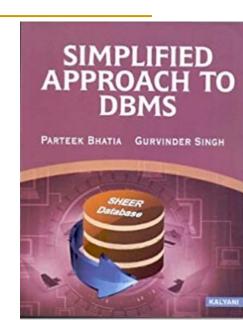
# Chapter: 3 Data Models

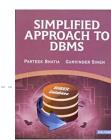


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Patiala



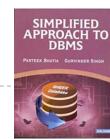
### **Data Models**

- A model is a representation of reality, 'real world' objects and events, and their associations.
- It is an abstraction that concentrates on the essential.



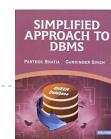
## Types of Data Models

- Hierarchical Model
- Network Model
- Relational Model

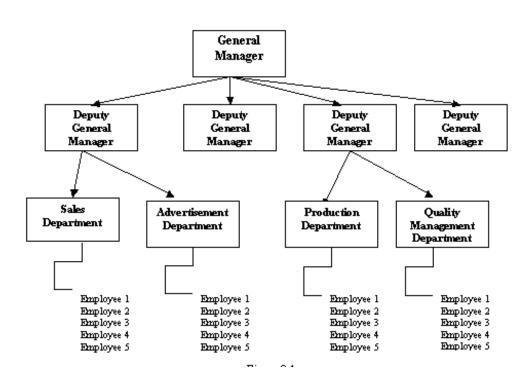


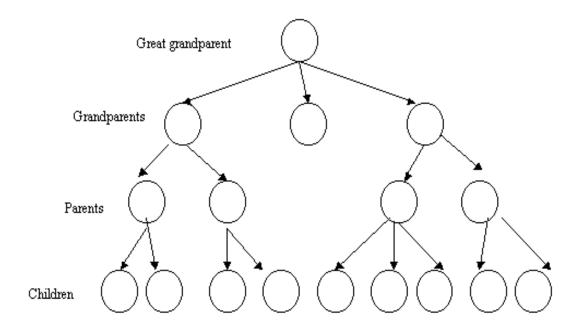
### Hierarchical Model

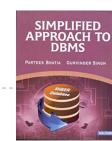
- Hierarchical Database model is one of the oldest database models, dating from late 1950s.
- One of the first hierarchical databases Information Management System (IMS).
- ▶ This model is based on tree data structure.



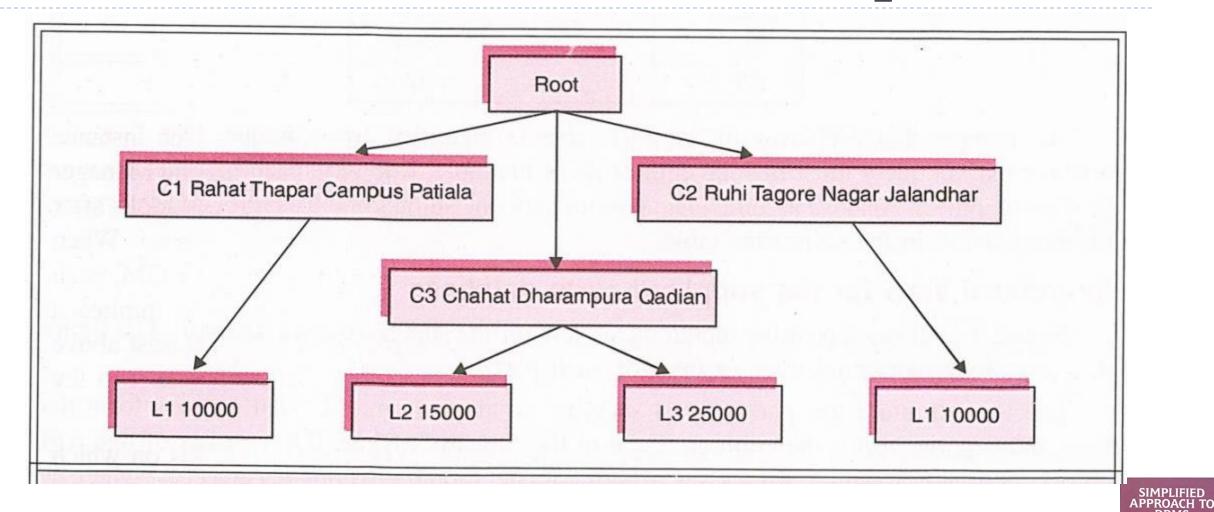
# Hierarchical Model: An Example







# Hierarchical Model: An Example



# Hierarchical Model: Supplier-Part Database

The Supplier records

Sno	Name	Status	City
S1	Suneet	20	Qadian
S2	Ankit	10	Amritsar
S3	Amit	10	Amritsar

The Part records

Pno	Name	Color	Weight	City
P1	Nut	Red	12	Qadian
P2	Bolt	Green	17	Amritsar
P3	Screw	Blue	17	Jalandhar
P4	Screw	Red	14	Qadian

The Shipment records

Sno	Pno	Qty
S1	P1	250
S1	P2	300
S1	P3	500
S2	P1	250
S2	P2	500
S3	P2	300



# Hierarchical Model: Supplier-Part Database

#### The Supplier records

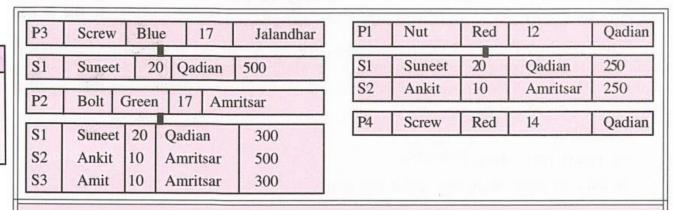
Sno	Name	Status	City
S1	Suneet	20	Qadian
S2	Ankit	10	Amritsar
S3	Amit	10	Amritsar

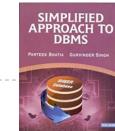
#### The Part records

Pno	Name	Color	Weight	City
P1	Nut	Red	12	Qadian
P2	Bolt	Green	17	Amritsar
P3	Screw	Blue	17	Jalandhar
P4	Screw	Red	14	Qadian

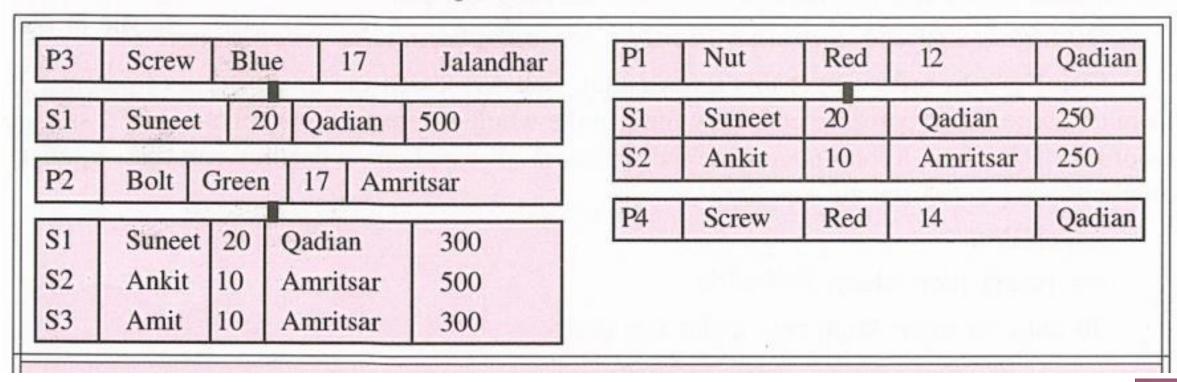
#### The Shipment records

Sno	Pno	Qty
S1	P1	250
S1	P2	300
S1	P3	500
S2	P1	250
S2	P2	500
S3	P2	300





### Operations at Hierarchical Model



# **Insert Operation**

Cannot insert data of child without parent.



