NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY

DATABASES
Fall 2021

Lecture 2. Data modeling in ER and UML

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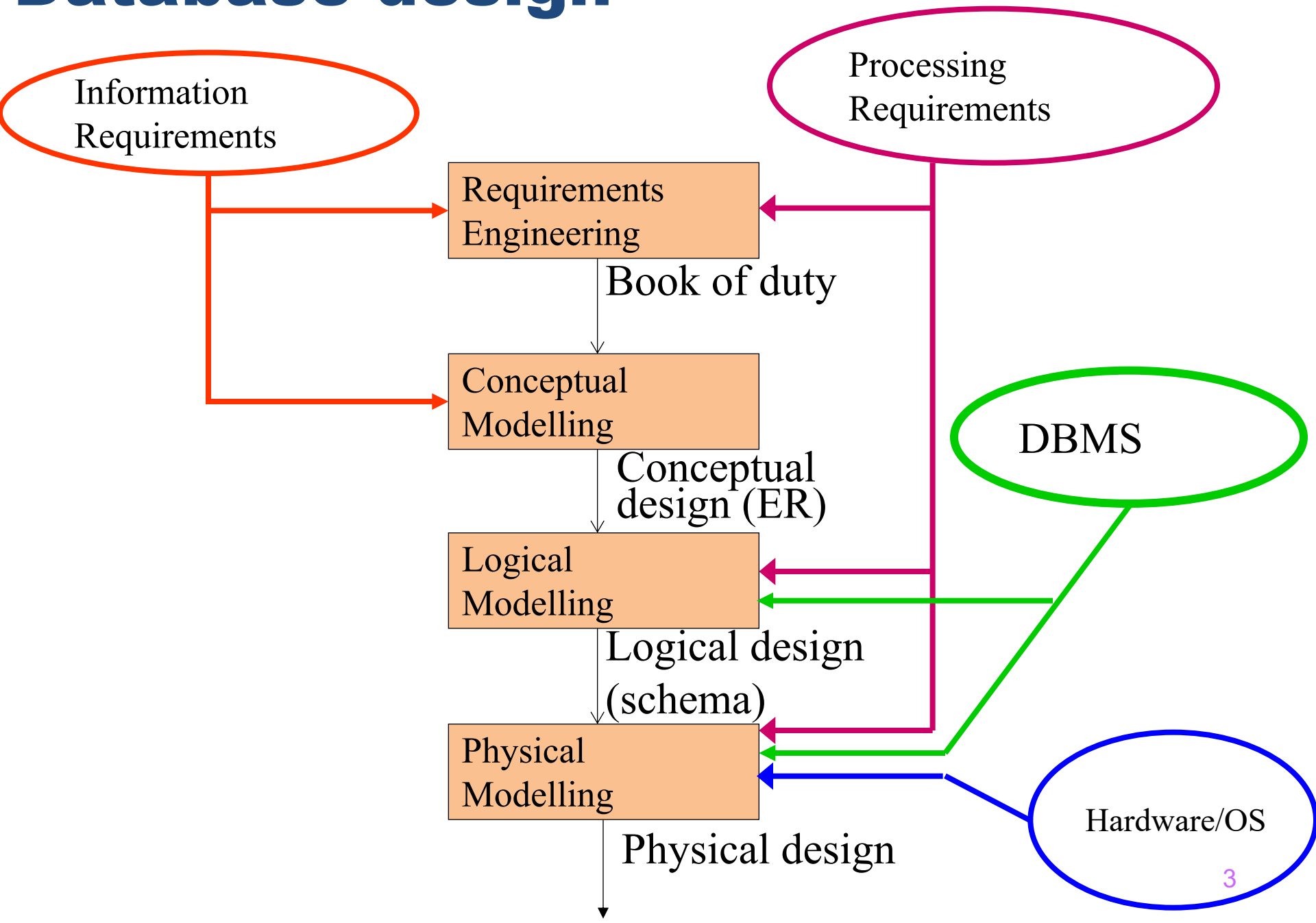
Software Engineering Department
Computer Science Faculty

Database Design

Database Abstraction Layers

1. Conceptual Model
2. Logical Model
3. Physical Database Design

Database design



Book of Duty

- **Describe information requirements**
  - **Objects used (e.g., student, professor, lecture)**
  - **Domains of attributes of objects**
  - **Identifiers, references / relationships**

- Describe processes
  - E.g., examination, degree, register course

- Describe processing requirements
  - Cardinalities: how many students?
  - Distributions: skew of lecture attendance
  - Workload: how often a process is carried out
  - Priorities and service level agreements

Entity/Relationship (ER) Models

- Entity
- Relationship
- Attribute
- Key
- Role

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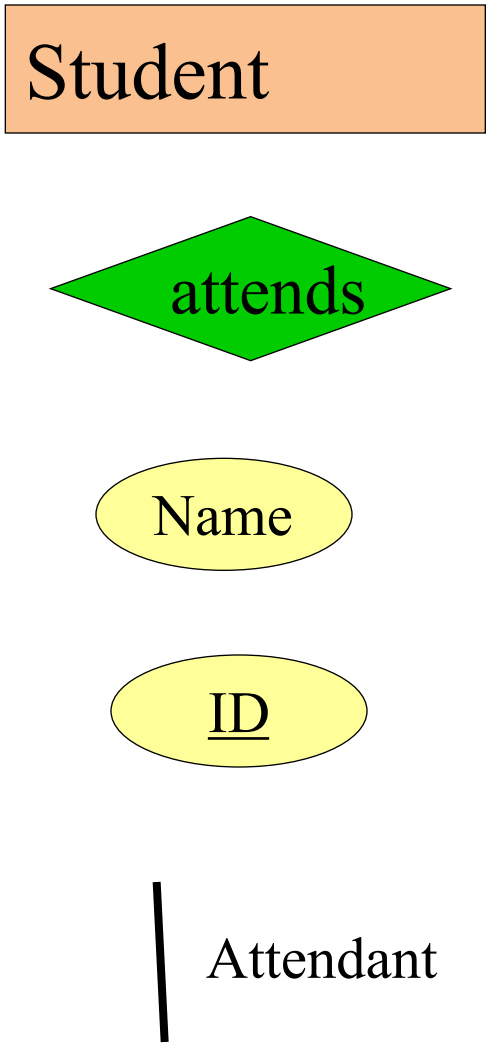

