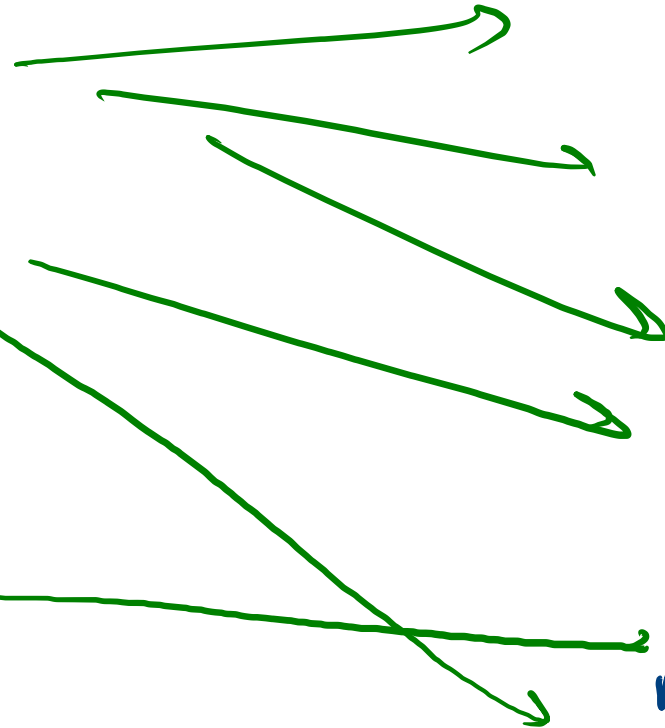
r₂

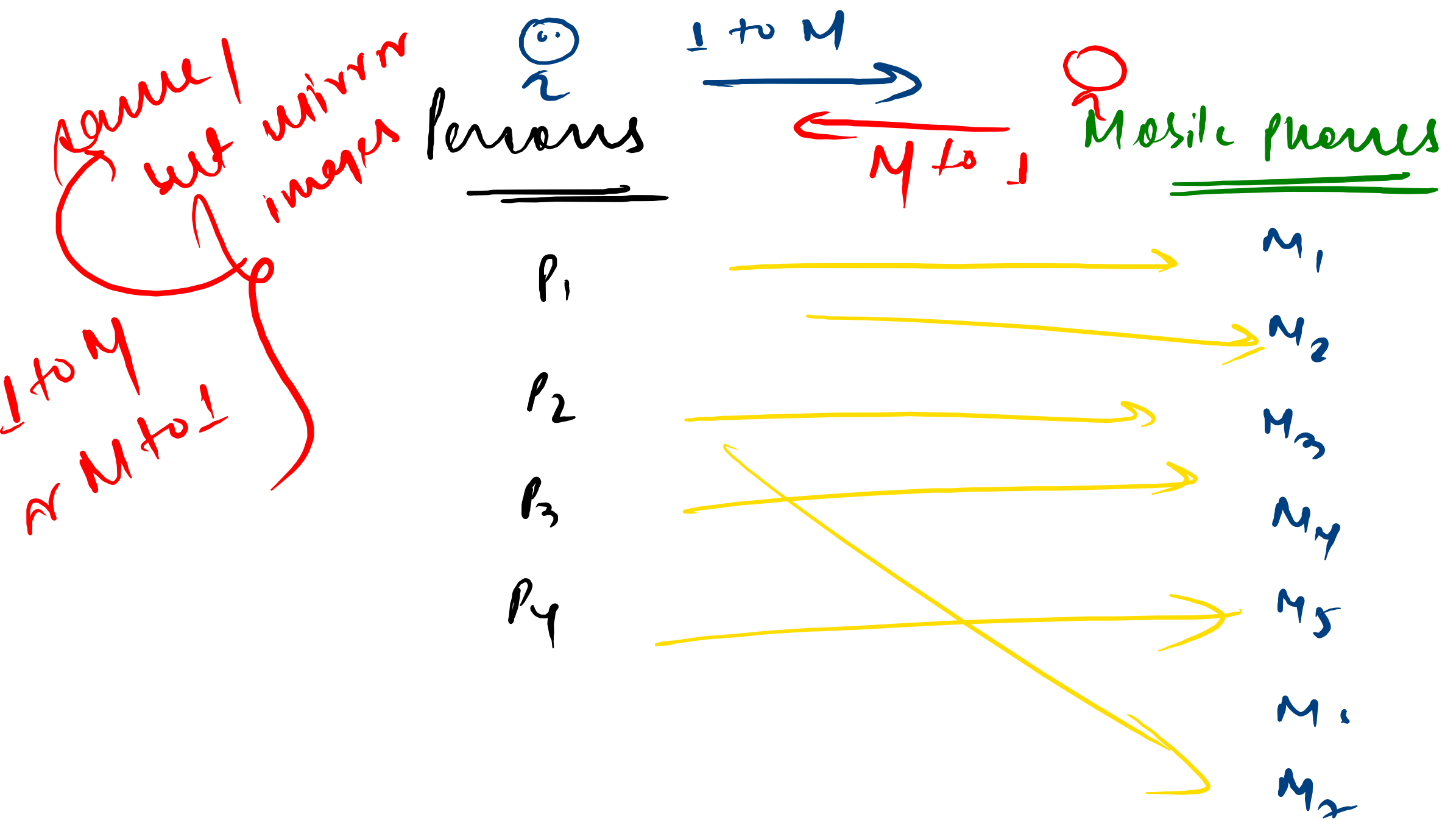
r₃

r₄

r₅

r₆





N 2 M (Many to many relationship)

