**Relational Database Model.**

**Definition-** Relational model in the database management system is an approach to managing data using a structure and language consistent with logical inputs rather than physically viewing the data.

The main purpose of using the relational model is to provide a method to specify data and queries. Here the data stored in the table is structured and files can resemble logically. This makes a user easy to understand the relational model, unlike the hierarchical model.

A relational table is a two-dimensional structure consisting of rows and columns that are represented in the form of logical relational. Each table row is called a tuple, which represents a single entity occurrence within the entity set and Each column represents an attribute that has a distinct name. An intersection of each row or column represents a single value data. It is expected that all values present in the column should follow the same data format. In DBMS, the rows and columns can be arranged in any order. A row in a table can be identified by an attribute or a combination of attributes. Users send a query mostly written in a special language called SQL to request data from the relational database.

**References**

Retrieved from <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_model>