DATA INDEPENDACE

- The Representation of Data from program that use the Data. There are 2 types of Data Independance

1. Logical Independance
2. Physical data Independance

1. Logical Data Independance :

The ability to change the logical schema of Data base without changing external schema known as logical data Independance.

For Eg :- Additional or Removal or new attribute in a table.

2. Physical Data Independance :

The ability of change Physical or external schema without changing the Logical schema

For Eg : File orientation or file allocation techniques.

RELATIONAL MODEL

Def. Relation should have atleast one field each row value should have unique value and each cell contain a single value. Relation is a logical structure not a physical. It is also known as table.

In a relation data is organised in form of row & column.

BASIC Concept of RELATION

① Entity :- It is name of object about which user want to store an information like student, employee, chair, table.

2. Attribute :- An attribute is a name give to a column in a table. Each attribute of specific Entity has unique name. Attribute are used to uniquely indentify the record. Eg :- Attributes of a students - Name, rollno., class, Phno.,

3. Tuple :- The row of relation that contain the value corresponding to the attributes are known as Tuple.

Name	RollNO.	Course	Subject
AB	11	B.Sc	CAT
CD	12	11	11

→ Tuple

4. Domain :- The possible set of value that an attribute can accept. Each attributes can have set of possible values known as Domain.

5. Degree :- The no. of attribute in a relation is known as Degree of that relation.

6. Cardinality :- The no. of record or tuples ~~of~~ any point of time in a relation is called cardinality.

DB → table → Record → field

RELATIONAL KEYS

Def. The Basic purpose of Key is to the remove duplicacy in a relation as well as uniquely Indentify the row of a table.