Index

Males

M_1

M_2

M_3

M_4

M_5

—

Females

f_1

f_2

f_3

f_4

f_5

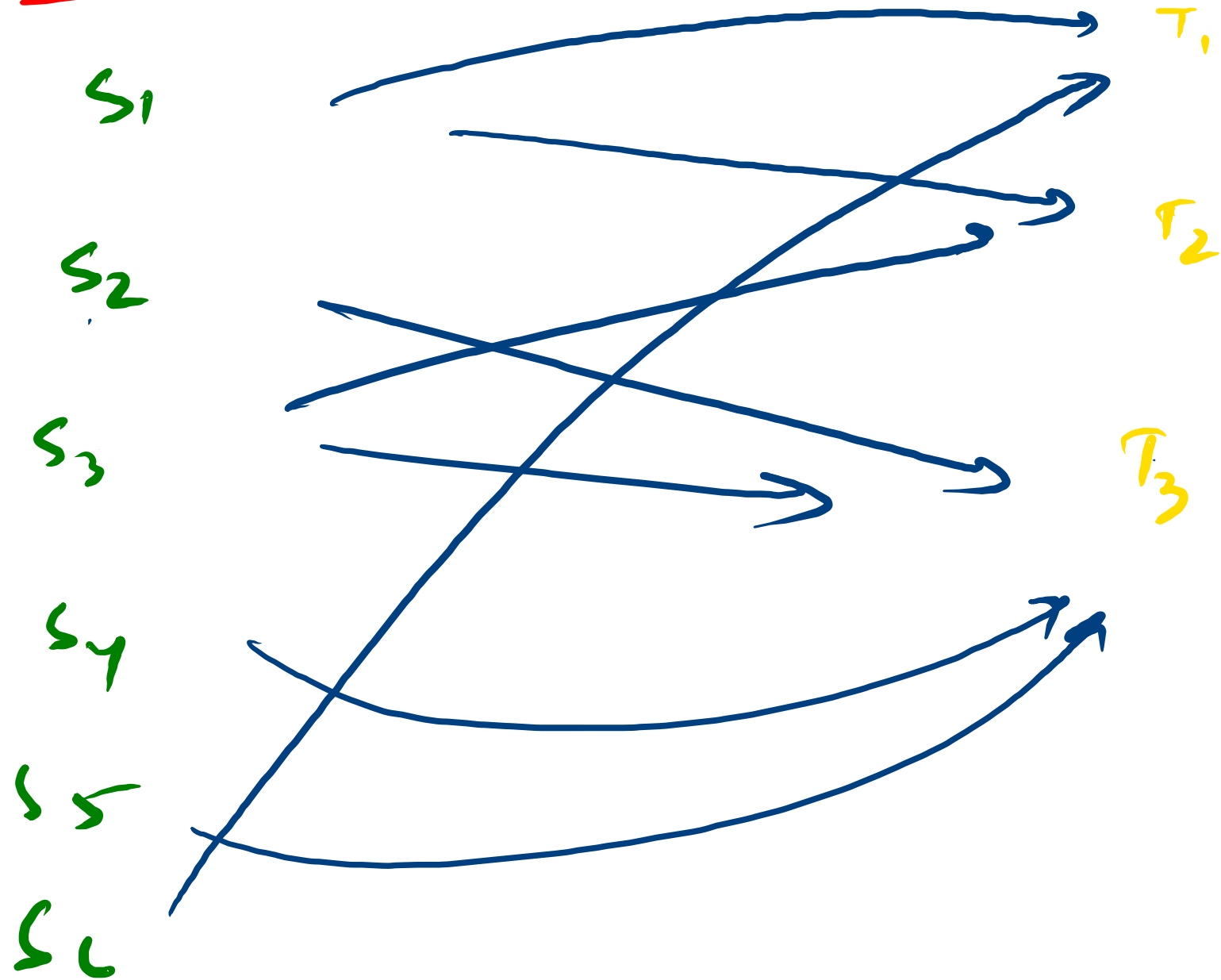
f_6



(1 to 1)

Students

Teachers



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ to } 1 \\ 1 \text{ to } n \\ n \text{ to } 1 \\ n \text{ to } n \end{array} \right\}$

Keys in RDBMS

Super key

key } column
~ group of columns

collection/set
of all the possible
keys

uniquely identify
each entity in the table

Employee

Emp_ID

Emp_Name

Pan_Num

License_Num

Aadhar_Num

~~x not necessary~~

emp_id, (emp_id, emp_name), pan_num, (emp_id, pan_num)

Not considered
as the
candidate

(part of super key)

Keys in RDBMS

Candidate key

Employee

Emp_ID
Emp_Name
Pan_Num
License_Num
Aadhar_Num

candidate key

emp_id, emp_name

{ Unique }

column
combination of necessary
columns

Only identity a view

emp_id,
pan_num,
license_num,
Aadhar_num

Keys in RDBMS

Primary key

one of the
candidate keys

one of the chosen
candidate key, which
identifies each row
uniquely

Employee

Emp_ID

Emp_Name

Pan_Num

License_Num

Aadhar_Num

Candidate keys

Indian Political
system

(PM)