Entity/Relationship (ER) Models

- Entity
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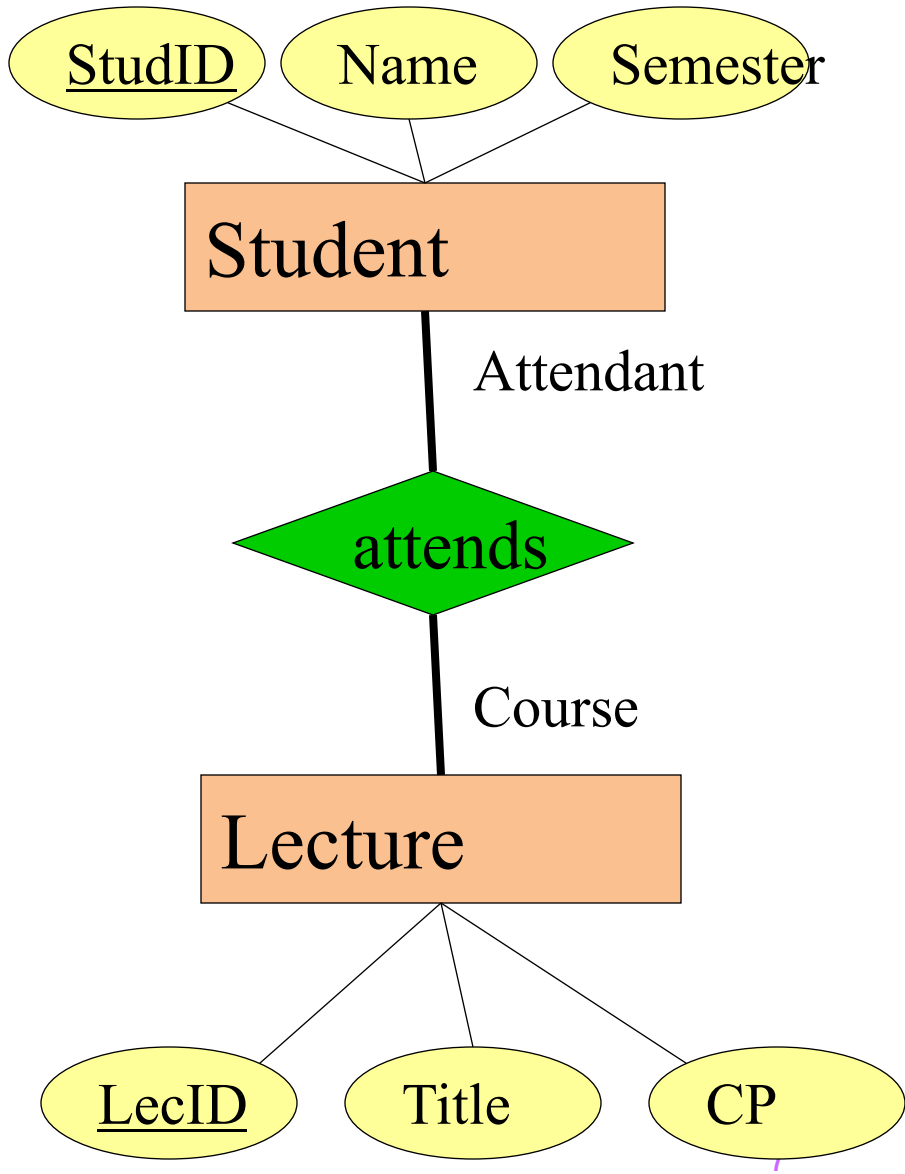
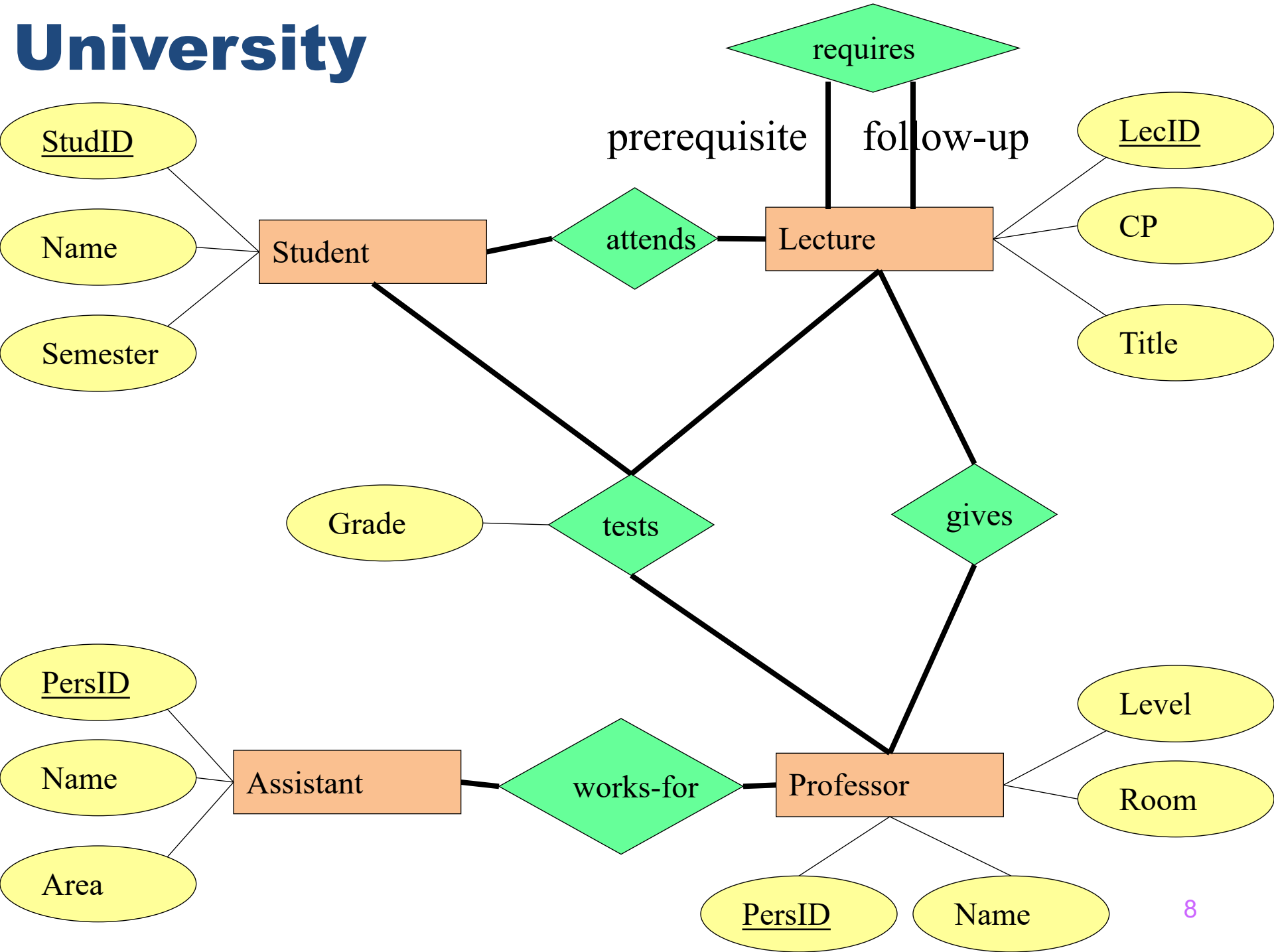


University


requires
prerequisite
follow-up
StudID
Name
Semester
Student
attends
Lecture
LecID
CP
Title
Grade
tests
gives
PersID
Name
Area
Assistant
works-for
Professor
Level
Room
PersID
Name

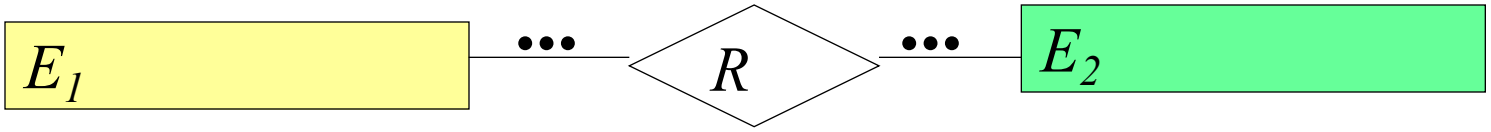
Natural Language Version

- Students have a StudID, Name and Semester. The StudID identifies a student uniquely.
- Lectures have a LecID, CP and Title. The LecID identifies a lecture uniquely.
- Professors have a PersID, Name, Level and Room. The PersID identifies a professor uniquely.
- Assistants have a PersID, Name and (research) Area. The PersID identifies an assistant uniquely.
- Students attend lectures.
- Lectures can be prerequisites for other lectures.
- Professors give lectures.
- Assistents work for professors.
- Students are tested by professors about lectures. Students receive grades as part of these tests.
- Is this the only possible interpretation?

