# Chapter 3, The Relational Model



#### Introduction to Relational Model

- Codd proposed the relational data model in 1970.
  - Prior to that, database systems were based on older data models (the hierarchical model and the network model); the relational model revolutionized the database field and largely supplanted these earlier models
  - Main idea was to organize data as groups of relations
  - Each relation describes a group of objects with similar attributes

Student ID	Name	Major
1161234	Ahmad	ENCS
1161455	Noor	COMP

Course ID	CODE	Name
56478	COMP333	Database management Systems
56479	COMP232	Data Structures



# Relational data model example

Students(sid: string, name: string, login: string, age: integer, gpa: real)

The preceding schema says that each record in the Students relation has five fields, with field names and types as indicated.<sup>2</sup> An example instance of the Students relation

sid	name	login	age	gpa
53666	Jones	jones@cs	18	3.4
53688	Smith	smith@ee	18	3.2
53650	Smith	smith@math	19	3.8
53831	Madayan	madayan@music	11	1.8
53832	Guldu	guldu@music	12	2.0

# Simplicity

- The relational model is very simple and elegant; a database is a collection of one or more relations, where each relation is a table with rows and columns.
- A DBMS permits the use of SQL to query, and manipulate data and relations in a database.



#### SQL

- DBMS Supports <u>Structured</u>
   <u>Query Language</u>.
  - Based on Relational Algebra
- Composed of
  - DDL
  - DML



#### Main Constructs

- The main construct in relational model is Relation
- A Relation consist of:
  - Schema
  - Instance
- There should be no redundant data (rows) inside a database
- Degree: number of fields (attributes)
- Cardinality: number of records (tuples)



## Example:

Students(sid: string, name: string, login: string, age: integer, gpa: real)

#### FIELDS (ATTRIBUTES, COLUMNS)

	K			<u></u>	<u> </u>
Field names	sid	name	login	age	gpa
1	50000	Dave	dave@cs	19	3.3
	53666	Jones	jones@cs	18	3.4
TUPLES 😂	53688	Smith	smith@ee	18	3.2
(RECORDS, ROWS)	53650	Smith	smith@math	19	3.8
	53831	Madayan	madayan@music	11	1.8
	53832	Guldu	guldu@music	12	2.0



# Example SQL

```
CREATE TABLE Students (sid CHAR(20), name CHAR(30), login CHAR(20), age INTEGER, gpa REAL)
```

#### INSERT

INTO Students (sid, name, login, age, gpa) VALUES (53688, 'Smith', 'smith@ee', 18, 3.2)



## Example SQL..2

DELETE

FROM Students S

WHERE S.name = 'Smith'

UPDATE Students S

SET S.age = S.age + 1, S.gpa = S.gpa - 1

WHERE S.sid = 53688

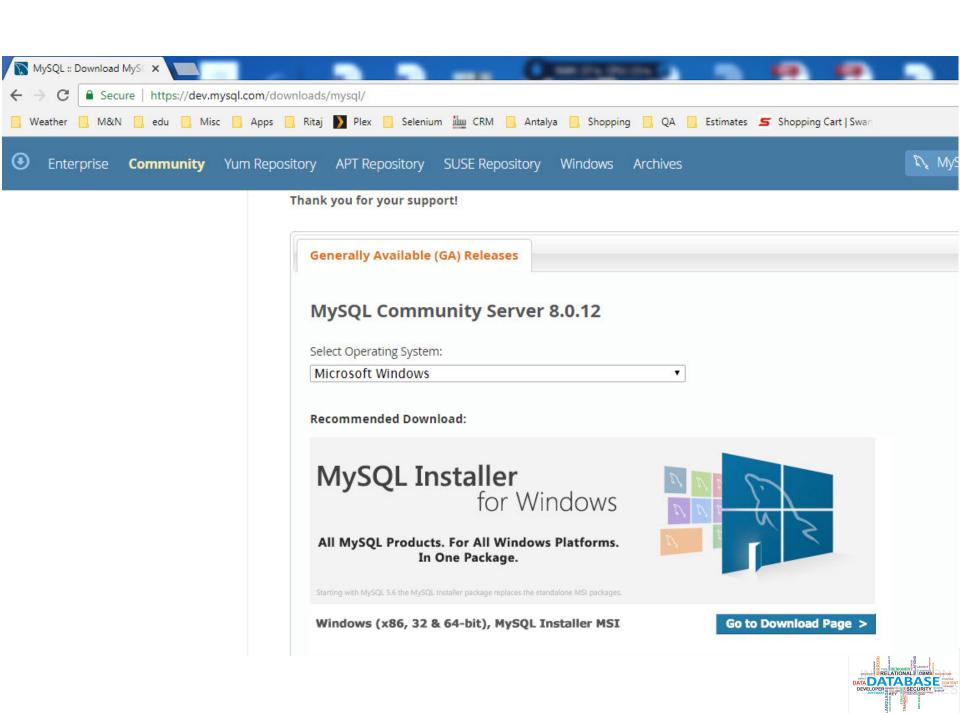


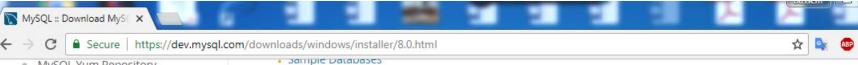
# mySql



- We will be using mySql server
  - Download from
  - https://dev.mysql.com/downloads/mysql/
- Must install a client to connect to server
  - Best: mySql WorkBench