### **Update Operation**

The data of child record requires multiple update operations as their data is repeated.



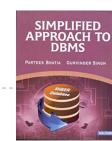
## Delete Operations

▶ Parent removal causes deletion of child data.

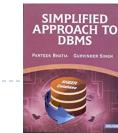


# Retrieval Operations are Asymmetric

- Query I: Find part numbers for parts supplied by supplier S2.
- Algorithm
- do until no more parts;
- get next part;
- get [next] supplier under this part where SNO=S2;
- if found then print PNO;
- end;



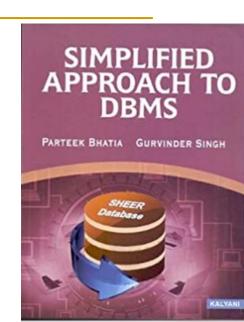
- Query I: Find supplier numbers who supply part P2.
- Algorithm
- get [next] part where PNO=P2;
- do until no more shipments under this part;
- get next supplier under this part;
- print SNO;
- end;



#### Network Data Model



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### **Network Model**

- The Network model replaces the hierarchical tree with a graph thus allowing more general connections among the nodes.
- The main difference of the network model from the hierarchical model, is its ability to handle many to many (M:M) relations.
- A network structure allows I:I (one:one), I:M (one:many), M:I (many: one), M:M (many:many) relationships among entities.
- The network model was evolved to specifically handle non-hierarchical relationships.

## Network Model: Supplier-Part Database

#### The Supplier records

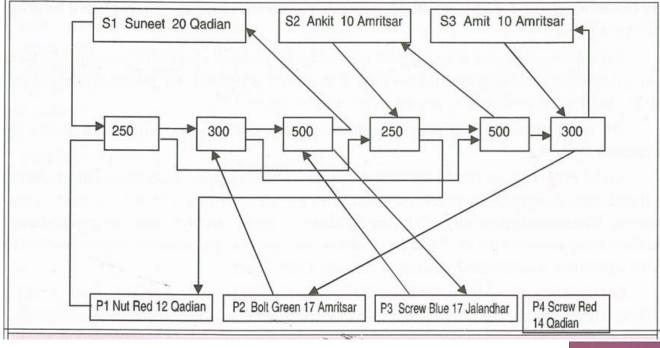
Sno	Name	Status	City
S1	Suneet	20	Qadian
S2	Ankit	10	Amritsar
S3	Amit	10	Amritsar

#### The Part records

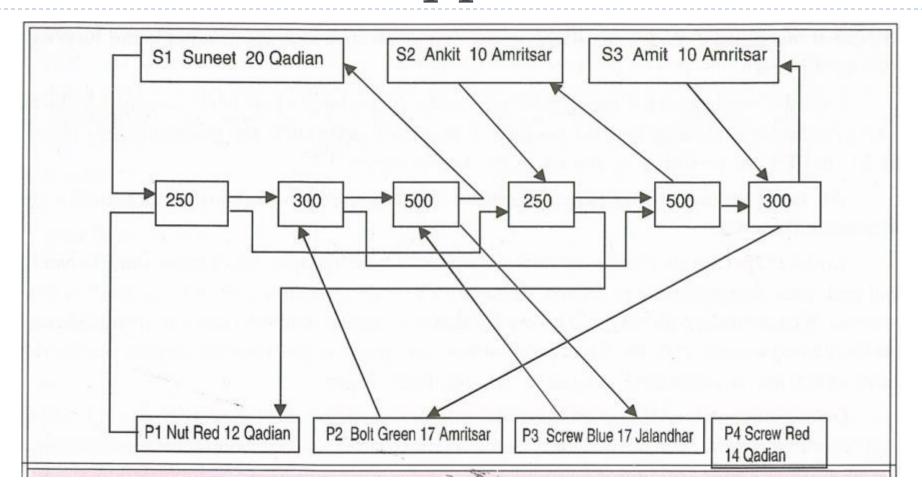
Pno	Name	Color	Weight	City
P1	Nut	Red	12	Qadian
P2	Bolt	Green	17	Amritsar
P3	Screw	Blue	17	Jalandhar
P4	Screw	Red	14	Qadian