Candidates

Candidates

Keys in RDBMS

Relation ships

company

Foreign key

Employee

Emp_ID
Emp_Name
Pan_Num
License_Num
Aadhar_Num
Dep_ID

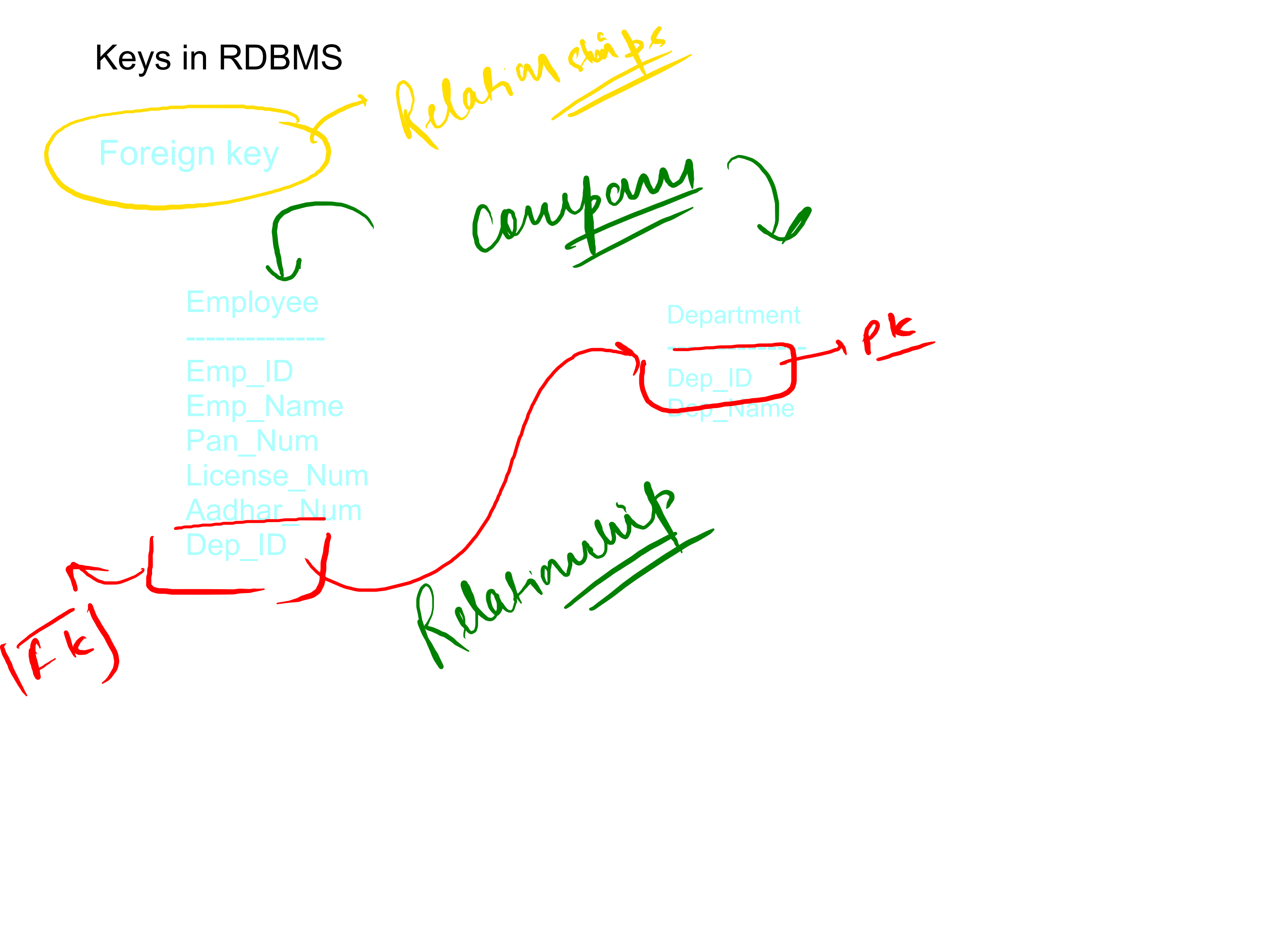
Department

Dep_ID
Dep_Name

PK

Relationship

(FK)