- MySQL Yum Repository
- MySQL APT Repository
- MySQL SUSE Repository
- MySQL Community Server
- MySQL Cluster
- MySQL Router
- MySQL Shell
- MySQL Workbench
- MySQL Connectors
- Other Downloads

#### Choosing the right file:

- If you have an online connection while running the MySQL Installer, choose the mysql-installer-webcommunity file.
- If you do NOT have an online connection while running the MySQL Installer, choose the mysql-installercommunity file.

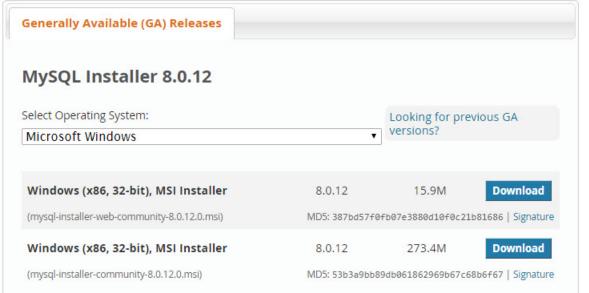
Note: MySQL Installer is 32 bit, but will install both 32 bit and 64 bit binaries.

Online Documentation

· MySQL Installer Documentation and Change History

Please report any bugs or inconsistencies you observe to our Bugs Database.

Thank you for your support!





Enterprise Community Yum Repository APT Repository SUSE Repository Windows Archives

- MySQL on Windows
- MySQL Yum Repository
- MySQL APT Repository
- MySQL SUSE Repository
- MySQL Community Server
- MySQL Cluster
- MySQL Router
- MySQL Shell
- MySQL Workbench
- MySQL Connectors
- Other Downloads

#### Begin Your Download

mysql-installer-community-8.0.12.0.msi

#### Login Now or Sign Up for a free account.

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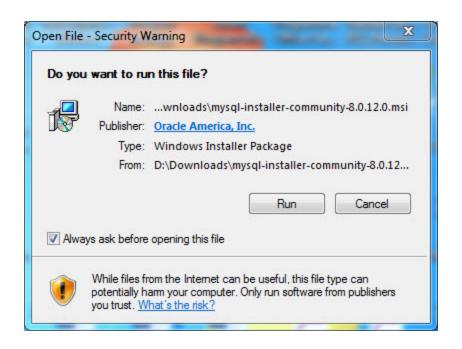


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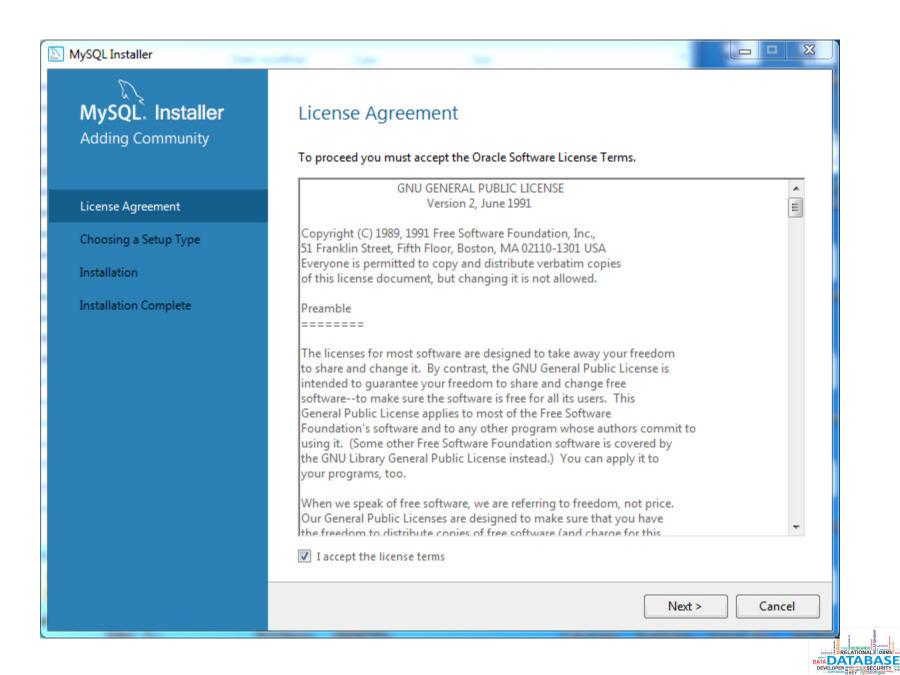
MySQL.com is using Oracle SSO for authentication. If you already have an Oracle Web account, click the Login link. Otherwise, you can signup for a free account by clicking the Sign Up link and following the instructions.

