

Gerenciamento de Dados e Informação

Sistemas Objeto-Relacionais



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# Conceitos Básicos

Cln.ufpe.b



### Introdução

- A tecnologia de BD tem evoluído para atender à crescente demanda de manipulação de aplicações e dados complexos
- SGBD convencionais (ex: relacional, de rede e hierárquico) são adequados para muitas aplicações comerciais
  - Contudo, aplicações mais recentes têm requisitos e características não triviais que não são bem resolvidas pelos SGBD convencionais

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### Introdução

- Exemplos de limitações dos SGBD convencionais
  - ◆ Não oferecem suporte para implementar diretamente
    - Atributo composto
    - Atributo multivalorado
    - Especialização/Generalização
    - Tipos Complexos
    - Comportamento de objeto

Cln.ufpe.



## Introdução

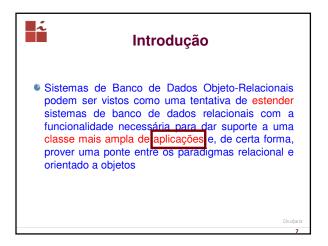
- Os SGBDOO surgiram para suprir estas limitações
  - ◆ The Object-Oriented Database System Manifesto (1989)
- Porém, os SGBDOO não foram bem aceitos pelo mercado\* e pela academia\*\*
  - \* Grande esforço tecnológico e financeiro para migrar de SGBDR (dominante do mercado) para SGBDOO
  - ◆\*\* Falta de padronização e base formal
    - Tentativa de padronização: ODMG

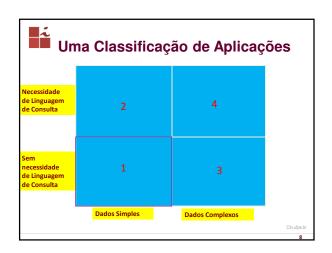
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#### Introdução

- Para contornar a fraca aceitação dos SGBDOO surgiram os SGBDOR
  - ◆Third Generation Database System Manifesto (1990)
  - ◆SGBDOR → mantêm as vantagens do modelo relacional\* e acrescentam características do modelo OO\*\*
    - \* Modelo eficiente
    - \*\*Modelo mais rico semanticamente
  - A tecnologia OR é uma camada de abstração construída sobre a tecnologia relacional
    - Permite incrementar o legado relacional com tecnologia OO cinupa

