

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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DATA MODELS

BY

HIMANSHU SHUKLA

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

UIET, CSJM UNIVERSITY, KANPUR



DATA MODELS

A Database model defines the logical design and structure of a database and defines how data will be stored, accessed and updated in a database management system. While the **Relational Model** is the most widely used database model, there are other models:

- Hierarchical Model
- Network Model
- Entity-relationship Model
- Relational Model



HIERARCHICAL MODEL

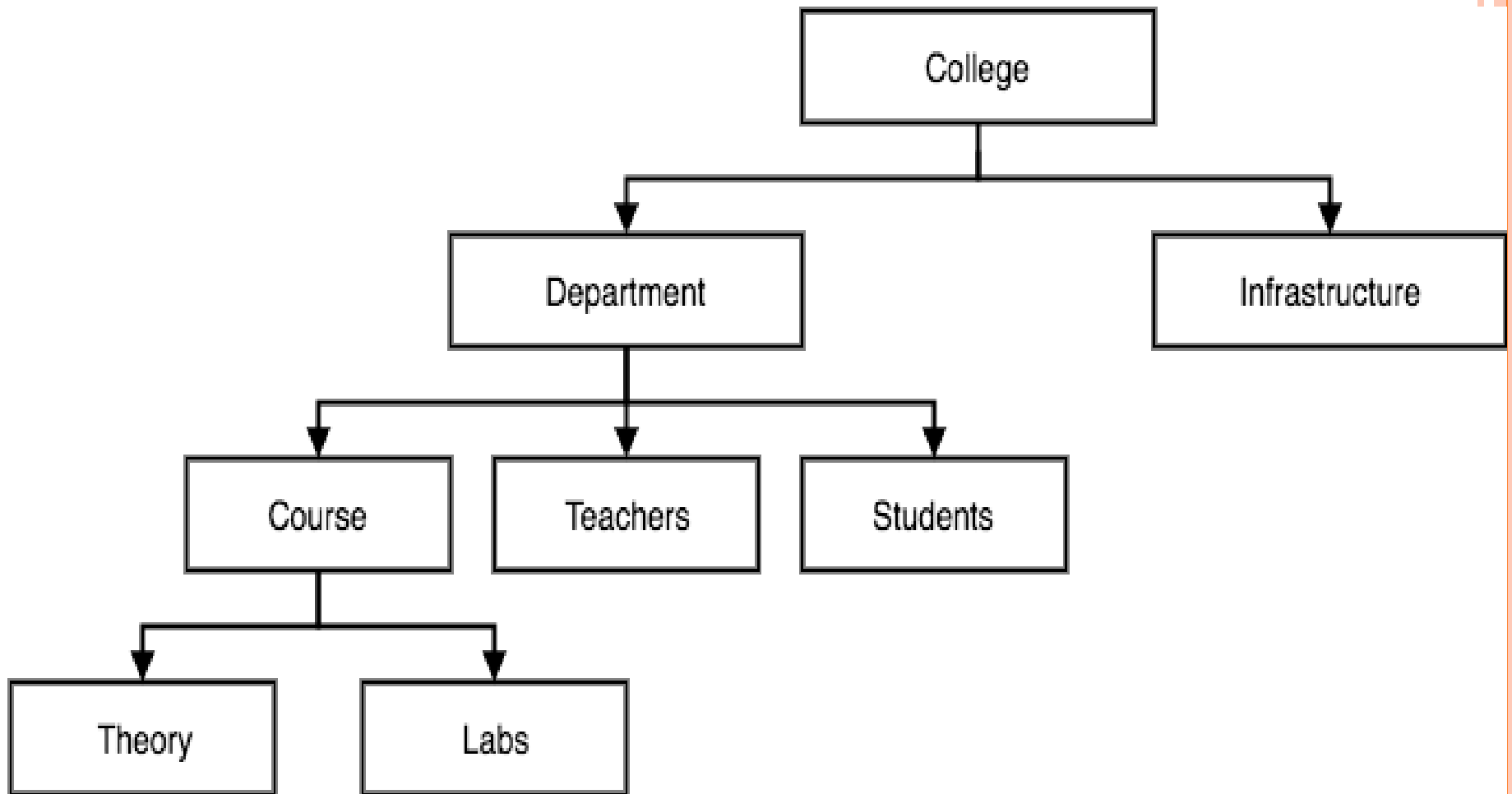
This database model organizes data into a tree-like-structure, with a single root, to which all the other data is linked. The hierarchy starts from the **Root** data, and expands like a tree, adding child nodes to the parent nodes.

In this model, a child node will only have a single parent node.

This model efficiently describes many real-world relationships like index of a book, recipes etc.

In hierarchical model, data is organised into tree-like structure with one one-to-many relationship between two different types of data, for example, one department can have many courses, many professors and of-course many students.