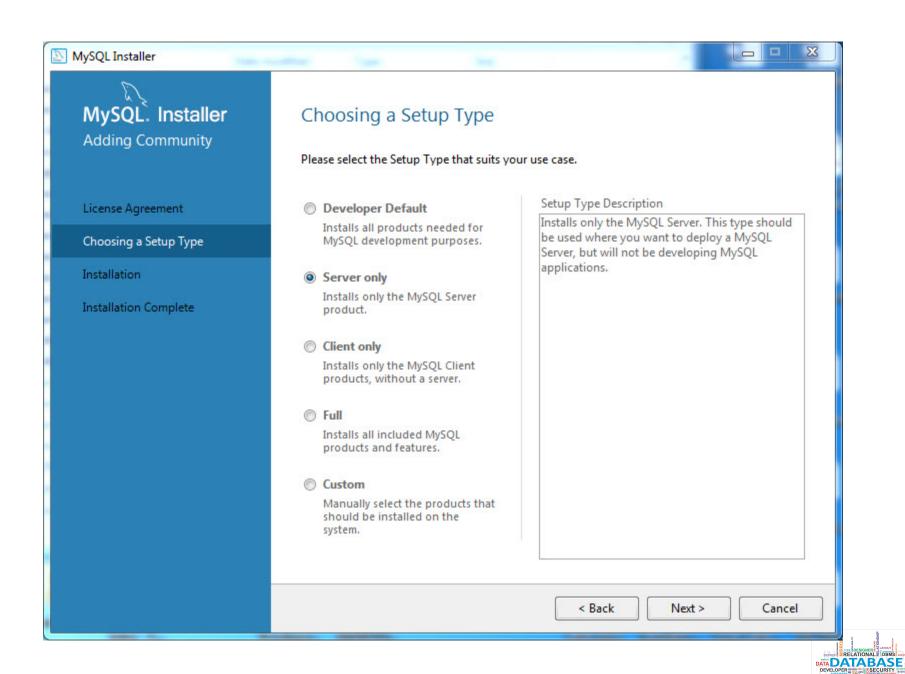
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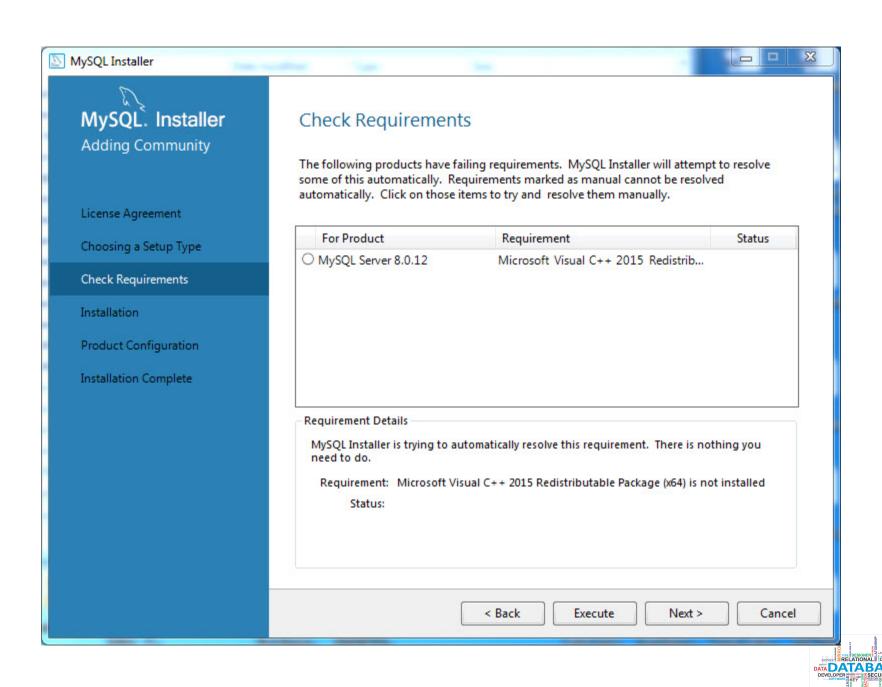


