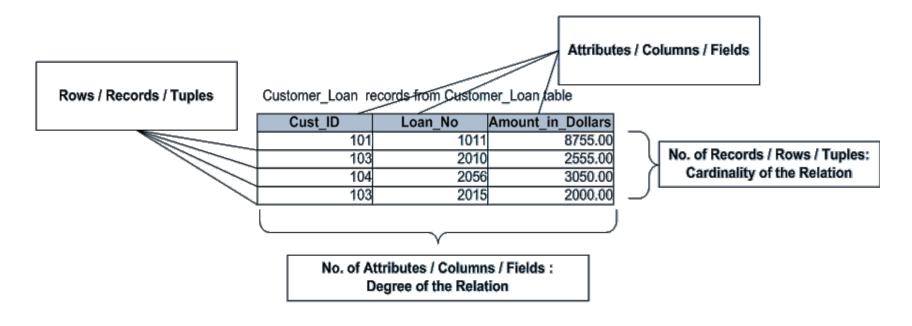


RECORD BASED DATA MODEL - RELATIONAL DATA MODEL



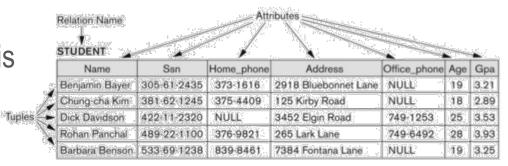
Cust_ID	Cust_Last_	Cust_Mid	Cust_First	Account	Account_	Bank_Branch	Cust_Email
	Name	_Name	_Name	_No	Type		
101	Smith	A.	Mike	1020	Savings	Downtown	Smith_Mike@yahoo.com
102	Smith	S.	Graham	2348	Checking	Bridgewater	Smith_Graham@rediffmail.com
103	Langer	Ġ.	Justin	3421	Savings	Plainsboro	Langer_Justin@yahoo.com
104	Quails	b.	Jack	2367	Checking	Downtown	Quails Jack@yahoo.com
105	Jones	E.	Simon	2389	Checking		Jones_Simon@rediffmail.com
						ŭ	

records from Customer_Details table

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RELATIONAL DATA MODELS BASICS

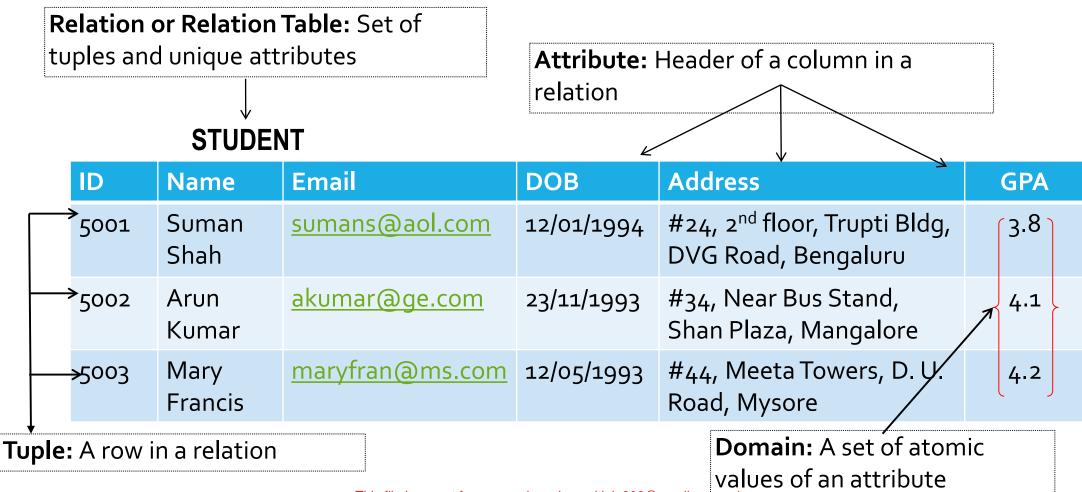
- Data is viewed as existing in two dimensional tables known as relations
- A relation (table) consists of unique attributes (columns) and tuples (rows)
- Sometimes the value to be inserted into a particular cell may be unknown, or it may have no value. This is represented by a NULL.
- Relational Database: Any database whose logical organization is based on relational data model
- RDBMS: A DBMS that manages the relational database



The attributes and tuples of a relation STUDENT.