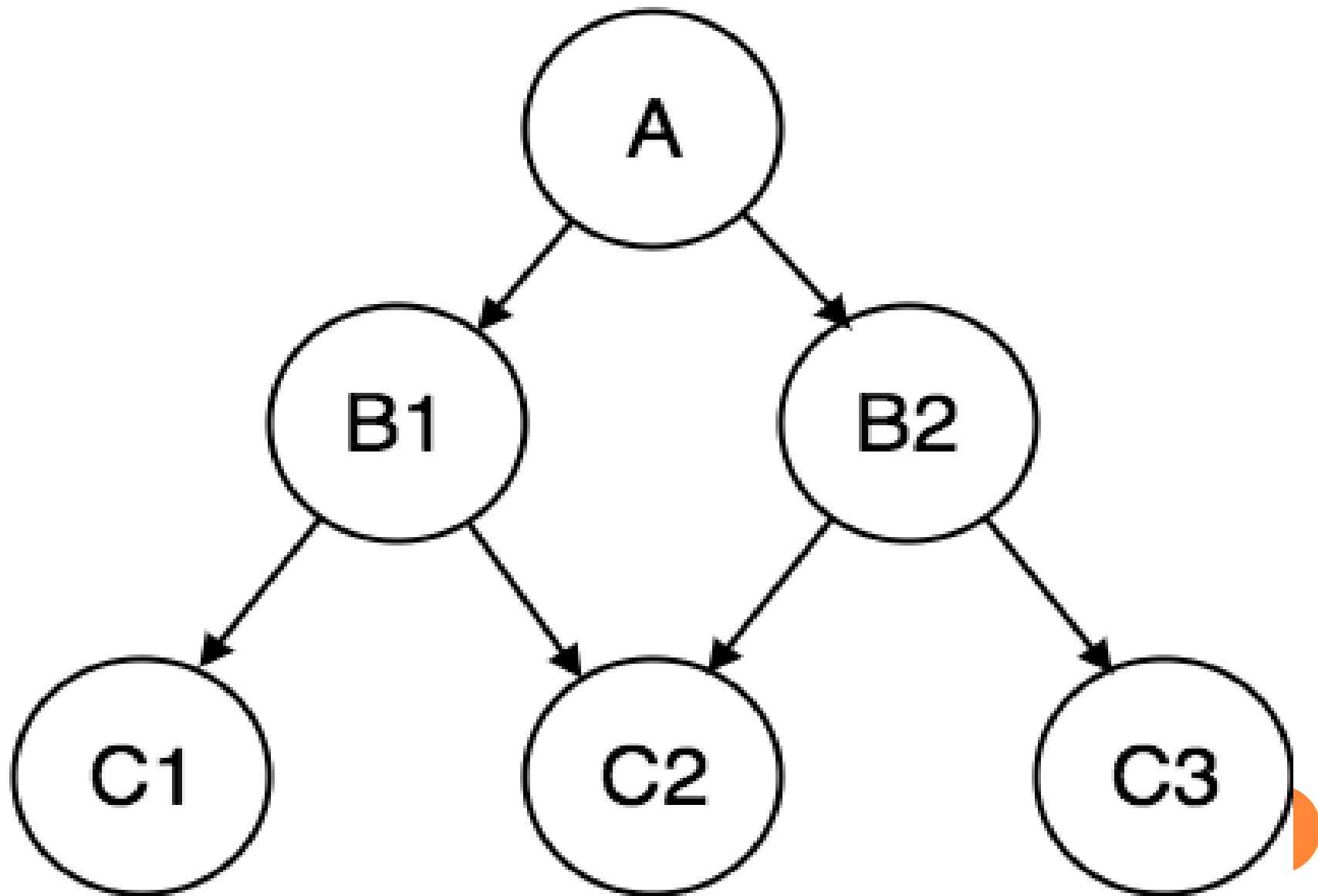
NETWORK MODEL

This is an extension of the Hierarchical model. In this model data is organized more like a graph, and are allowed to have more than one parent node.

In this database model data is more related as more relationships are established in this database model. Also, as the data is more related, hence accessing the data is also easier and fast. This database model was used to map many-to-many data relationships.

This was the most widely used database model, before Relational Model was introduced.





ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP MODEL

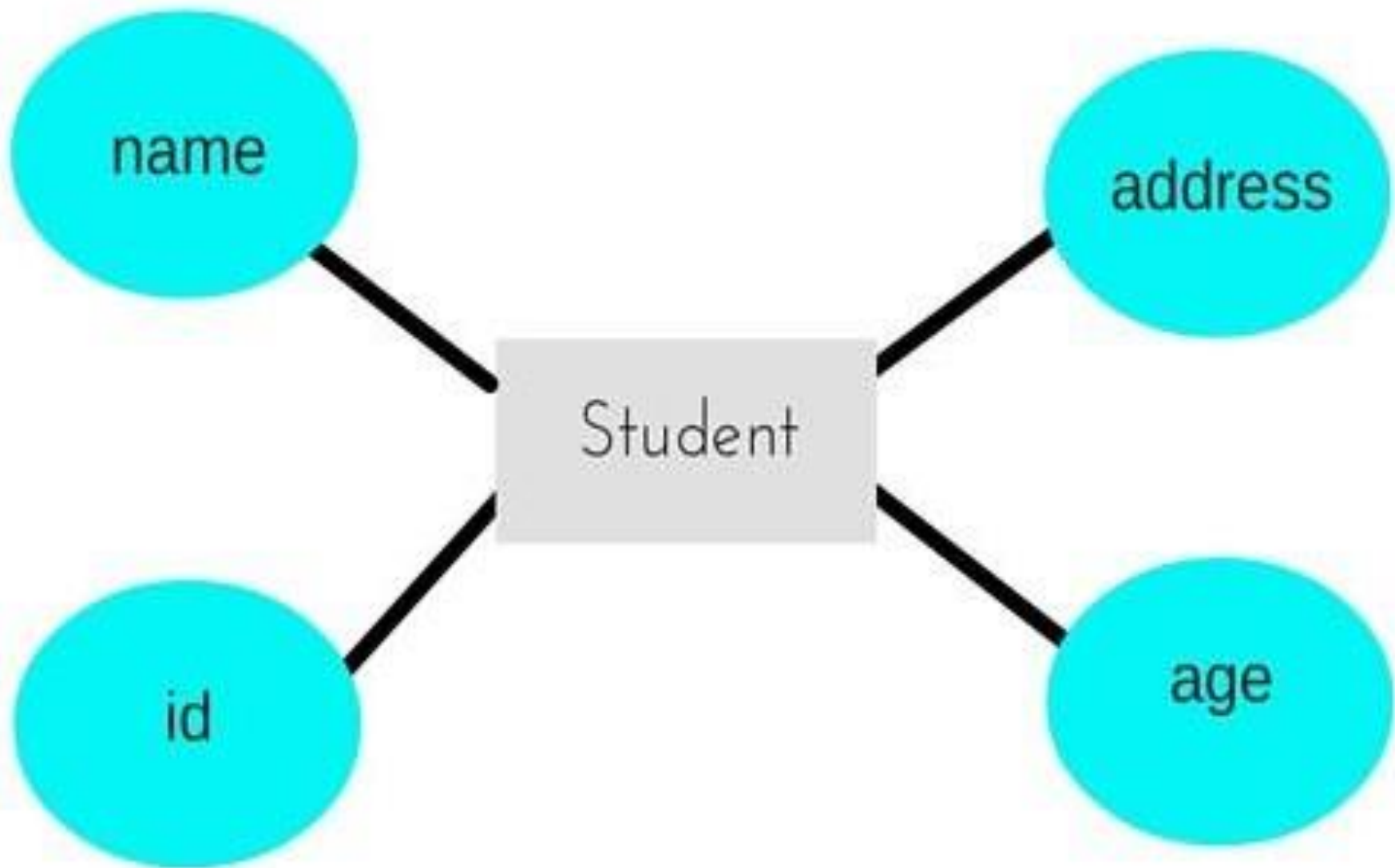
In this database model, relationships are created by dividing object of interest into entity and its characteristics into attributes.

Different entities are related using relationships.

E-R Models are defined to represent the relationships into pictorial form to make it easier for different stakeholders to understand.

This model is good to design a database, which can then be turned into tables in relational model. Let's take an example, If we have to design a School Database, then **Student** will be an **entity** with **attributes** name, age, address etc. As **Address** is generally complex, it can be another **entity** with **attributes** street name, pincode, city etc, and there will be a relationship between them. Relationships can also be of different types.





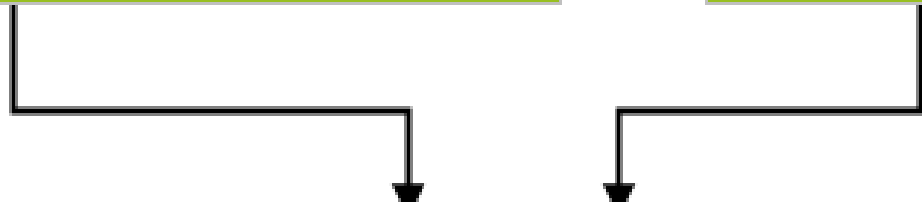
RELATIONAL MODEL

- In this model, data is organised in two-dimensional **tables** and the relationship is maintained by storing a common field.
- This model was introduced by E.F Codd in 1970, and since then it has been the most widely used database model, infact, we can say the only database model used around the world.
- The basic structure of data in the relational model is tables. All the information related to a particular type is stored in rows of that table.
- Hence, tables are also known as **relations** in relational model.



student_id	name	age
1	Akon	17
2	Bkon	18
3	Ckon	17
4	Dkon	18

subject_id	name	teacher
1	Java	Mr. J
2	C++	Miss C
3	C#	Mr. C Hash
4	Php	Mr. P H P



student_id	subject_id	marks
1	1	98
1	2	78
2	1	76
3	2	88

REFERENCES

- ELMASRI, R., & NAVATHE, S. (2007). Fundamentals of database systems. Boston, Pearson/Addison Wesley.
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