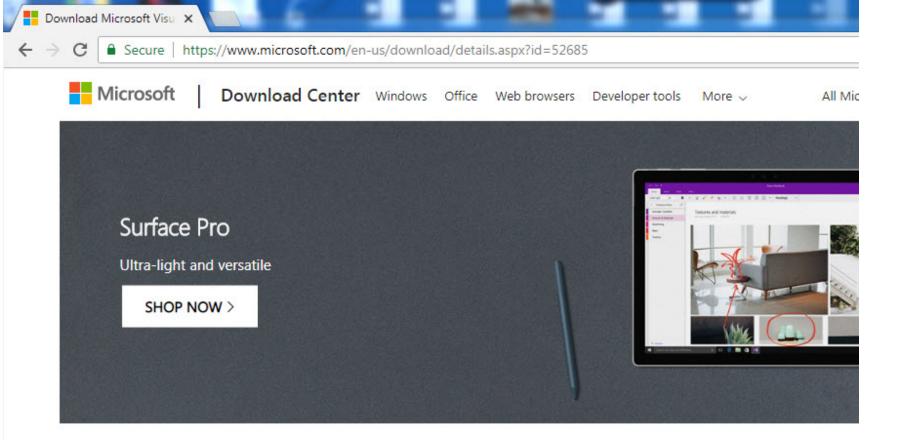








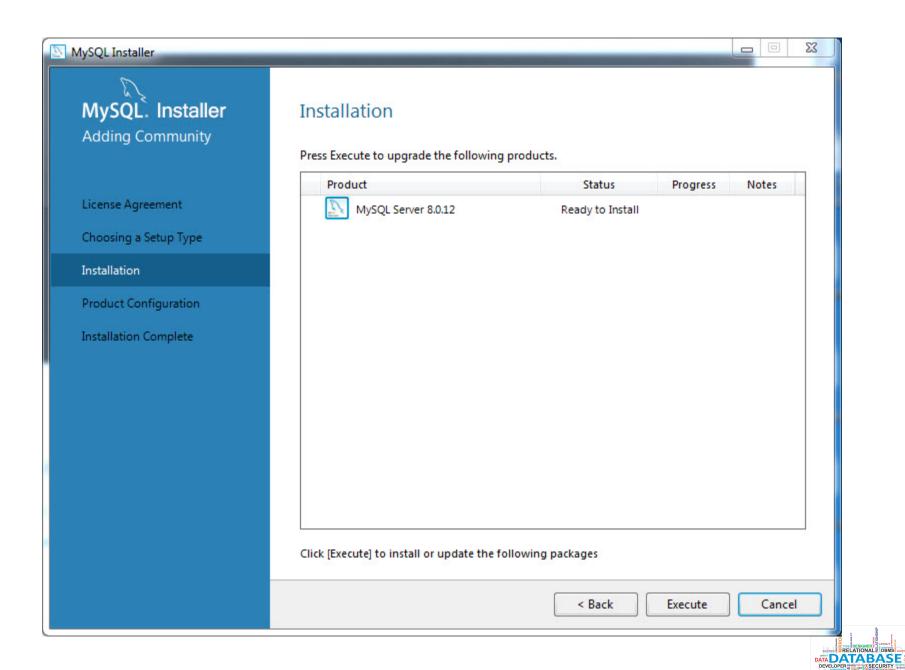


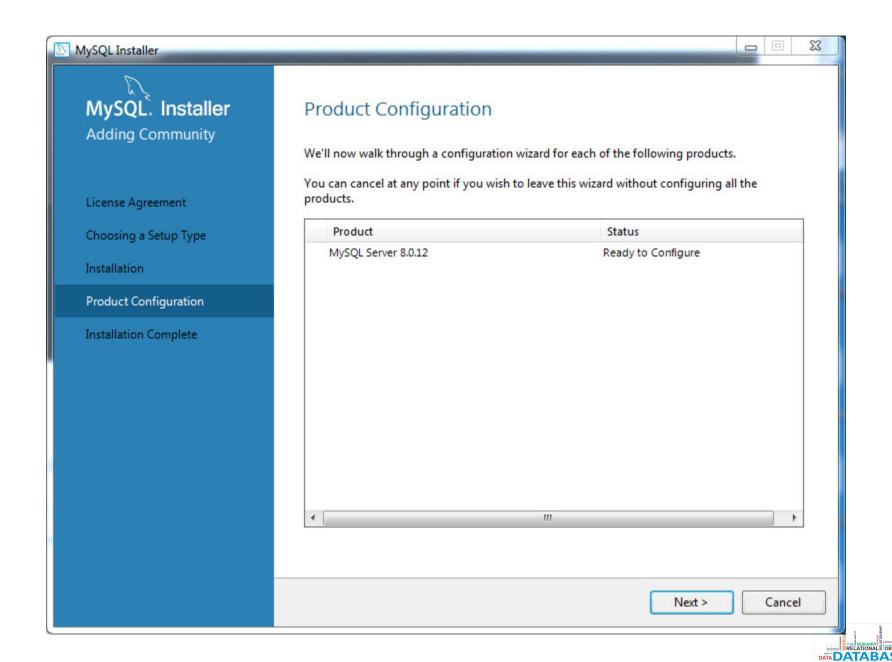


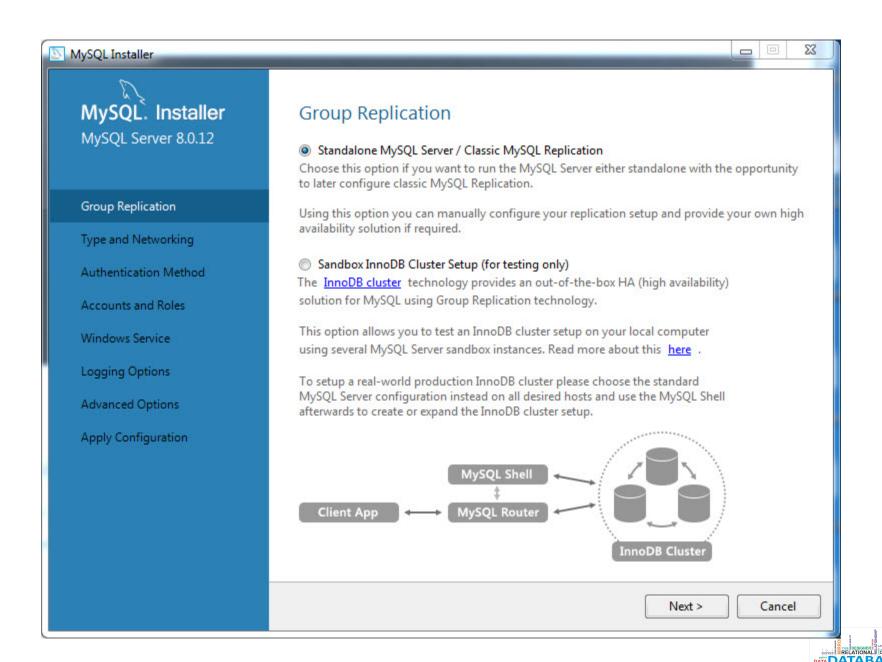
#### Microsoft Visual C++ 2015 Redistributable Update 3 RC