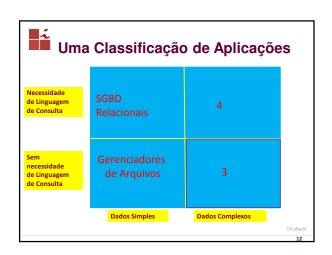




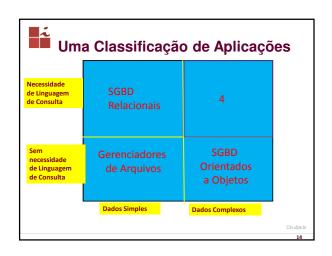












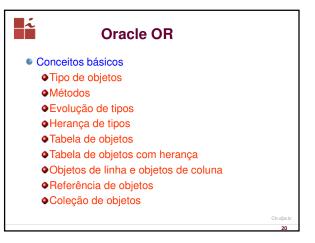


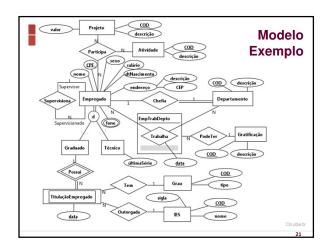






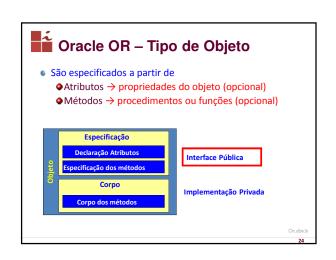




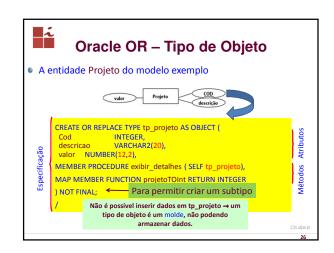


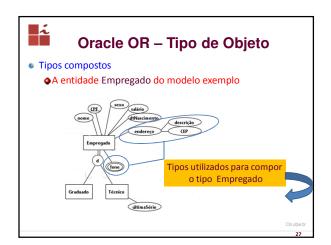










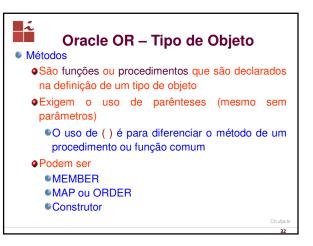


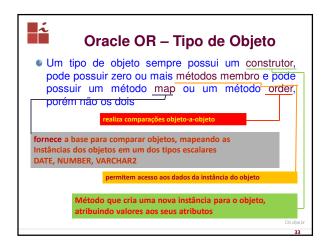


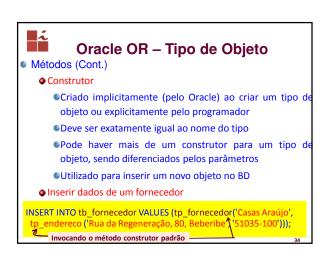




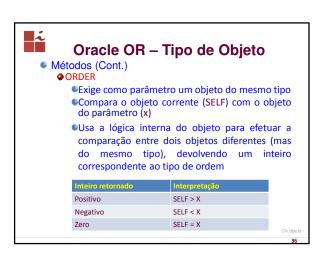




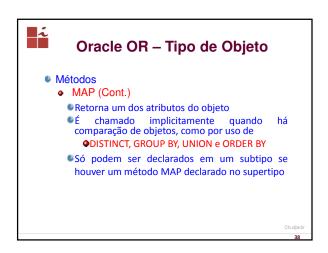




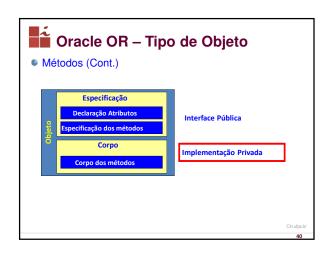










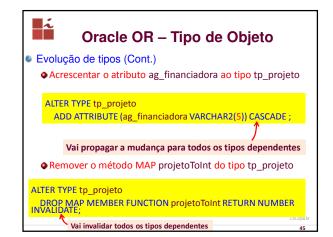




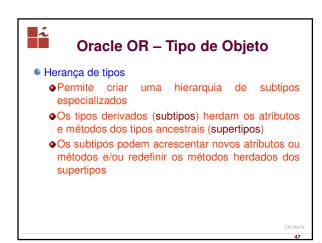


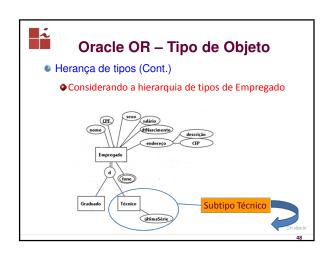




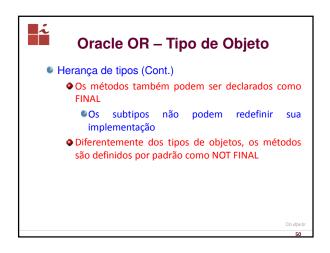






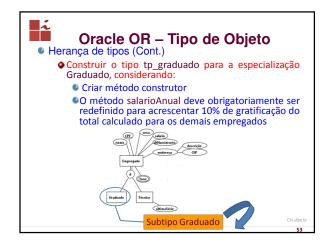






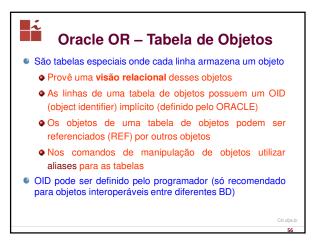


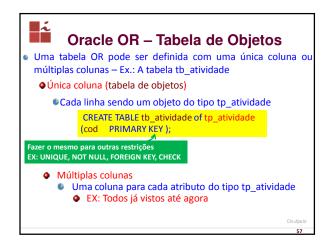


