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The logical view of the relational database is facilitated by the

Download Model Relational Database Presentation A Logic Data Vision by â € The relational model allows you to view data logically rather than physically. â € The practical meaning of taking the leading point of view is that it serves as a reminder of the simple data storage file concept. â € Although the use of a table, a lot to contrary than a file, has the advantages of structural and data independence, a table resembles a conceptual point of view. â € Because you can think of related records as being stored in independent tables, the relational database model is much easier to understand than hierachic and network models. Largic simplicity tends to produce simple and effective database conception methodologies. â € As the table plays a role as prominent in the relational model, it deserves a more attentive look. â € So our discussion begins with an exploration of the details of the table structure and contents. Tables and their characteristics â € The line view of the relational database is facilitated by the creation of data relations on the basis of a wording known as a relationship. â € Because a relationship is a mathematical construction, the final users find much easier to think of a relationship as a table. A table is perceived as a bi-dimensional structure composed of lines and columns. â € The table is also called a relationship because the relational model is Creator, E. F. CODD, used the term relation as a synonym for the table. â € You can think of a table as a persistent representation of a logic relationship, this is, a relationship whose contents can be permanently stored for future use. â € As far as Tablea S is concerned, a table contains a group of occurrences of related entities, ie a set of entities. â € For example, a student table contains a set of entity occurrences, each representing a student. For this reason, the set of terms and table entities are often used alternately. Note â € The word relation, also known as a set of data in Microsoft Access, is based on the theory of mathematical sets from which CODD derived its model. â € As the relational model uses attribute values to establish relationships between tables, many database users incorrectly suppose that the term relate to such relationships. â € Many then incorrectly complete that only the relational model allows the use of relationships. Features of a Relational Note table A relational database terminology is very accurate. â € Unfortunately, file system terminology is sometimes drags into the database environment. â € Thus, the lines are often referred to as records and columns are sometimes identified as fields. Occasionally, the tables are labeled files. â € technically speaking, this substitution of terms is not always appropriate; Database table is a logic instead of a physical concept and the file of terms, record and field to describe fansical concepts. â € However, as long as you recognize that the table is actually a logic in the contents of a physical construct, you can (to the conceptual level) think of table lines such as records and columns of the Table as fields. â € truth, many database software still vendors use this terrific familiarized file system. Student table using the student table, it is possible to take the following conclusions corresponding to the points to â € 1. The student desk is perceived as a two-dimensional structure composed of eight lines (lines) and the twelve columns (attributes). â € 2. Each line in the student table describes a single occurrence entity within the set of entities. (The assembly entity is By Student table.) For example, line 4 in Figure 3. 1 describes a student named Walter H. Obionski. Given the contents of the table, the set of student entities includes eight distinct entities (lines), or students. â € 3. Each column represents an attribute, and each column has a different name. â € 4. All values in a column combine features of Attributeâ € s. For example, the class class (STU_GPA) Column contains only stu_gpa entries for each of the rows of the table. The data should be classified according to their format and function. Although several DBMSs can support different data types, most of the brackets at least the following: â € "A. Nunely data are data on which you can perform significant arithmy. For example, in Figure 3. 1, STU_HRS and STU_GPA are attributes numerous. â € "b. Character data, also known as text data or string data, may contain any character or symbol not intended for mathematic manipulation. In Figure 3. 1, STU_CLASS and STU_PHONE are examples of character attributes. â € "c. Date attributes contain calendar dates stored in a special format known as Juliana Date Format. For example, STU_DOB in Figure 3. 1 is a date attribute. ~ "D. Tagic data can only have true or false values (yes or not). In Figure 3. 1, the STU_TRANSFER attribute uses a language format. â € 5. The range of admissible column values is known as your domain. Because the stu_gpa values are limited to the range 0 - 4, inclusive, domain is [0, 4]. â € 6. The order of lines and columns is immaterial for the user. â € 7. Each table must have a primary key. In general terms, the primary key (PK) is an attribute (or a combination of attributes) that exclusifies any line given. In this case, STU_NUM (the student number) is the primary key. Using the data presented in Figure 3. 1, note that the surname of a student (Stu_LName) would not be a good primary key because it is possible to find several students whose surname is Smith. Even the combination of the surname and first name (stu_fname) would not be an appropriate primary key because, as Figure 3. 1 shows, it is very possible to find more than one student named John Smith. Chaves â € In the relational model, the keys are important because they are used to ensure that each line in a table is exclusively identifiable. â € They are also used â €

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