Why ER?

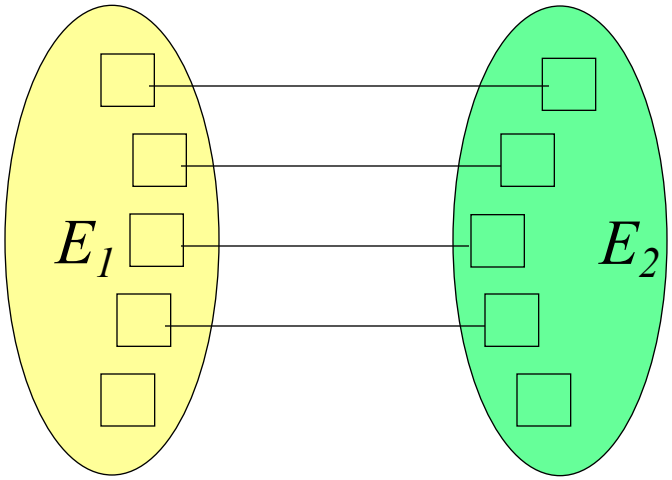
- Advantages
  - ER diagrams are easy to create
  - ER diagrams are easy to edit
  - ER diagrams are easy to read (from the layman)
  - ER diagrams express all information requirements
- Other aspects
  - Minimality
  - Tools (e.g., Visio)
  - Graphical representation
- General
  - Try to be consice, complete, comprehensible, and correct
  - Controversy whether ER/UML is useful in practice
  - No controversy that everybody needs to learn ER/UML