#### The Shipment records

Sno	Pno	Qty
S1	P1	250
S1	P2	300
S1	P3	500
S2	P1	250
S2	P2	500
S3	P2	300

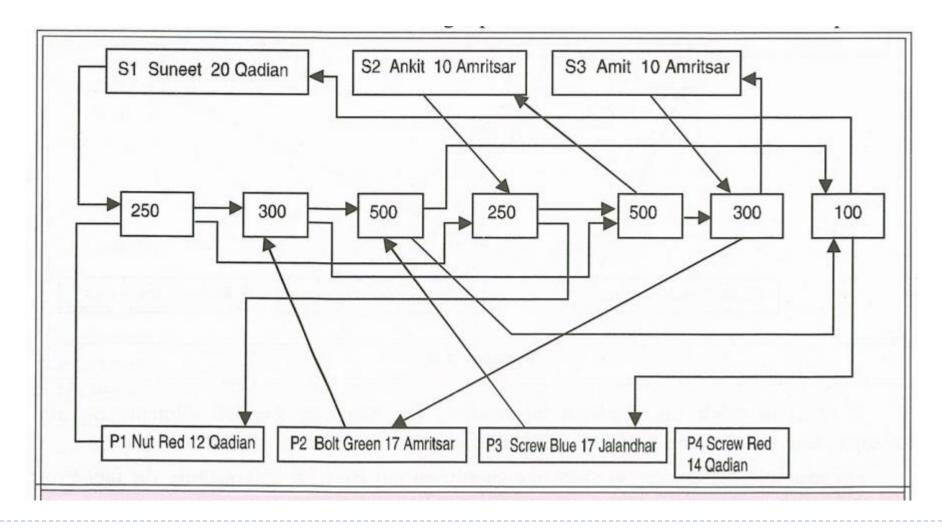


### Network Model: Supplier-Part Database



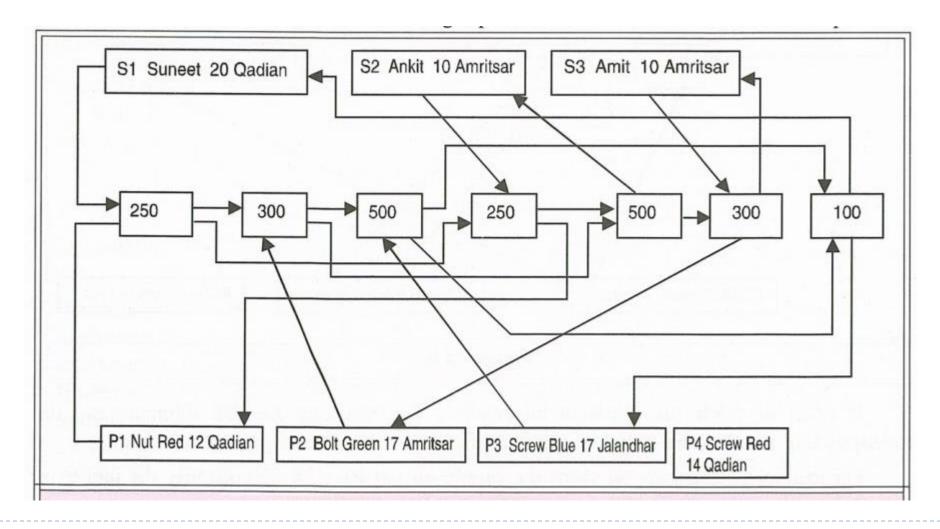


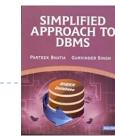
### Insert Operation



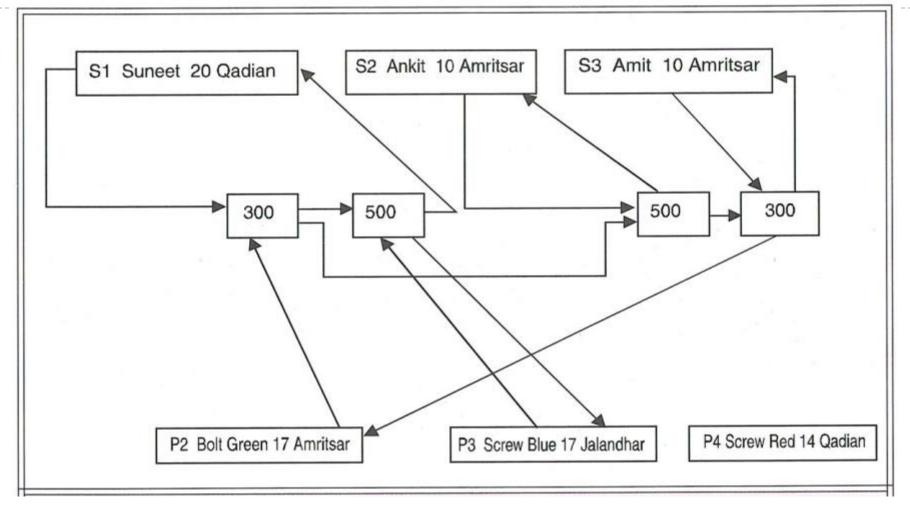


# **Update Operation**



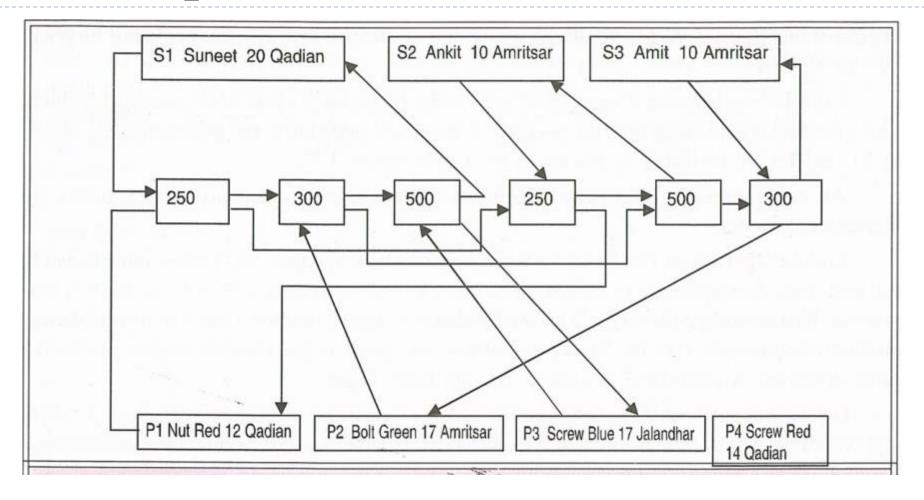


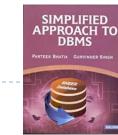
# Delete Operation





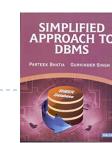
## Retrieve Operation





### Operations over Network Model

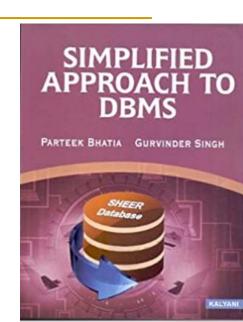
- Insert
  - There is no anomaly.
- Update
  - There is no anomaly.
- Delete
  - There is no anomaly.
- Retrieve
  - There is no anomaly, retrieval operations are symmetric.
- Limitation of Network Model
  - The only limitation of network model is its complexity.



#### Relational Data Model



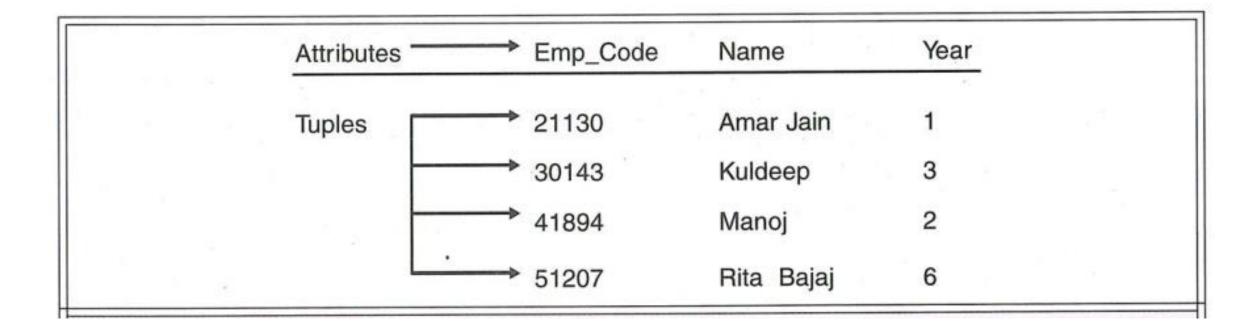
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Patiala



### Relational Model

- Relational model stores data in the form of tables. This concept purposed by Dr. E.F. Codd, a researcher of IBM in the year 1960s. The relational model consists of three major components:
- A relational model database is defined as a database that allows you to group its data items into one or more independent tables that can be related to one another by using fields common to each related table.