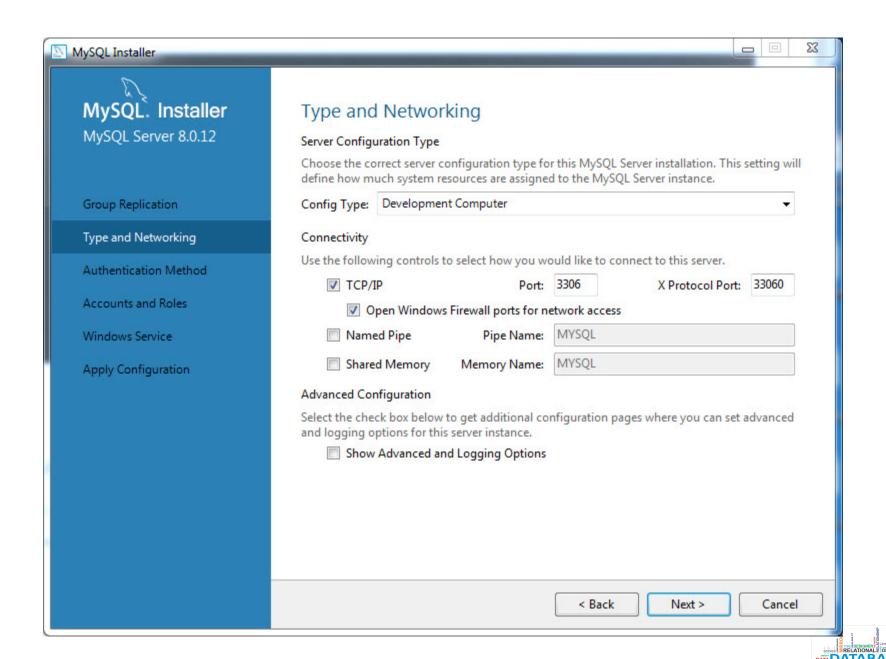
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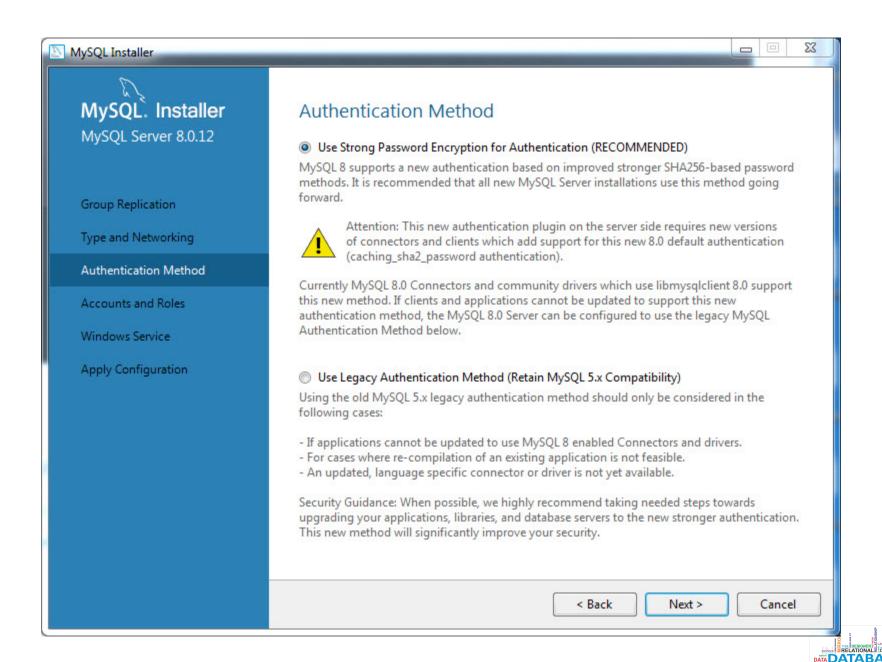