Functionalities

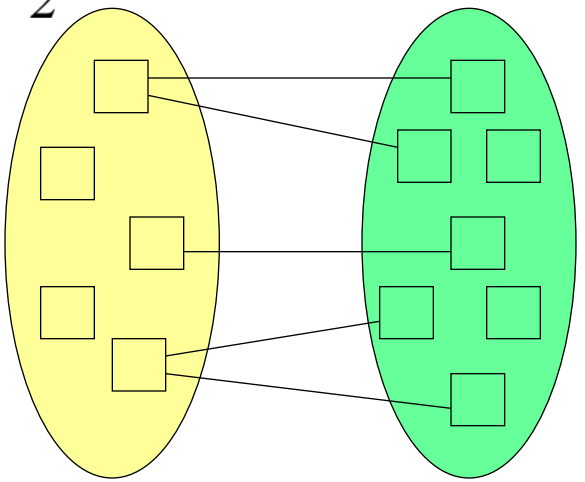


$$R \subseteq E_1 \times E_2$$

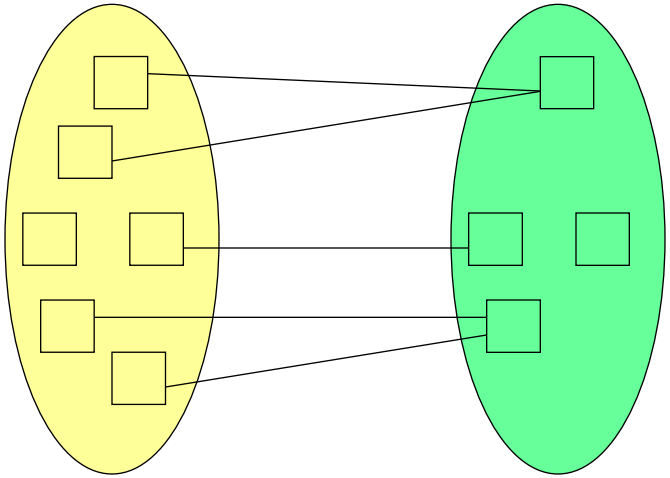
1:1



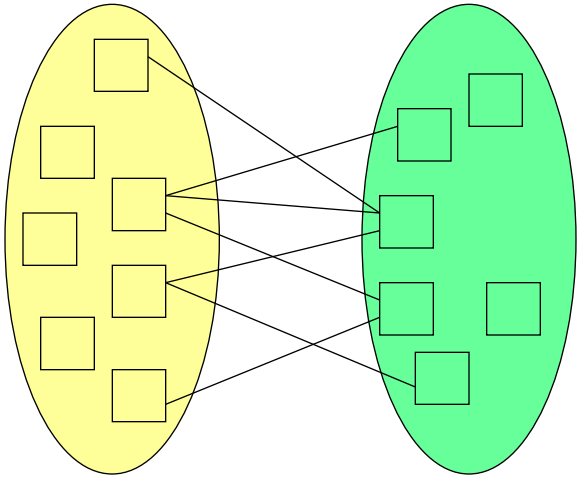
1:N



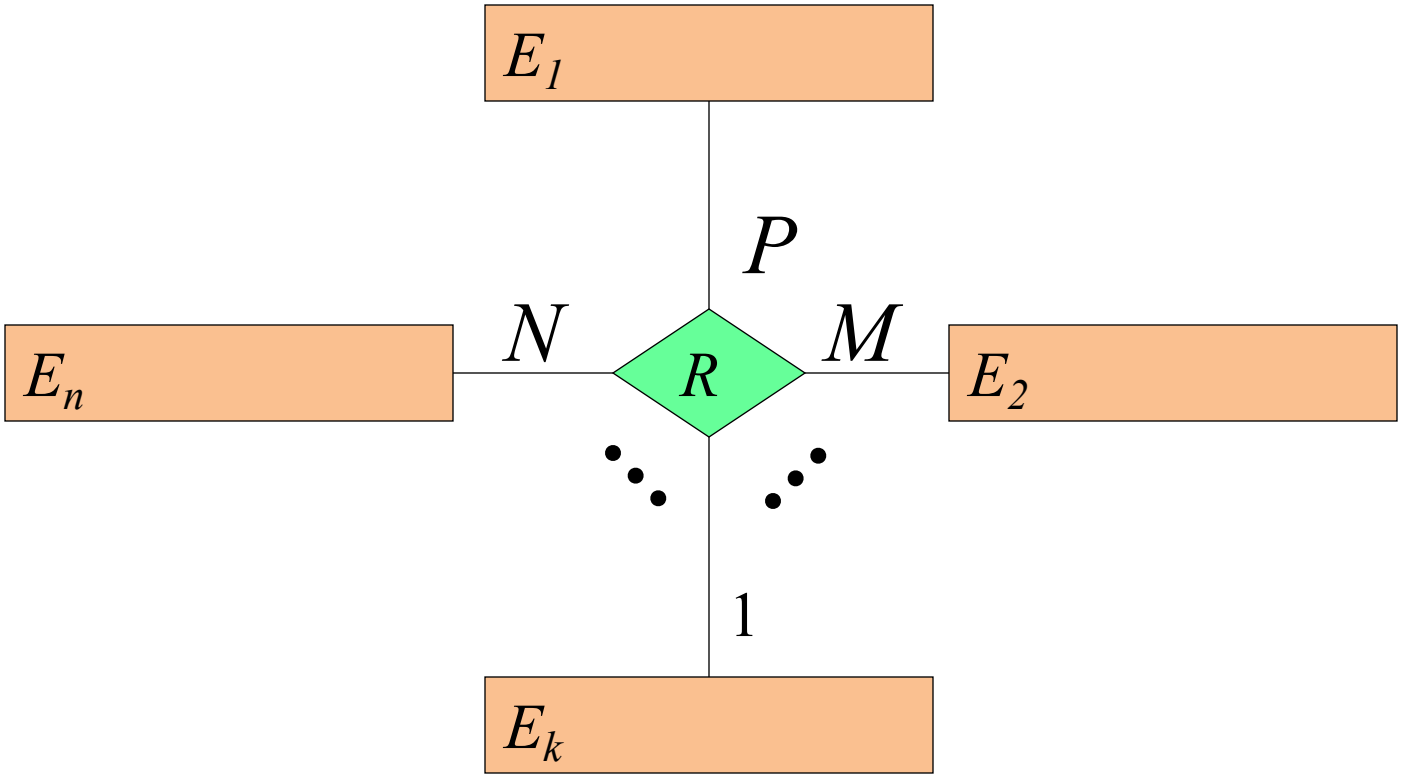
N:1



N:M

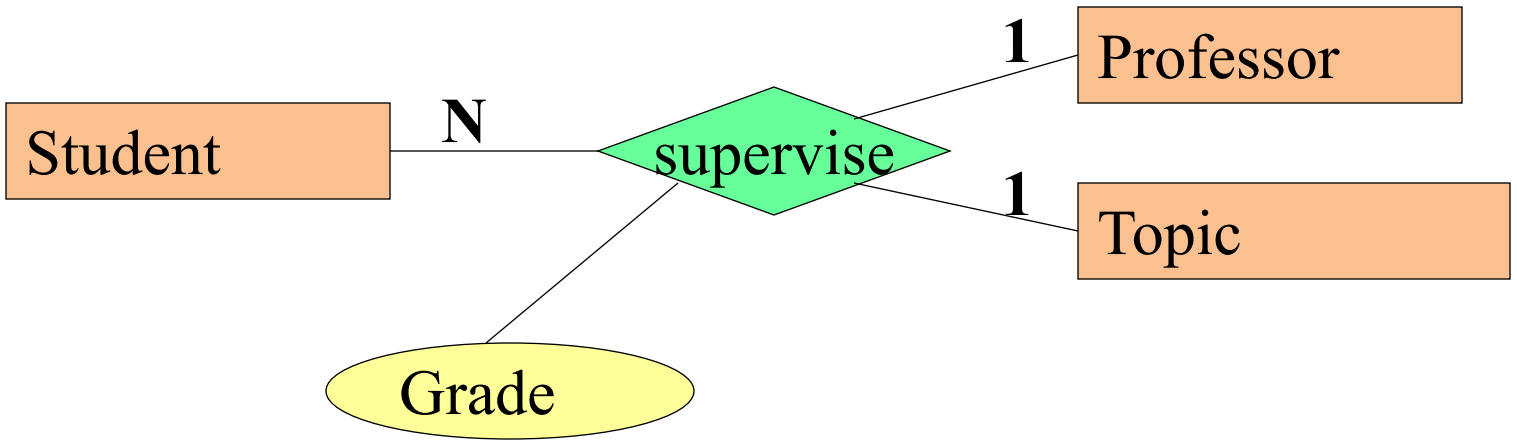


Functionalities of n-ary relationships



$$R : E_1 \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_{k\text{-}1} \text{ x } E_{k+1} \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_n \rightarrow E_k$$

Example: *seminar*



supervise : Professor x Student → Topic

supervise : Topic x Student → Professor

Constraints

The following is not possible:

1. Students may only do at most one seminar with a prof.

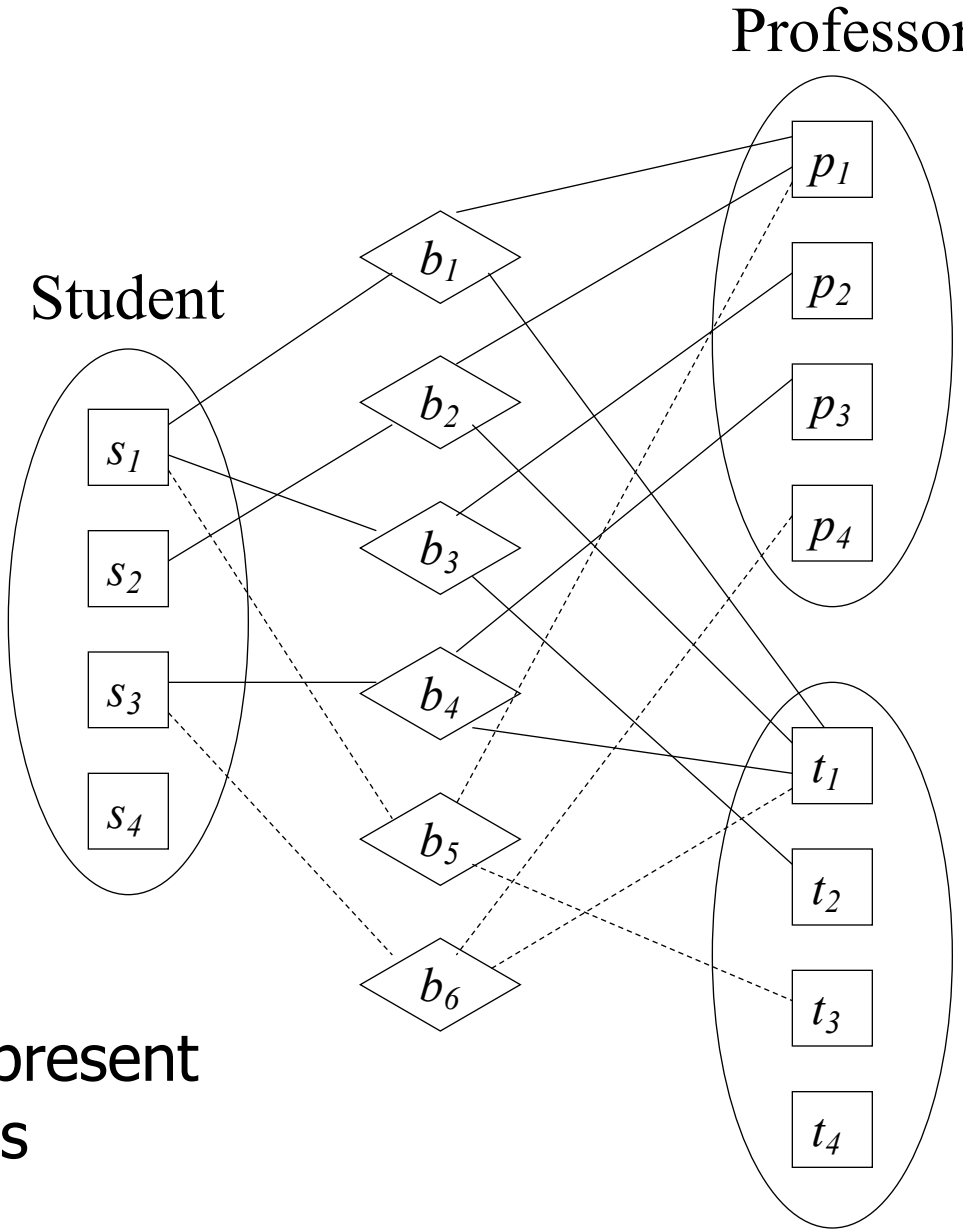
1. Students may only work on a topic at most once.

