

## **Relational Databases**

# The Relational Model

- Used by all major commercial database systems
- Very simple model
- Query with high-level languages: simple yet expressive
- Efficient implementations

**Schema** = structural description of relations in database **Instance** = actual contents at given point in time

#### -> Student

(ID)	name	GPA	Photo
123	Amy	3.9	(2)
234	1306	3.4	NULL
345	Craig	NULL	
	•		

4 15,000
36,000
A 10,000

Database = set of named relations (or tables)
Each relation has a set of named attributes (or columns)
Each tuple (or row) has a value for each attribute
Each attribute has a type (or domain)

#### -> Student

(ID)	name	GPA	Photo
123	Amy	3.9	(2)
234	1306	3.4	NULL
345	Craig	NULL	
	•		

4 15,000
36,000
A 10,000

Schema – structural description of relations in database Instance – actual contents at given point in time

#### -> Student

(ID)	name	GPA	Photo
123	Amy	3.9	(2)
234	1306	3.4	NULL
345	Craig	NULL	
	•		

state	enr
CA	15,000
CA	36,000
MA	10,000
•	
	CA

#### NULL – special value for "unknown" or "undefined"

#### -> Student

(ID)	name	GPA	Photo
123	Amy	3.9	(2)
234	1306	3.4	NULL
345	Craig	NULL	
	•		
	•		

state	enr
CA	15,000
CA	36,000
MA	10,000
•	
•	
	CA

**Key** – attribute whose value is unique in each tuple Or set of attributes whose combined values are unique

#### -> Student

(ID)	name	GPA	Photo
123	Amy	3.9	(2)
234	1306	3.4	NULL
345	Craig	NULL	
	•		

name	state	enr
Stanford	CA	15,000
Berkeley	CA	36,000
MIT	MA	10,000
	•	
	•	

### Creating relations (tables) in SQL

```
Create Table Student(ID, name, GPA, photo)
Create Table College
  (name string, state char(2), enrollment integer)
```

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