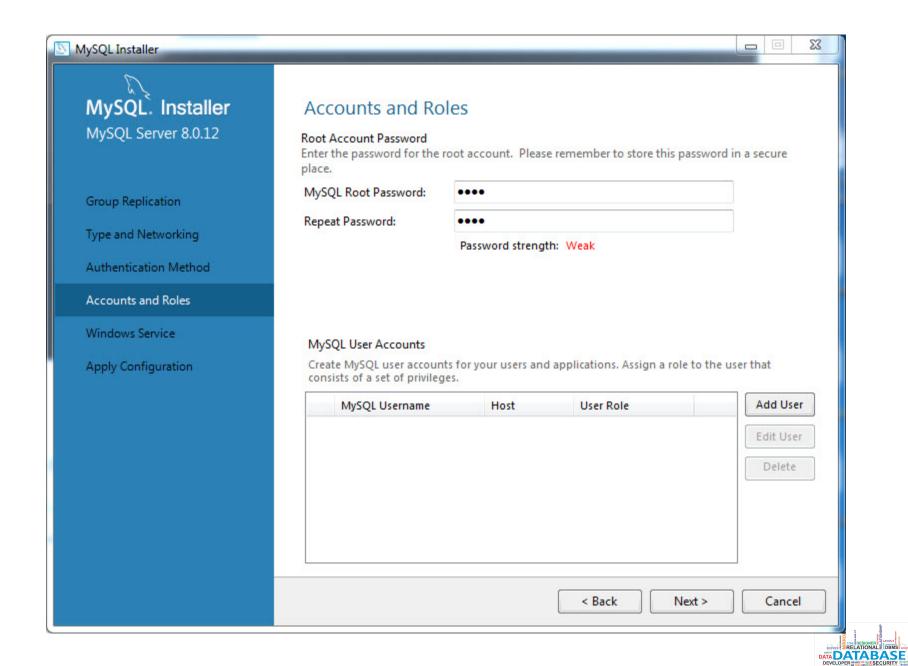


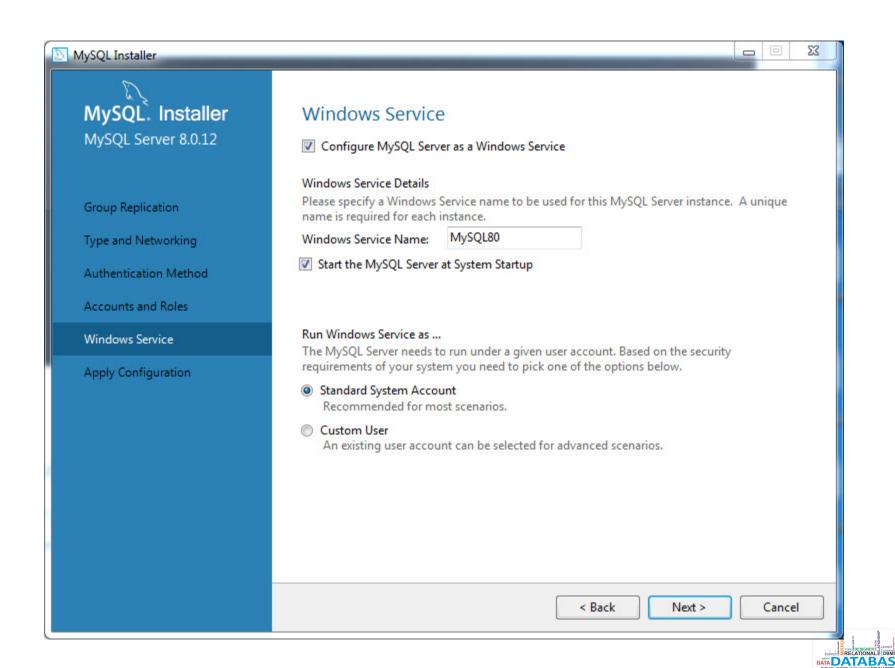


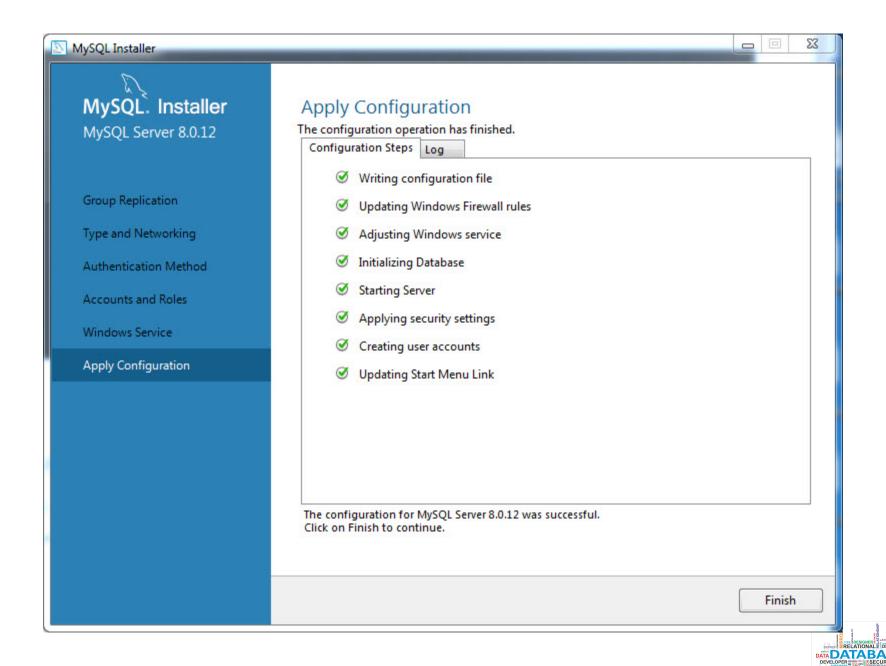


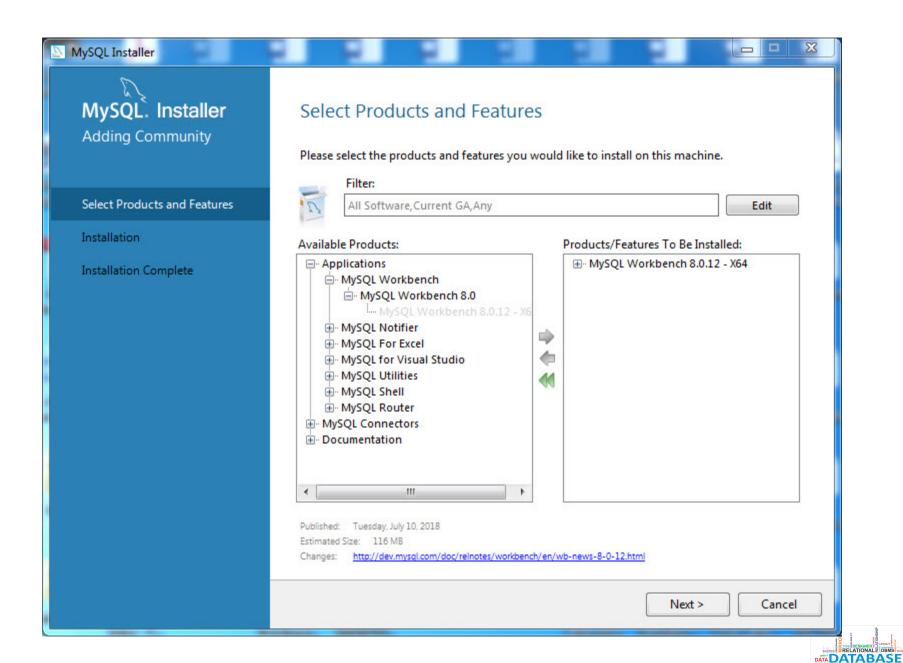