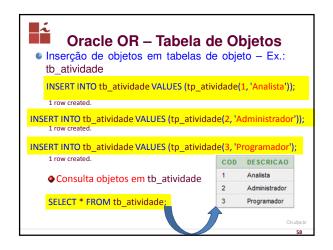


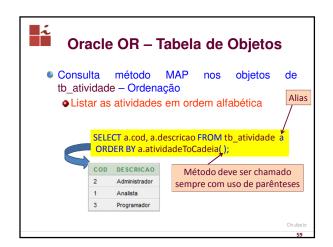




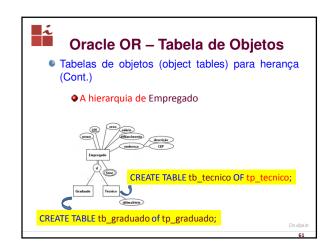


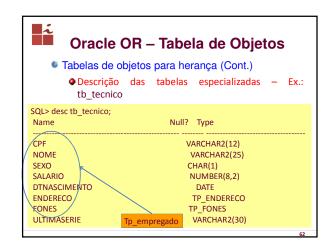




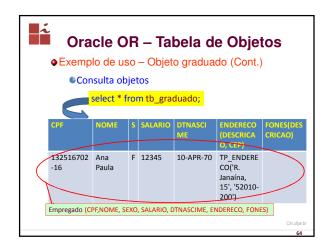


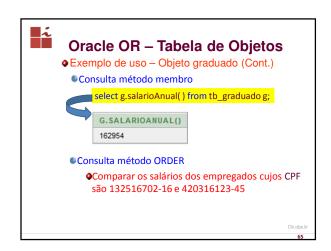


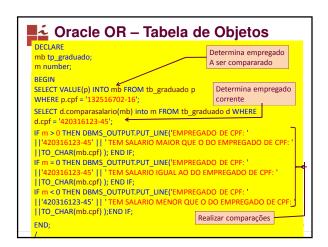


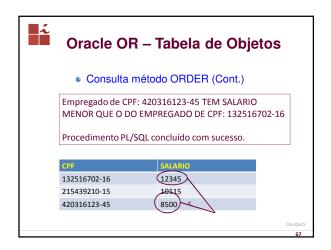




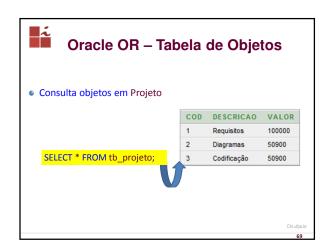




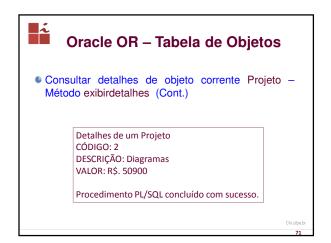


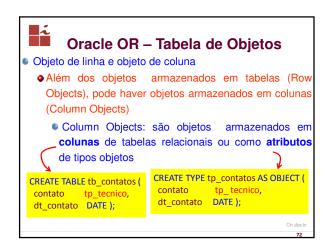


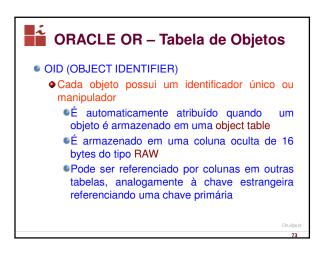








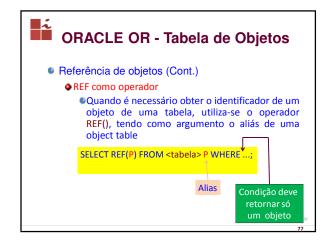


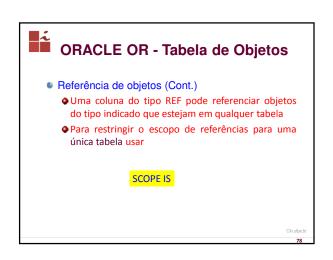


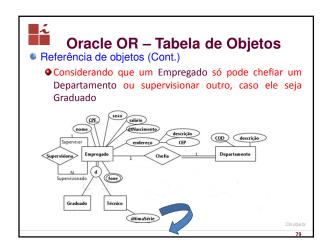




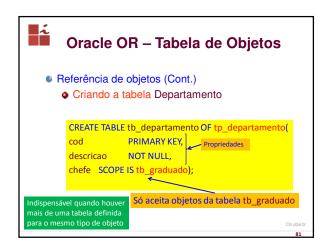


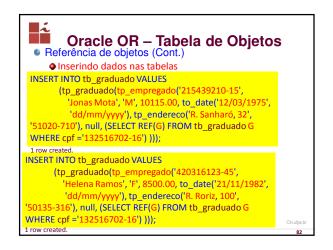




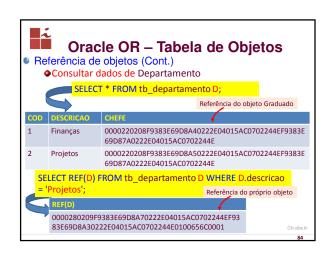


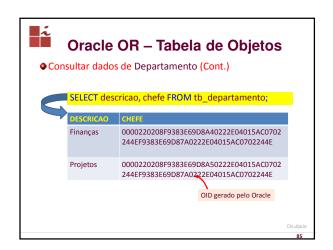


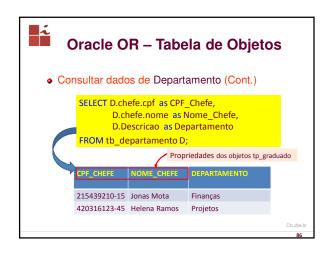


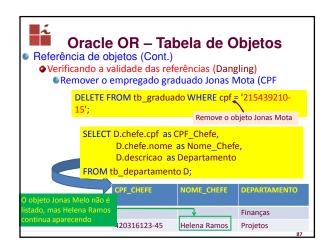


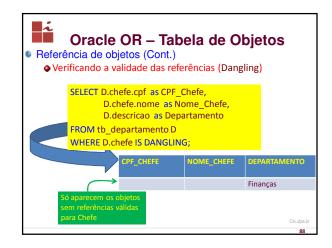