Keys in RDBMS

Alternate key

Employee

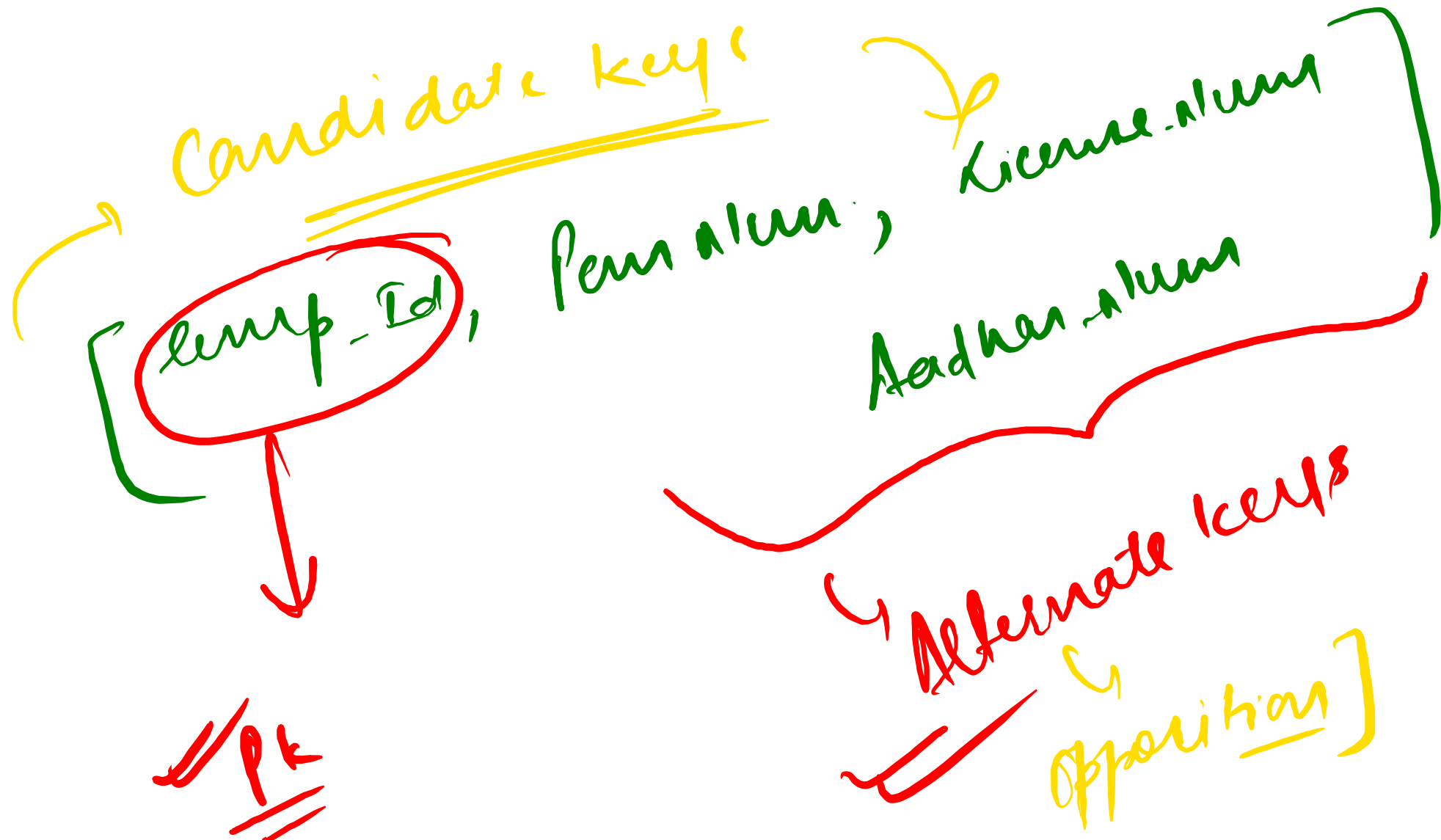
Emp_ID

Emp_Name

Pan_Num

License_Num

Aadhar_Num



Keys in RDBMS

Composite key

Primary key

↓
when → comprised of
more than 1 column

OrderDetails

Cust_ID

Order_ID

Prod_Code

Prod_Name

X PK

X PK

PK X

PK X

[Cust_ID, Order_ID, Prod_Code]

composite keys

(PK)

composite primary key

Keys in RDBMS

Artificial key

[Always unique]

OrderDetails

id

Cust_ID

Order_ID

Prod_Code

Prod_Name

(PK)

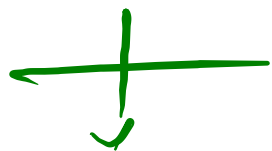
composite key

↓

(cust_id, order_id, prod_code)

(, very lengthy)

Primary law



Uniquely
identifying
view

each

Foreign laws



[relationship]