# Relational Model: An Example





#### Relational Model: Customer Loan Database

		<b>Customer Tab</b>	le	
CNO	NAME	ADDRE	SS	CITY
C1	Rahat	Thapar	Campus	Patiala
C2	Ruhi	Tagore	Nagar	Jalandhai
C3	Chahat			Qadian
C4	Pooja	GNDU		Amritsar
		Customer_Loan 1	Table	
	CNO	LNO	AMOUN	IT
	C1	L1	10000	
100	C2	L1	10000	
	C3	L2	15000	OR OPPOSED THE
	C3	L3	25000	-
	C4	L4	35000	residence of



### Relational Model: Supplier Part Database

The Supplier records

Sno	Name	Status	City
S1	Suneet	20	Qadian
S2	Ankit	10	Amritsar
S3	Amit	10	Amritsar

#### The Part records

Pno	Name	Color	Weight	City
P1	Nut	Red	12	Qadian
P2	Bolt	Green	17	Amritsar
P3	Screw	Blue	17	Jalandhar
P4	Screw	Red	14	Qadian

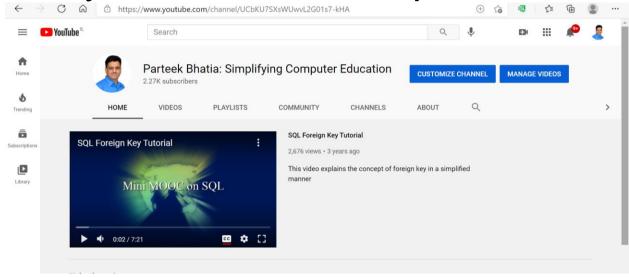
The Shipment records

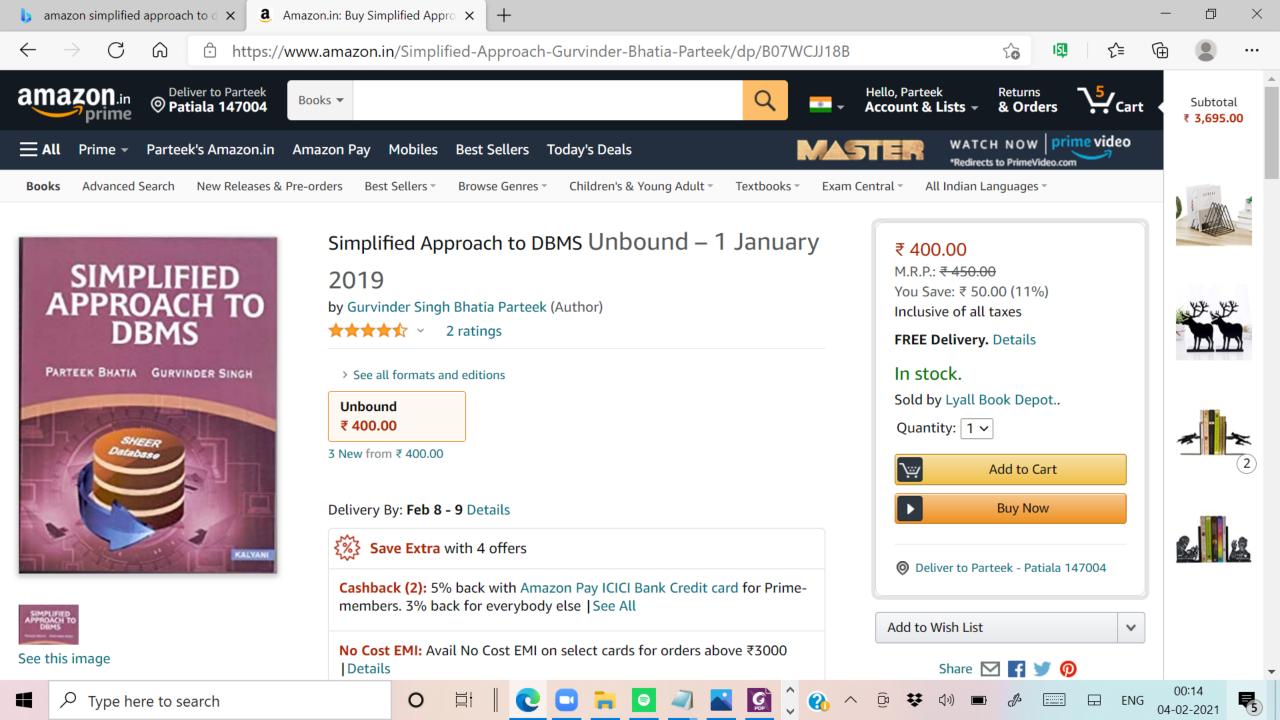
Sno	Pno	Qty
S1	P1	250
S1	P2	300
S1	P3	500
S2	P1	250
S2	P2	500
S3	P2	300



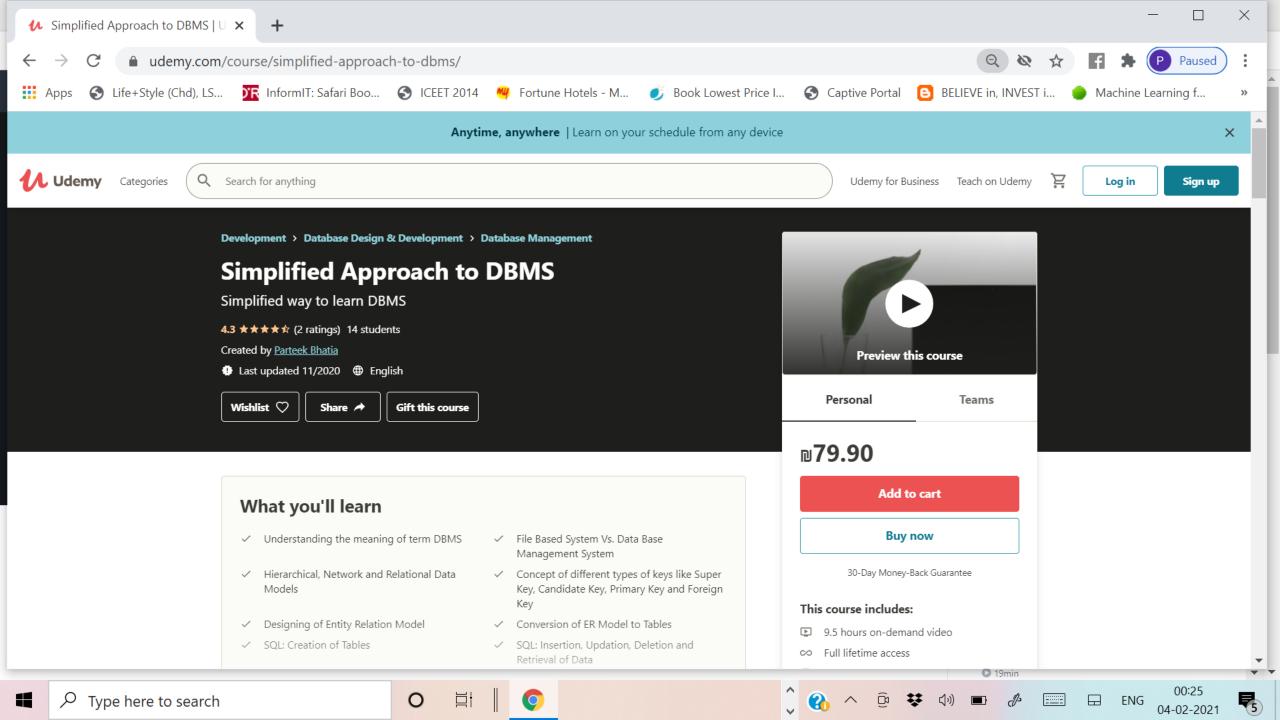
#### For more information

- Subscribe to YouTube Channel from the Author
  - To receive latest video tutorials on Data Mining, Machine Learning,
     DBMS, Big Data, NoSQL and many more.
- https://www.youtube.com/user/parteekbhatia





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Week 3: Table Alterations and Joins.