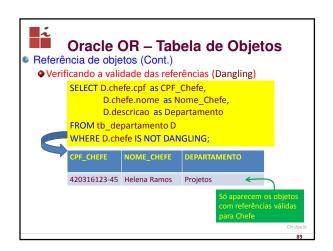


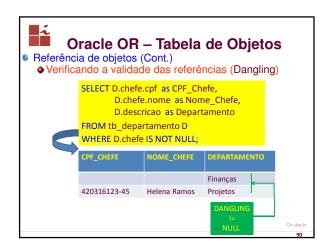




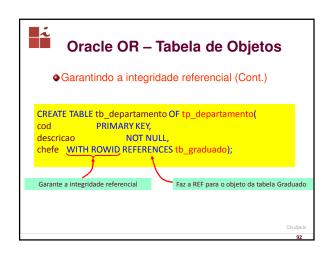




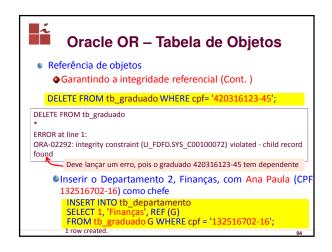






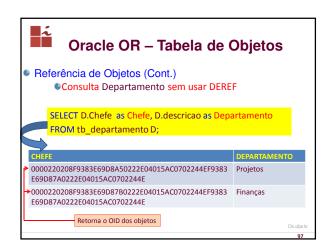


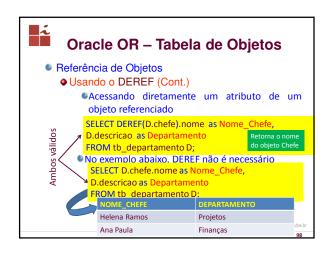


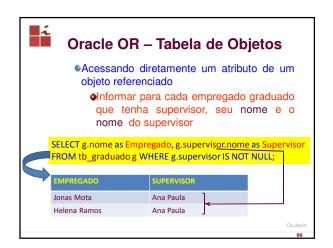




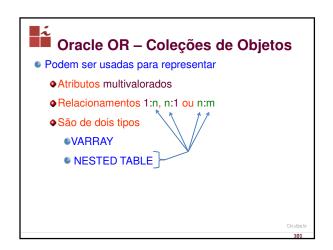




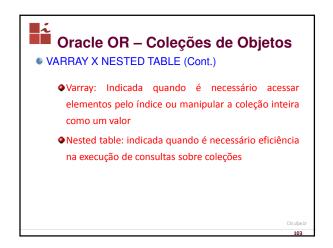




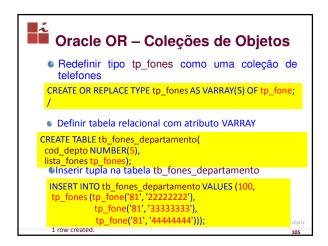


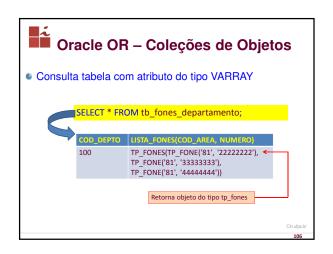


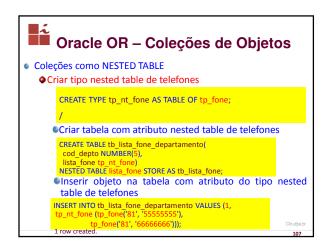


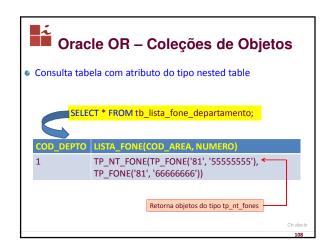


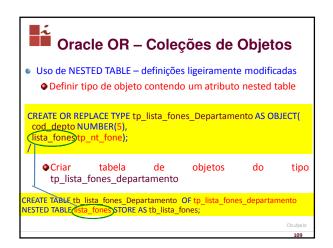


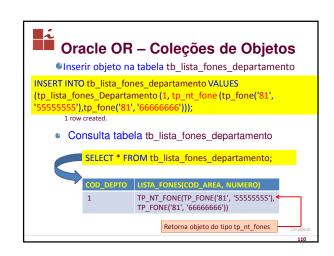


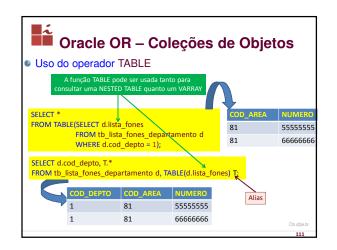


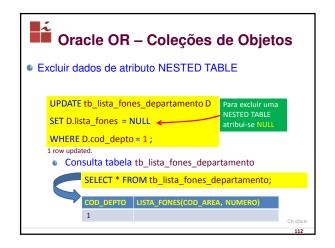


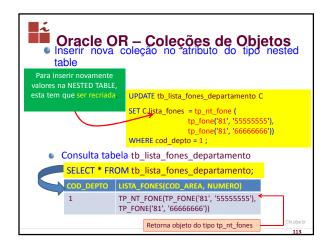


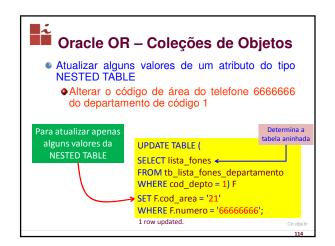


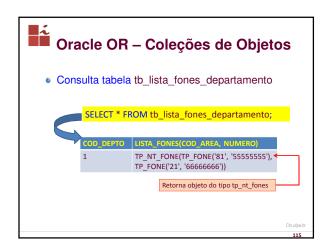


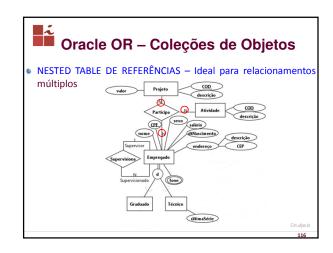