The following is possible:

- Profs may recycle topics and assign the same topic to several students.

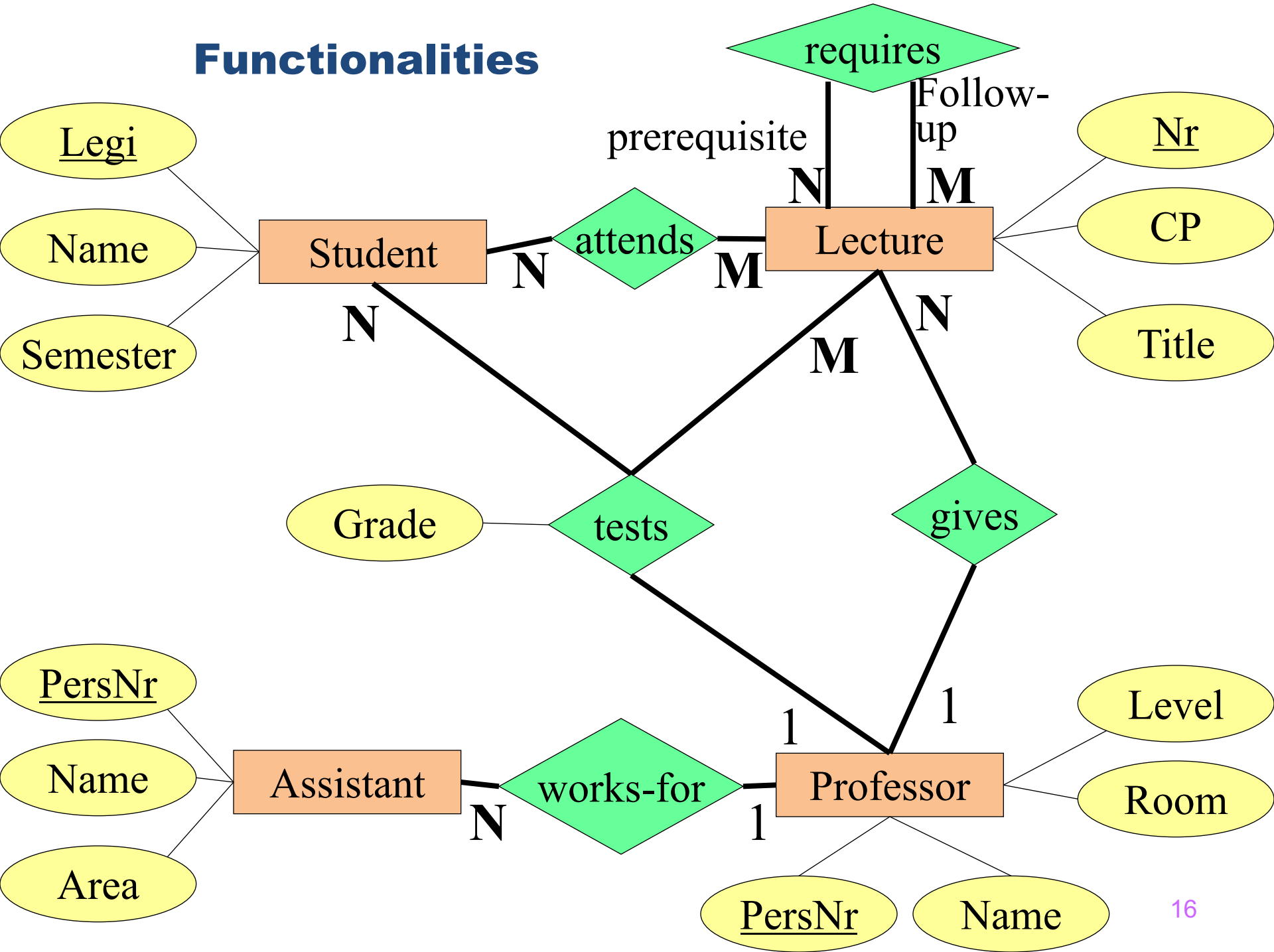
- The same topic may be supervised by several profs.

