Relational DB
- Introduction
- DB, tables, attributes, tuples
- CRUD, constraints, DB designs
- keys, normalization
- aggregate functions
- transactions & ER diagrams

Transaction
Aman (wife) ₹1000 — -300 — 700 — ₹800 (reverse) — 1000
Jeeya (300)
fail (reverse)
RBI
Job (ATM) ₹1500 — 500

outcome
→ success
→ fail → reverse

Initiated transaction → Transaction → success (commit) (Transaction is committed)
→ fail → reverse
rollback

start transaction → insert into table → commit — success
→ rollback — failure

savepoint
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 — check point

ACID Properties (RDBMS)

Atomicity → Transaction will be nothing or all
Consistency → all constraints are followed.
Isolation → At a time, transaction will happen independently
Durability → committed data is never lost

ER Diagram
→ Entity — Relationship

→ Entity
→ Attribute

Employee → strong primary key
→ weak primary key

Name → non primary key
id → primary key
age → derived attribute
→ multiple value

what relation
strong
weak

Employee — works for — company

Relation b/w entities
1 to many (company : employee)
many to 1 (customer : restaurant)
1 : 1 (employee : company)