# Chapter #2 – Data Models and Query Languages

Most applications are built by layering one data model on top of another

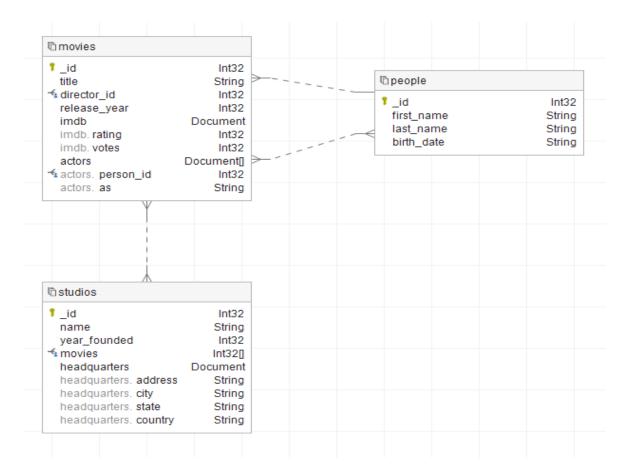
- Application developer looks at the real world and model it in terms of objects or data structures
- Data structures must be stored internally in terms of a general-purpose data model such as
   JSON or XML documents, tables in a relational database, or a graph model.
- Database software decided on a way of representing that JSON/XML/relational/graph data in terms of bytes in memory, on disk, or on a network. The representation may allow the data to be queried, searched, manipulated, and processed in various ways.
- Lowest level needs to represent information as bytes in terms of electrical currents, pulses of light, magnetic fields, and more.

#### **Relational Model Versus Document Model**

- SQL vs NoSQL
- What else? Graph Based Model

### **Relational Model**

SQL Database



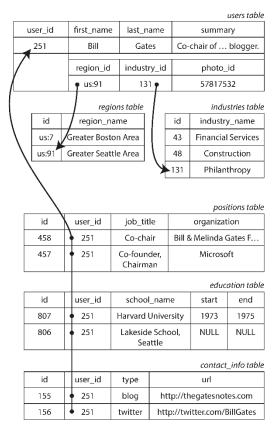
### SQL is a declarative query language

SELECT b.id, b.title, a.first\_name, a.last\_name
FROM books b
INNER JOIN authors a
ON b.author\_id = a.id
ORDER BY b.id;

### **Document Model**







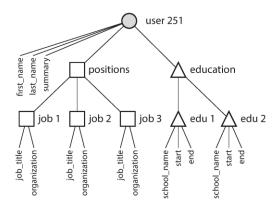


Figure 2.2 One-to-many relationships forming a tree structure

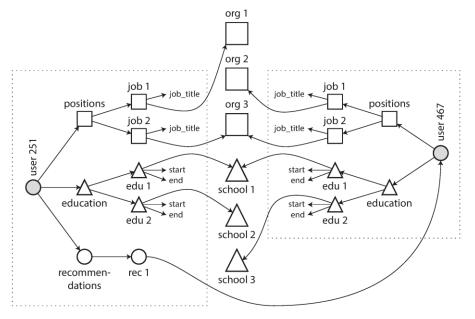


Figure 2.4 Many-to-many relationship example

## **Graph Based Model**

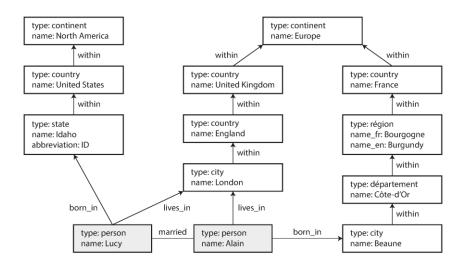


Figure 2-5. Example of graph-structured data (boxes represent vertices, arrows represent edges)