Example



Dashed lines represent illegal references

Functionalities



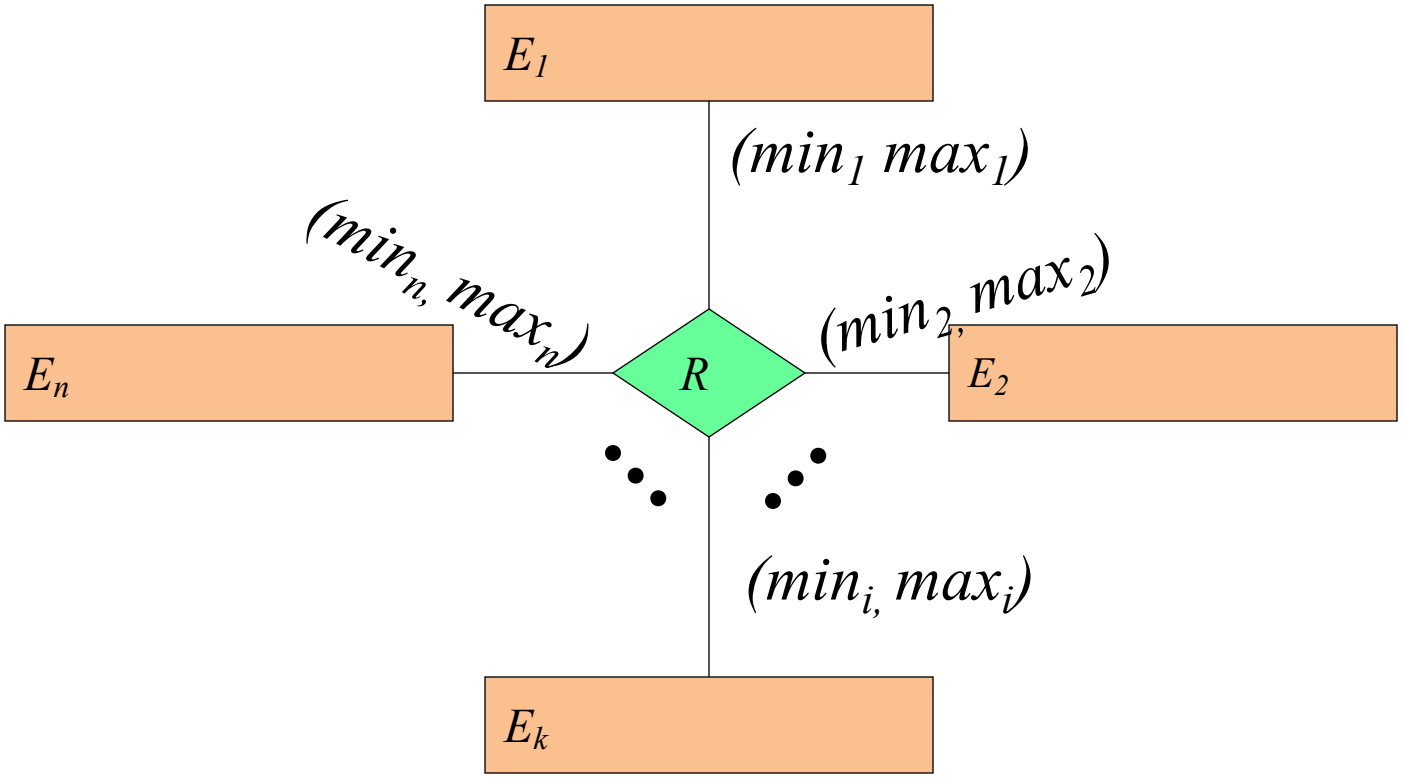
Two Binary vs One Ternary

- A thief steals a painting as part of a theft.
  - Model as two binary relationships
  - Model as one ternary relationship
  - What is better?

Rules of thumb

- Attribute vs. Entity
  - Entity if the concept has more than one relationship
  - Attribute if the concept has only one 1:1 relationship
- Partitioning of ER Models
  - Most realistic models are larger than a page
  - Partition by domains (library, research, finances, ...)
  - I do not know of any good automatic graph partitioning tool
- Good vs. Bad models
  - Do not model redundancy or tricks to improve performance
  - Less entities is better (the fewer, the better!)
  - Remember the C4 rule. (concise, correct, complete, compr.)

(min, max)-Notation

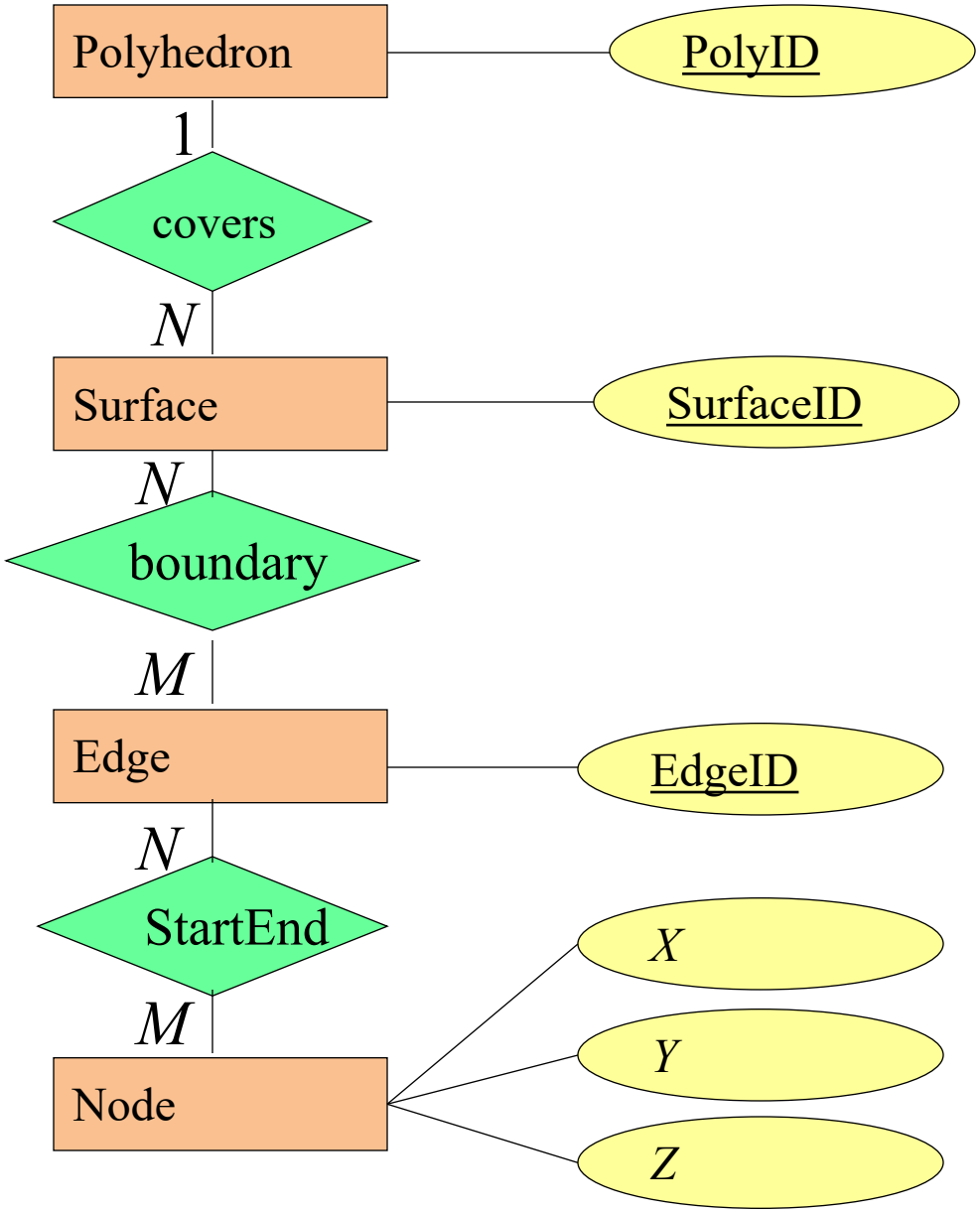


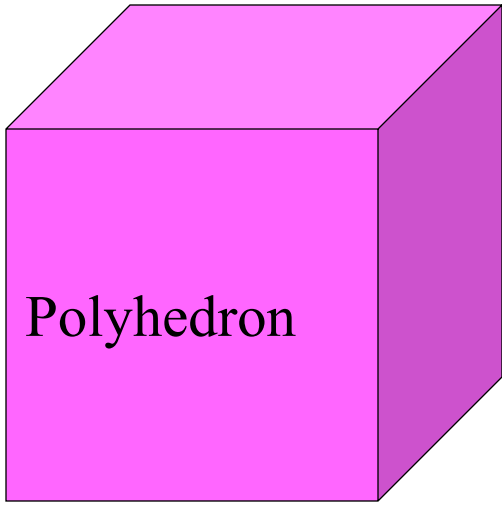
$$R \rightarrow E_1 \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_i \text{ x } \ldots \text{ x } E_n$$