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#### **ABOUT THE INSTRUCTOR**

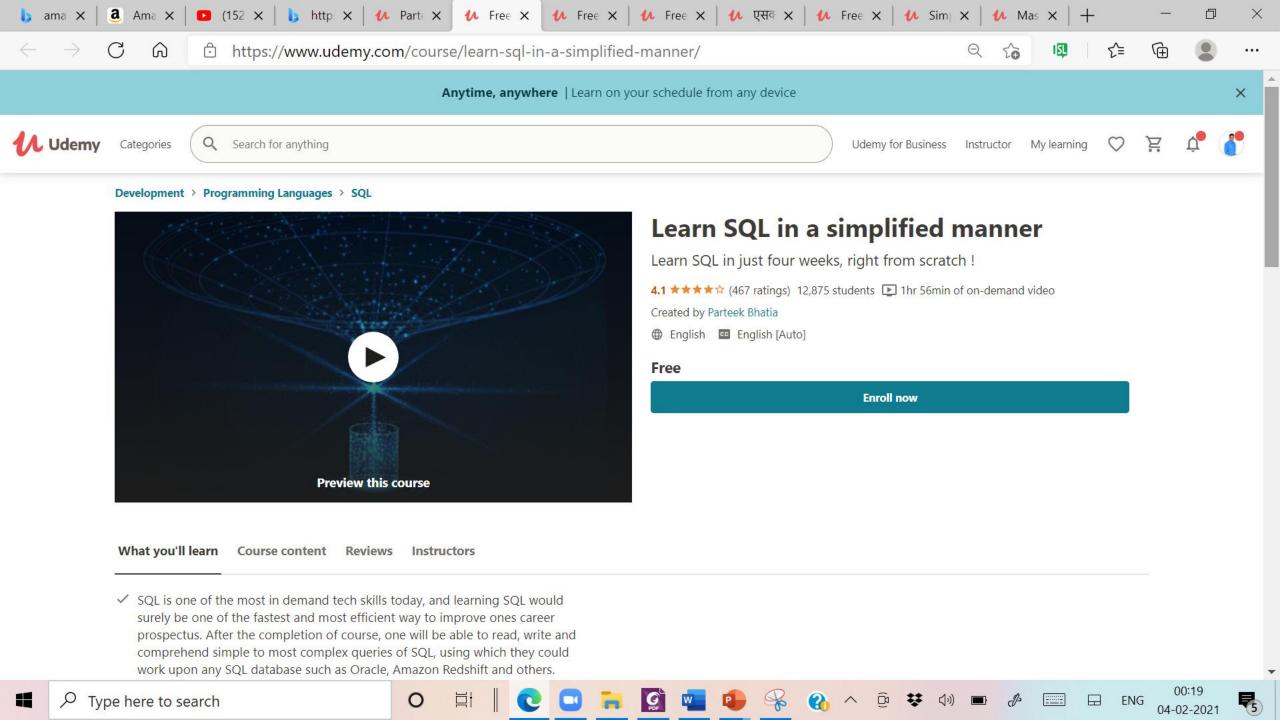
Dr. Parteek Bhatia is Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala. He has more than 18 years of academic experience. He has authored several books in various areas of computer science. His book - Simplified approach to DBMS is one of the bestseller.

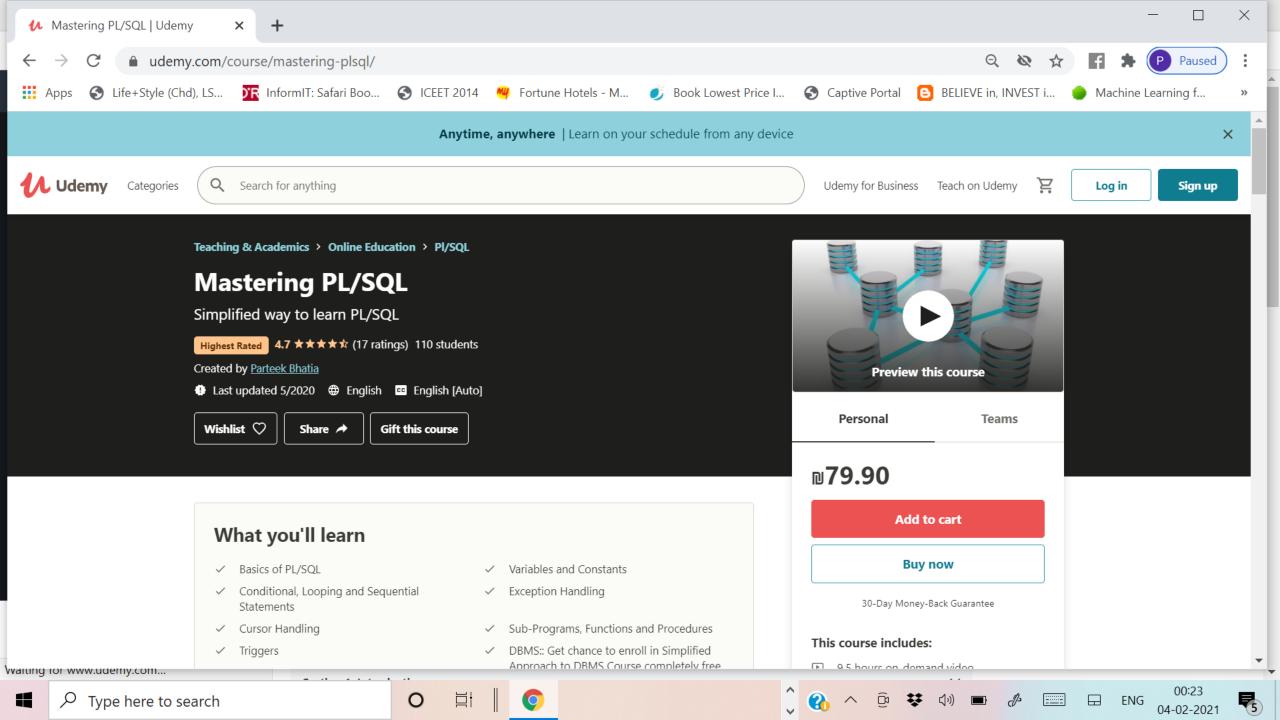
Currently, he is working on plethora of Projects which are funded by Department of Science and Technology, CSIR and other funding agencies of India.