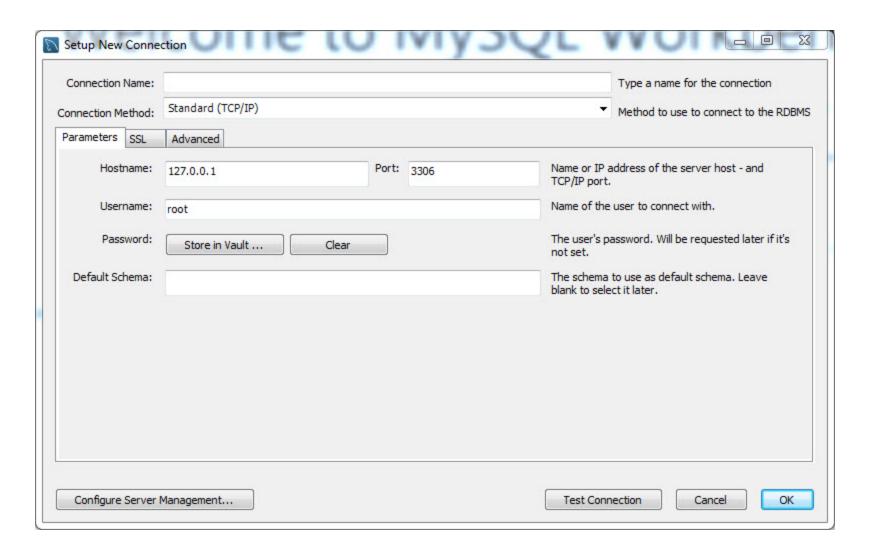




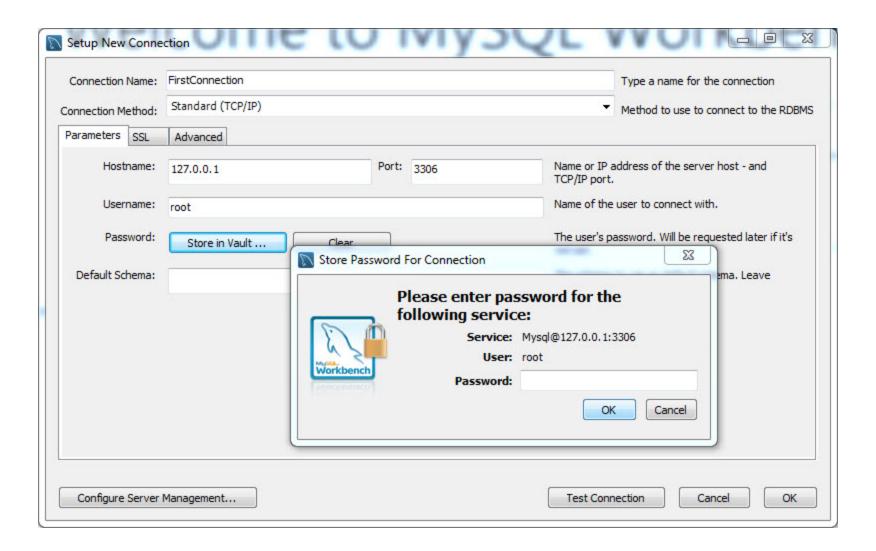
MySQL Workbench could not detect any MySQL server running.