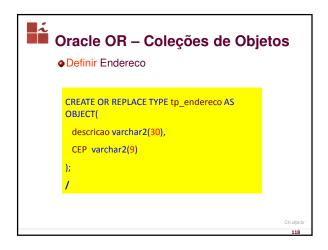
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Oracle OR — Coleções de Objetos

NESTED TABLE DE REFERÊNCIAS
Redefinir ATIVIDADE

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE tp_atividade AS object {
Cod integer,
descricao varchar2(20)
} NOT FINAL;

REDEFINALS
VARCHAR2(20),
valor NUMBER(12,2)
} NOT FINAL;

Condepar
```



```
Oracle OR — Coleções de Objetos

◆ Redefinir Telefone

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE tp_fone AS
OBJECT (
cod_area VARCHAR2(2),
numero VARCHAR2(8));
/

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE tp_fones AS VARRAY(5) OF tp_fone;
//
```

```
Oracle OR — Coleções de Objetos

• Redefinir EMPREGADO

CREATE OR REPLACE TYPE tp_empregado AS
OBJECT(
CPF varchar2(12),
nome varchar2(25),
sexo char,
salario number(8,2),
dtNascimento date,
endereco tp_endereco,
fones tp_fones
) NOT FINAL;
/ Chulfin Iz
```