RELATIONAL MODELS BASICS

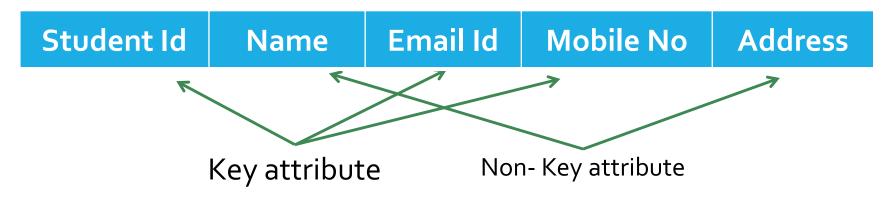




KEY AND NON-KEY ATTRIBUTES

- Key Attributes
 - The attributes that participate in the selection of candidate key are Key attributes
- Non-Key Attributes
 - The attributes other than the Candidate Key attributes in a table/relation are called Non-Key attributes

Student Table





CANDIDATE KEY

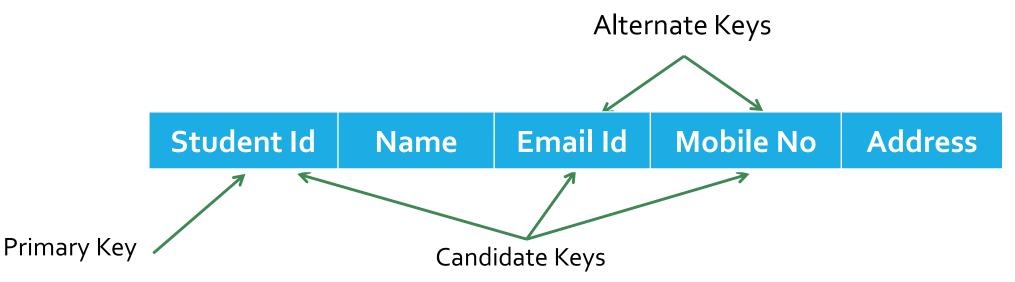
- Candidate keys are identified during the design of the data base
- Candidate key is an attribute, that is sufficient to distinguish every tuple in the relation from each one
- Composite Candidate key is a Candidate key comprising of two or more attributes

Student Id Name Email Id Mobile No Address Candidate Keys



PRIMARY KEY

- One among the candidate keys is chosen by the database designer at the time of table creation. This key is called as PRIMARY KEY and is used to uniquely identify the tuples
- > The remaining candidate keys (other than the primary key) are called as Alternate keys
- Cannot be NULL and have to be unique
- A relation (table) can have 0 or maximum ONE primary key

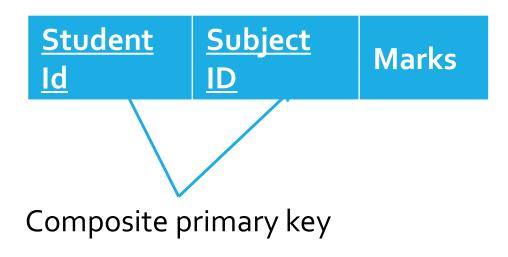




COMPOSITE PRIMARY KEY

Composite Primary Key - combination of more than one attribute of the relation which uniquely identifies the tuple

Student Marks Table



Student Marks Table – Sample Data

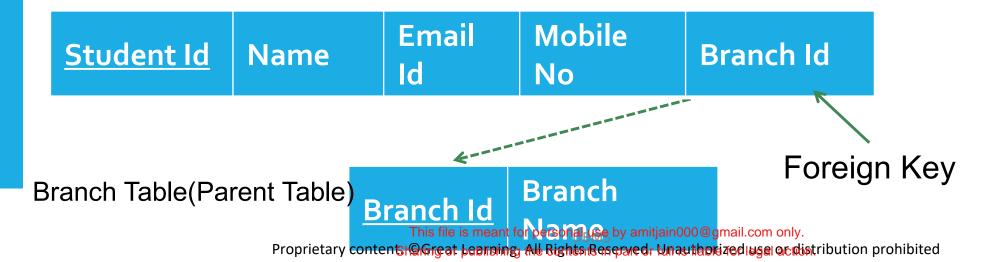
<u>Student</u> <u>Id</u>	Subject ID	Marks
S1001	S100	87
S1001	S200	65
S1002	S100	45
S1002	S200	74
S1003	S200	64



FOREIGN KEY

- A set of attribute (s) whose values are required to match values of a column in the same or another table
- Foreign Key of a table (child table) should be the unique key in the parent table
- In the child table, FK need not have to be unique and they can also be null
- > FK establishes relationships between the relational tables

Student Table(child Table)





FEATURES OF RDBMS

Every piece of information is stored in the form of tables

Has primary keys for unique identification of rows

Has foreign keys to ensure data integrity

Provides SQL for data access

Uses indexes for faster data retrieval

Gives access privileges to ensure data security





THANK YOU