ANGELICA PAULO BSCS-I MODULE 2

# RELATIONAL DATA MODEL

**A relational data model involves the use of data tables that collect groups of elements into relations. These models work based on the idea that each table setup will include a primary key or identifier. Other tables use that identifier to provide "relational" data links and results.**

## STRENGTHS

Ability to create meaningful information by joining the tables.

Joining tables allows you to understand the relationships between the data, or how the tables connect.

Safety due to defined schema and strict constraint checks

Data Accuracy

There can be multiple tables related to one another with the use of a primary key and foreign key concepts. This makes the data to be non-repetitive. There is no chance for duplication of data.

Query flexibility.

possesses qualities for leveling up, expanding for bigger lengths, as it is endowed with a bendable structure to accommodate the constantly shifting requirements.

The design and normalization process is well defined.

## WEAKNESS

Cost

expensive of setting up and maintaining the database system.

Performance problems associated with re-assembling simple data structures into more complicated real-world representations.

Physical Storage Consumption

Unsuitable Data Model for Certain Domains

Isolated Information

Relational databases can use a large number of tables, there is always the risk that some information may be lost or forgotten, particularly when it is being transferred from one system to another.