For all $e_i \in E_i$:

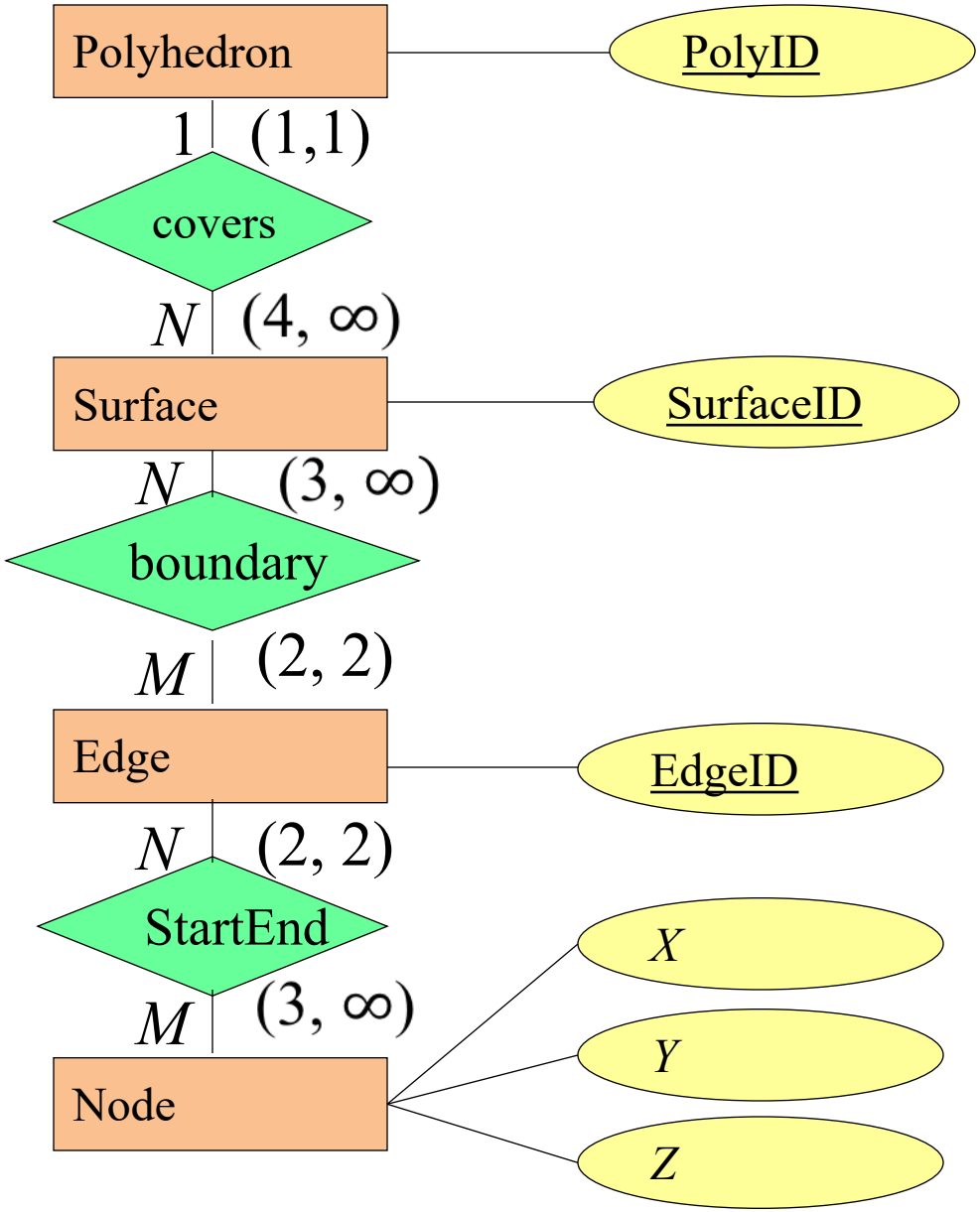
- At least min_i records $(\ldots, e_i, \ldots)$ exist in R AND
- At most max_i records $(\ldots, e_i, \ldots)$ exist in R

