1. Relational Model Overview:
    - The relational model is a way to organize and represent data in a structured manner.
    - It’s commonly used in commercial applications for managing data.
    - It uses tables to represent data and the relationships between different pieces of data.
    - Each table has columns (attributes) with unique names.
2. Example Database:
    - Imagine you have information about bank customers, their accounts, and the relationship between customers and accounts.
3. Tables:
    - Customer Table (Table 2.1.1):
        - Columns: `cust_id`, `c_name`, `c_city`
        - Rows represent different customers with their ID, name, and city.
    - Account Table (Table 2.1.2):
        - Columns: `acc_no`, `balance`
        - Rows represent different accounts with their number and balance.
    - Depositor Table (Table 2.1.3):
        - Columns: `cust_id`, `acc_no`
        - Rows represent the relationship between customers and their accounts

Customer Table (Table 2.1.1):

cust_id	c_name	c_city
C_101	Ajay	Delhi
C_102	Amit	Mumbai

cust_id	c_name	c_city
C_103	Alok	Kolkata
C_104	Akash	Chennai

Account Table (Table 2.1.2):

acc_no	balance
A-1	1000
A-2	2000
A-3	3000
A-4	4000

Depositor Table (Table 2.1.3):

cust_id	acc_no
C_101	A-1
C_102	A-2
C_103	A-3
C_104	A-4

Related posts:

1. What is database management system (DBMS) ? What are the tasks performed by

users in DBMS ?

2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?
3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.
4. Who are data administrators ? What are the functions of database administrator ?OR Discuss the role of database adinistrator.
5. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels ofabstraction.
6. Explain the differences between physical level,conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.
7. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.
8. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?
9. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.
10. Describe data schema and instances.
11. Describe data independence with its types
12. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?
13. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?
14. What is ER model ? What are the elements of ER model ? What are the notations of ER diagram ?
15. What do you understand by attributes and domain ?Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.
16. Construct an ER diagram for University system.
17. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar’s office
18. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.
19. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.
20. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization,

specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.

21. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.
22. Explain constraints and its types.
23. Consider the following relations:
24. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?
25. Explain integrity constraints.
26. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.
27. Describe mapping constraints with its types.
28. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.
29. Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.
30. Describe the SQL set operations