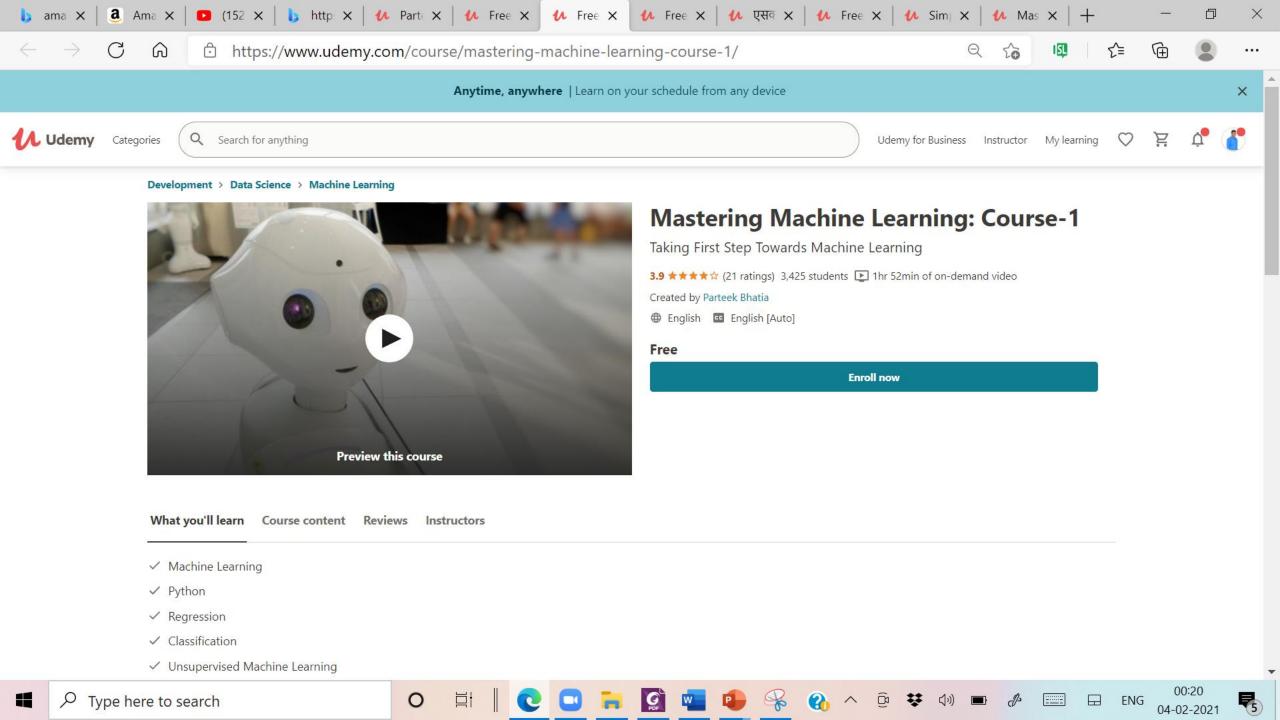
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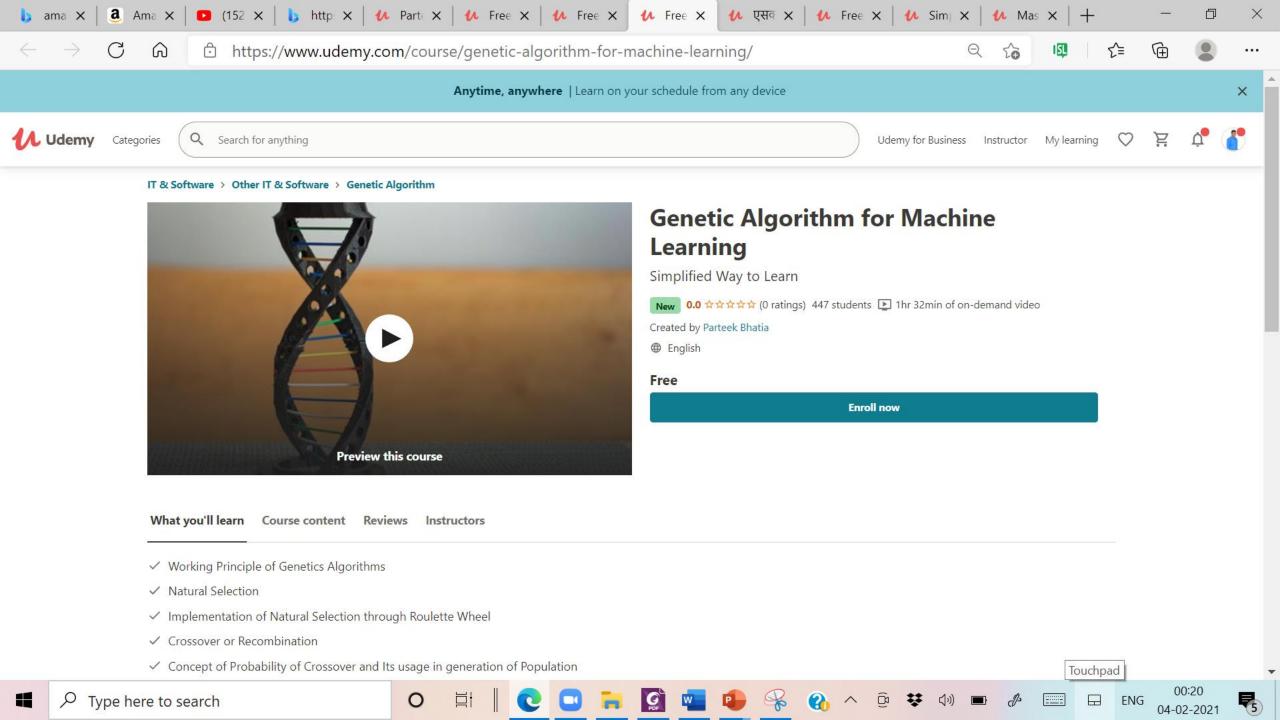


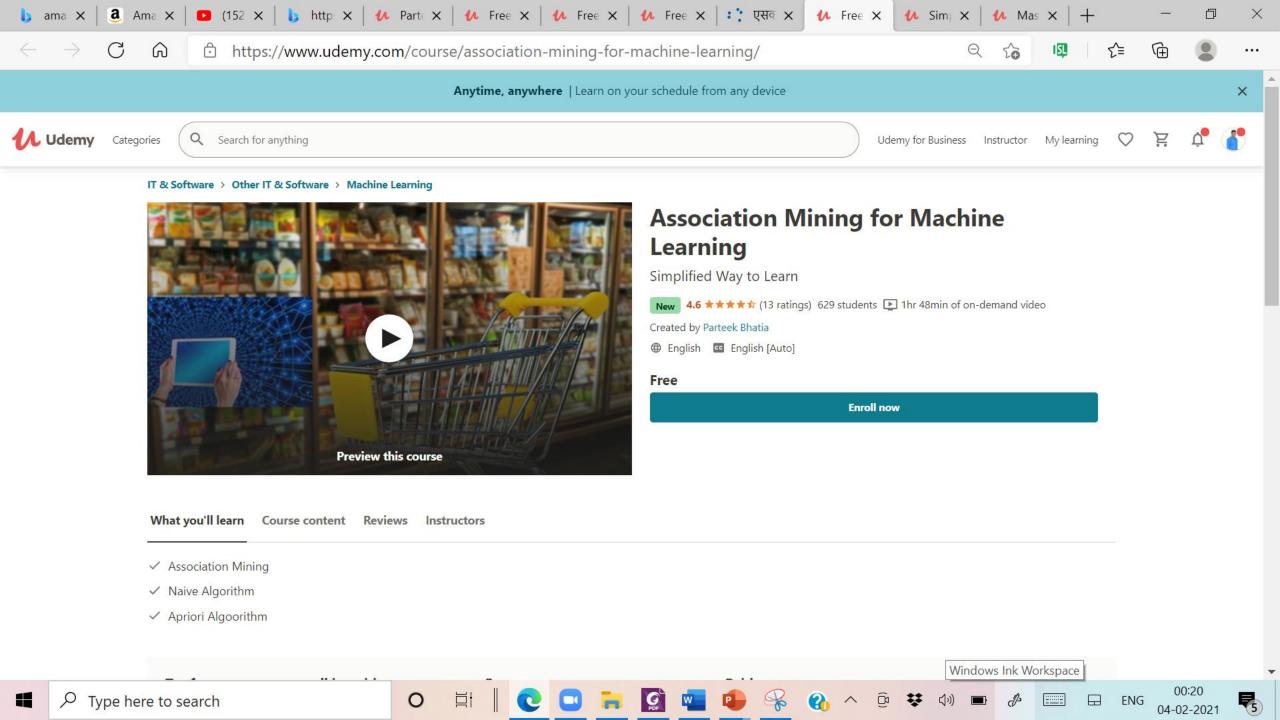
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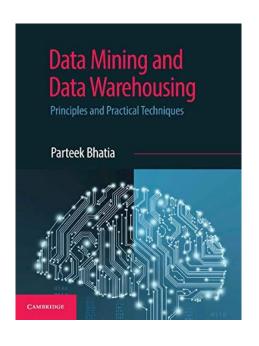


