

## Lecture 1: Database and DBMS

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## Introduction

Definition of a database and DBMS in Professor Notes.

## Lecture 2: Relational Data Model

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## Relational Data Model

**Definition 1** *Relational data model is an approach to organizing collections of data*

- Relation
  - Relational Table  $\rightarrow$  **Name** + **Schema**
    - \* Schema: List of attribute name + attribute type pairs
- Relational Database  $\rightarrow$  **Collection of Relations tables**
- Table Instance

One unit of data is called a **datum**.

Object, entity, event: description of one object, entity, event

- **Records** consist of attributes or fields (rows in the table).
- **Attributes** is a named container for a value of a specific type.

## Database Table Constraint

**Definition 2** *Limitations of table instances*

- Candidate Key: set or lists of attributes that uniquely define a record in a table, **minimal such set of attributes**, made up of multiple attributes sometimes.

## Examples

### CSC 365 Example

Course Object:

- Prefix: CSC  $\rightarrow$  **String**
- Course #: 365  $\rightarrow$  **Integer**
- Name: Introduction to Database Systems  $\rightarrow$  **String**
- Description: Basic Principles, ...  $\rightarrow$  **String**
- Units: 4  $\rightarrow$  **Integer**

Department Object:

- Name: Computer Science and Software Engineering
- Abbreviation: CSSE
- Building: 14
- Room: 245
- College: CENG

Stringing these objects together based on relationship would make a **network model**.

### Schema Example

```
Course(Prefix String, Course# Integer, Name String, Description
String, Units Integer)
```

Prefix	Course#	Name	Description	Units
CSC	365	Introduction to Database Systems	Basic Principles, ...	4
CSC	357	Systems Programming	...	4

```
Department(Name, College, Building, Room): Department would also have a table as well.
```