This means that MySQL is not installed or is not running.

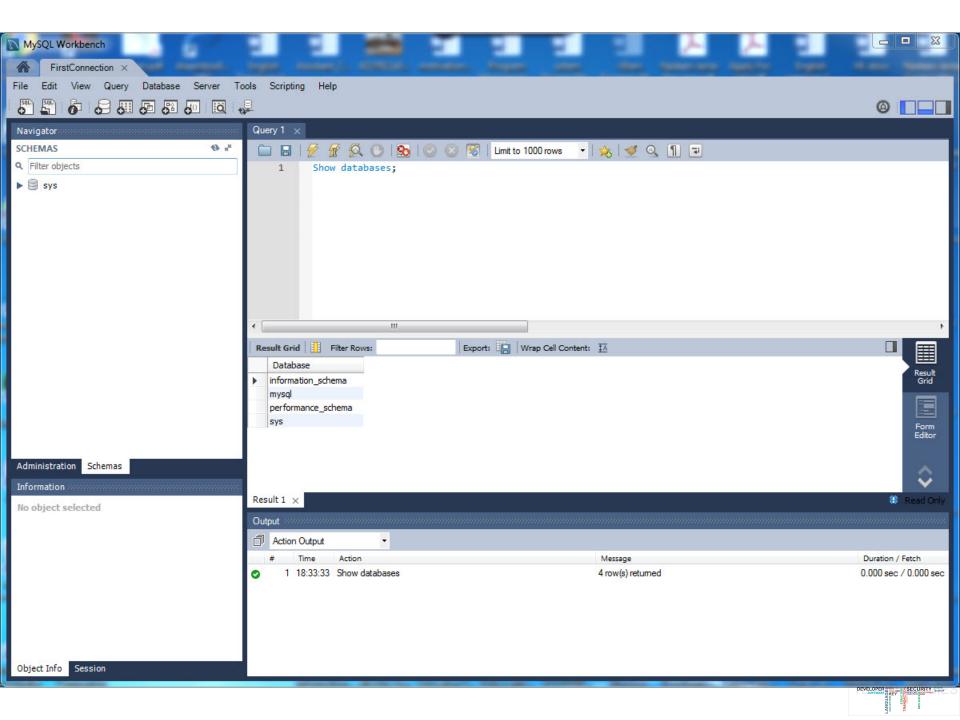
Rescan servers











# MySQL Basics – Data Definition

- SHOW DATABASES;
- CREATE DATABASE university;
- SHOW DATABASES;
- USE university;
- DROP DATABASE university;



### MySQL Basics

```
    CREATE TABLE student (

      sid INT,
      sname VARCHAR(32),
      bdate DATE,
      gpa REAL,
      PRIMARY KEY (sid));

    SHOW TABLES;

    SHOW CREATE TABLE student;

    ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD major VARCHAR(16);

    ALTER TABLE STUDENT ADD phone VARCHAR(16) AFTER bdate;

    DROP TABLE student;
```

### MySQL Basics – Data Manipulation

```
Query:
      SELECT *
      FROM student;

    INSERT INTO STUDENT VALUES (1051122, 'Ahmad', '1980-01-20', 99);

    SELECT * FROM student;

    INSERT INTO STUDENT (sid, sname) VALUES (1061122, 'Sireen');

    DELETE FROM student WHERE sid>=1060000 AND sid<=1069999;</li>

Query:
      SELECT sid, sname
      FROM student
      WHERE sname = 'Ahmad';
```



#### MySQL Basics – Auto increment

- ALTER TABLE student MODIFY sid int auto\_increment;
- SELECT \* FROM student;
- INSERT INTO student (sname) VALUES ('lyad');
- ALTER TABLE student auto\_increment=1070000;
- INSERT INTO student (sname) VALUES ('Gabi');
- ALTER TABLE student MODIFY gpa REAL DEFAULT 60;
- SELECT \* FROM student;
- ALTER TABLE student MODIFY bdate DATE DEFAULT '1900-01-01';
- INSERT INTO student (sname) VALUES ('Gabi');



### MySQL Basics – Data Control

- CREATE USER 'user1'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
- GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON university.\* TO 'user1'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;
- CREATE USER 'user1'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password';
- GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON university.\* TO 'user1'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;
- CREATE USER 'user2'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password2';
- GRANT SELECT ON university.\* TO 'user2'@'localhost' WITH GRANT OPTION;
- CREATE USER 'user2'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'password2';
- GRANT SELECT ON university.\* TO 'user2'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION;