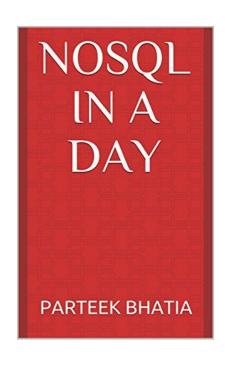


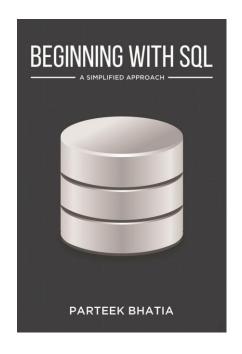


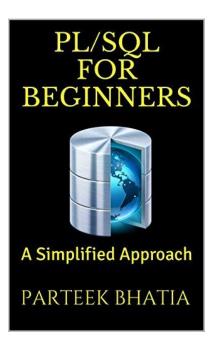


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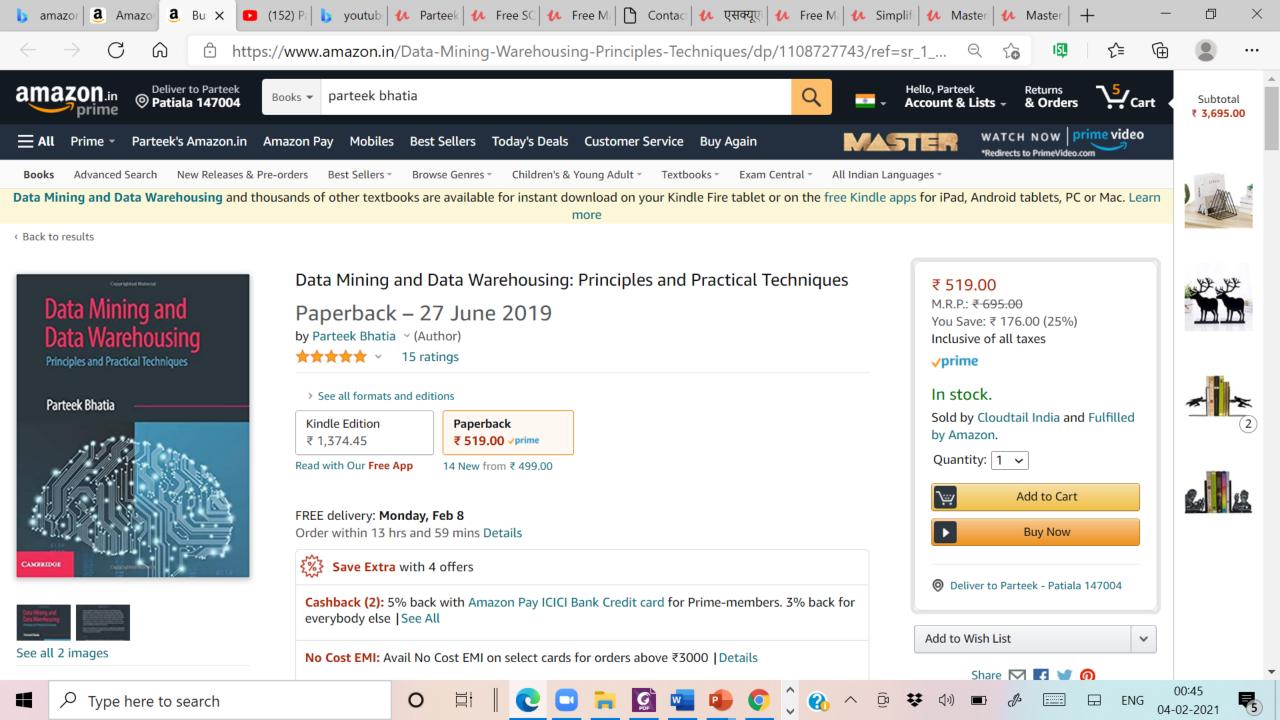


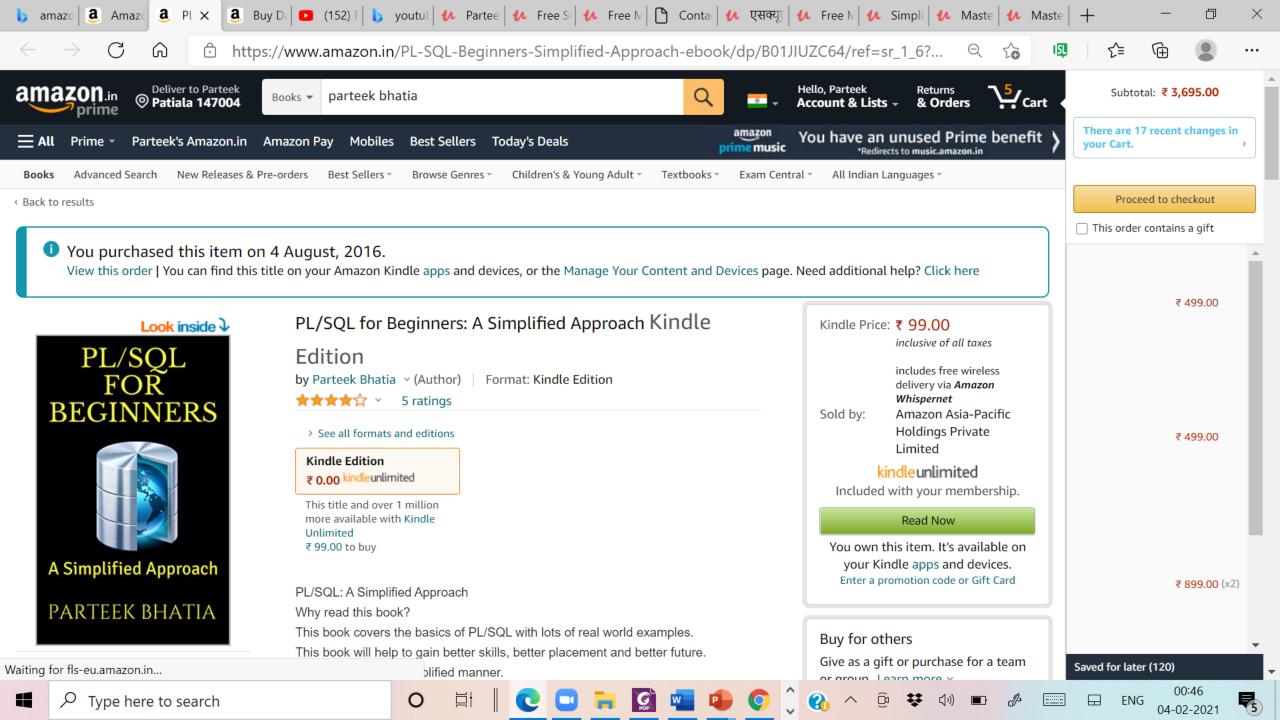


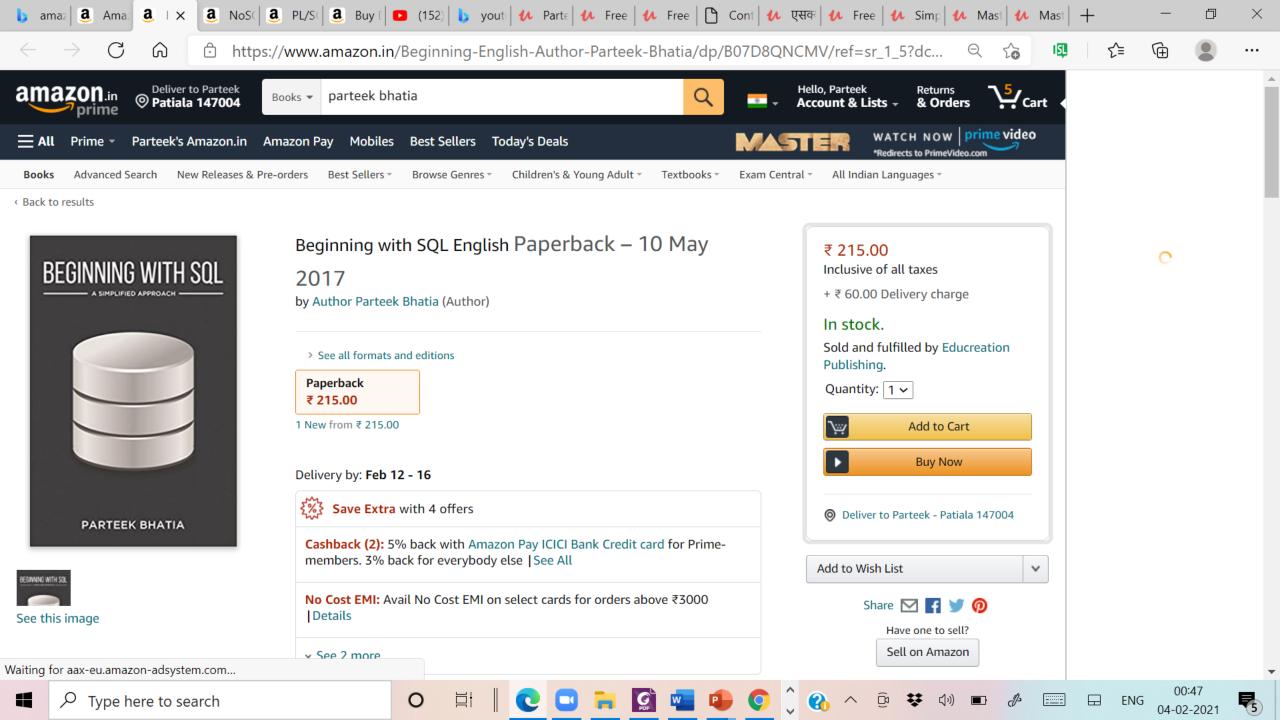
For more information visit: www.parteekbhatia.com

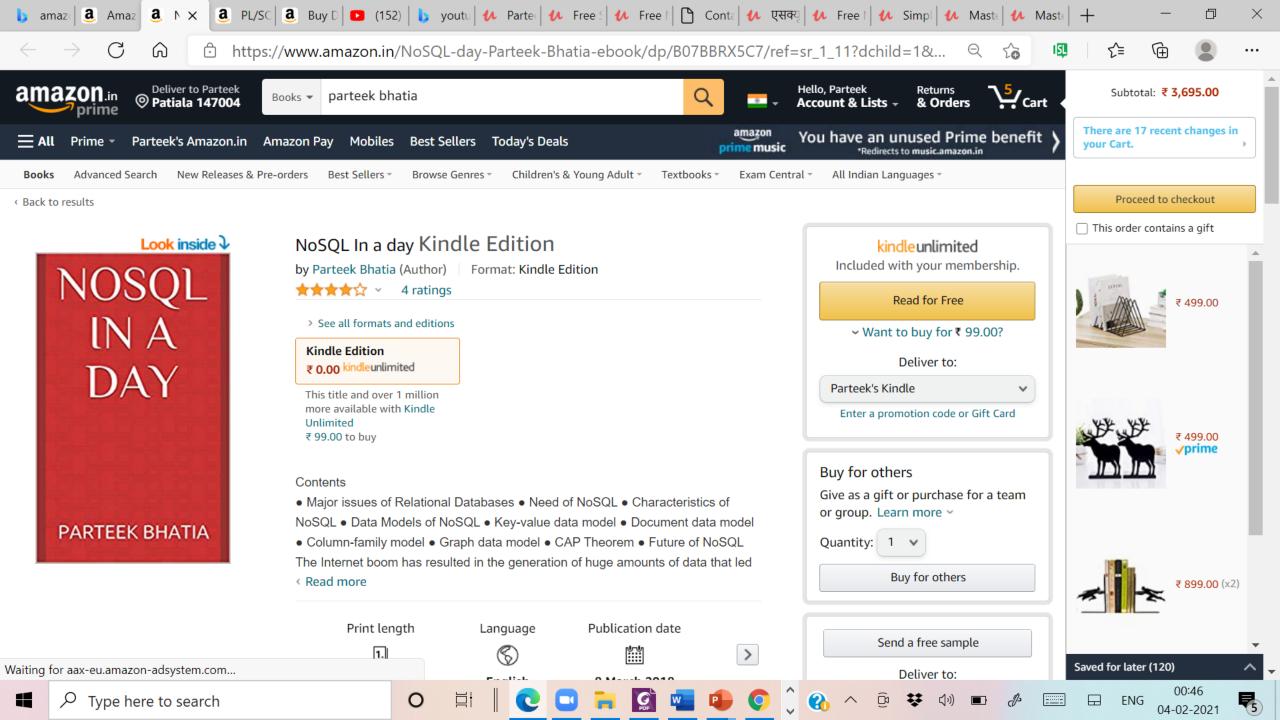
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- Text Book
- Machine Learning: Principles and Practical Techniques









#### For more information

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# Thanks