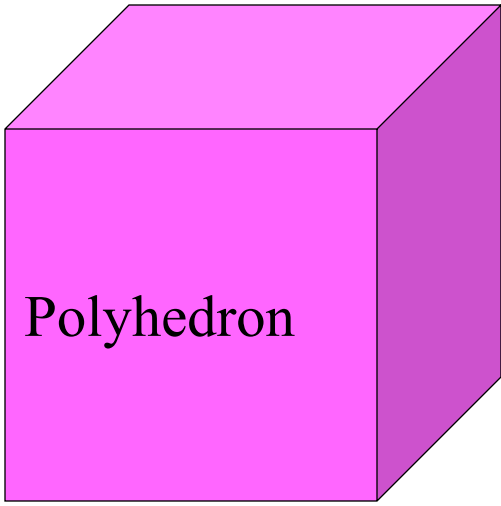
Geometric Modelling

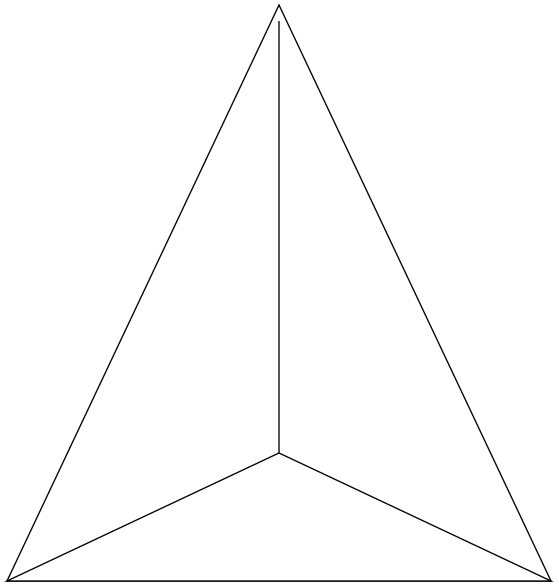




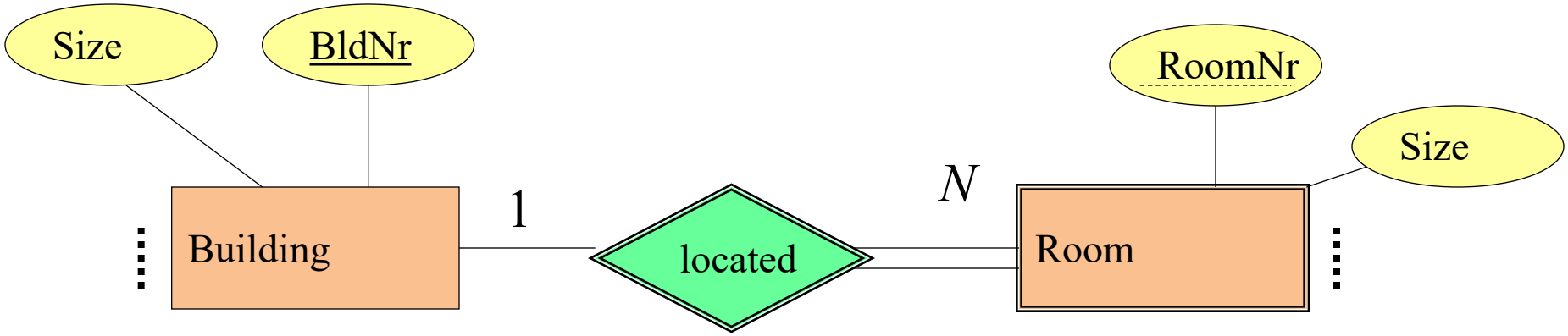
Geometric Modelling





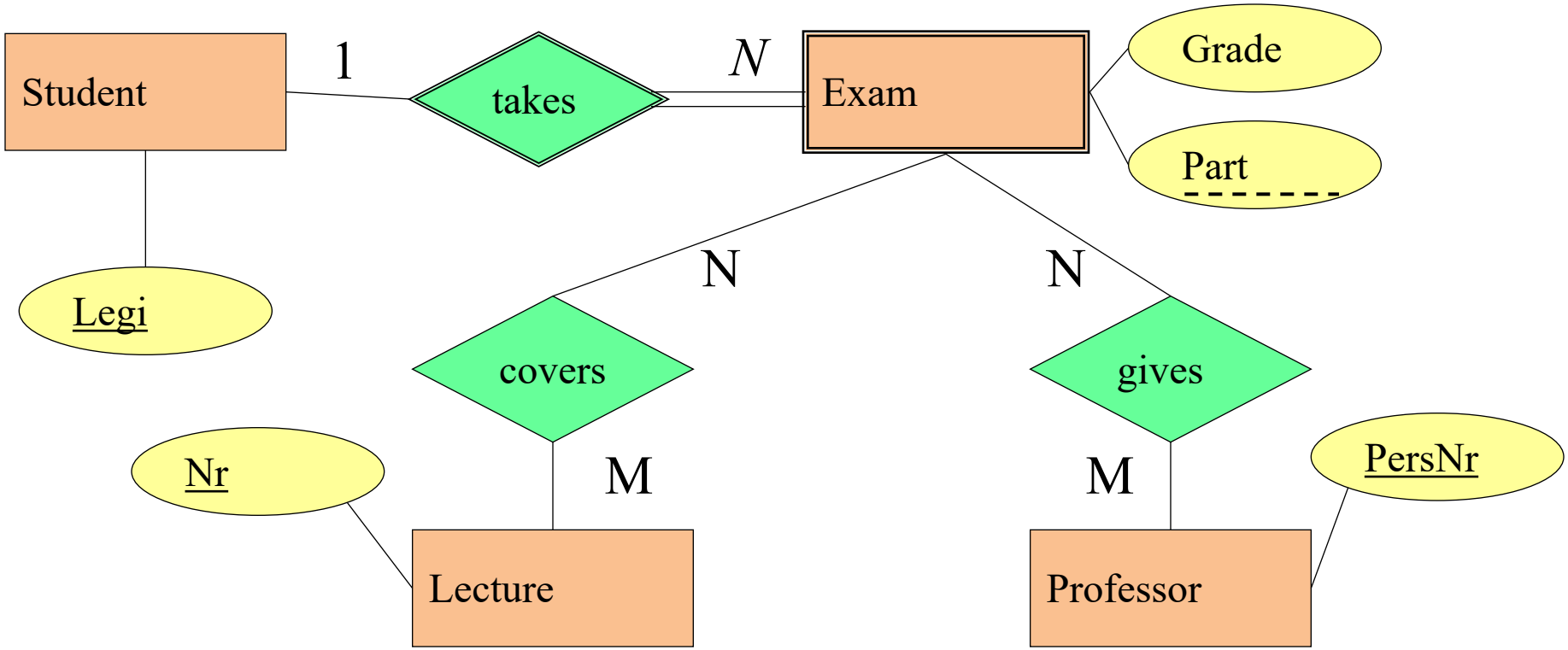


Weak Entities



- The existince of room depends on the existence of the associated building.
- Why must such relationships be N:1 (or 1:1)?
- RoomNr is only unique within a building.
- Key of a room: BldNr **and** RoomNr

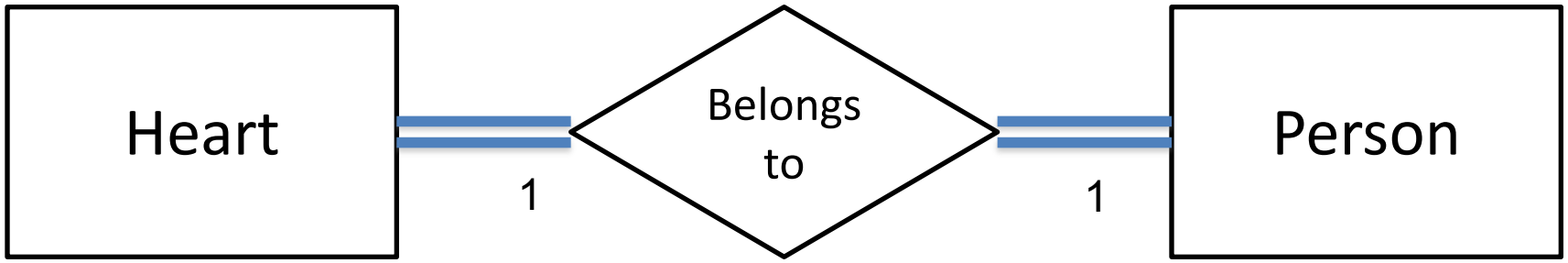
Exams depend on the student



Can the existence of an entity depend on several other entities? (E.g., exam on student and prof?)

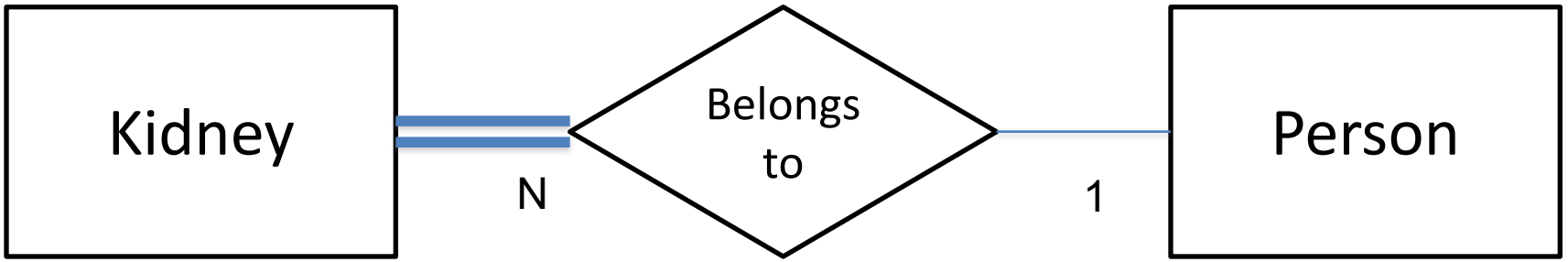
Corner Case 1

- A human cannot exist without a heart.
- A heart cannot exist without a human.
- Anne lives on Bob ‘s heart.
  Bob lives on Anne ‘s heart.
  Possible?

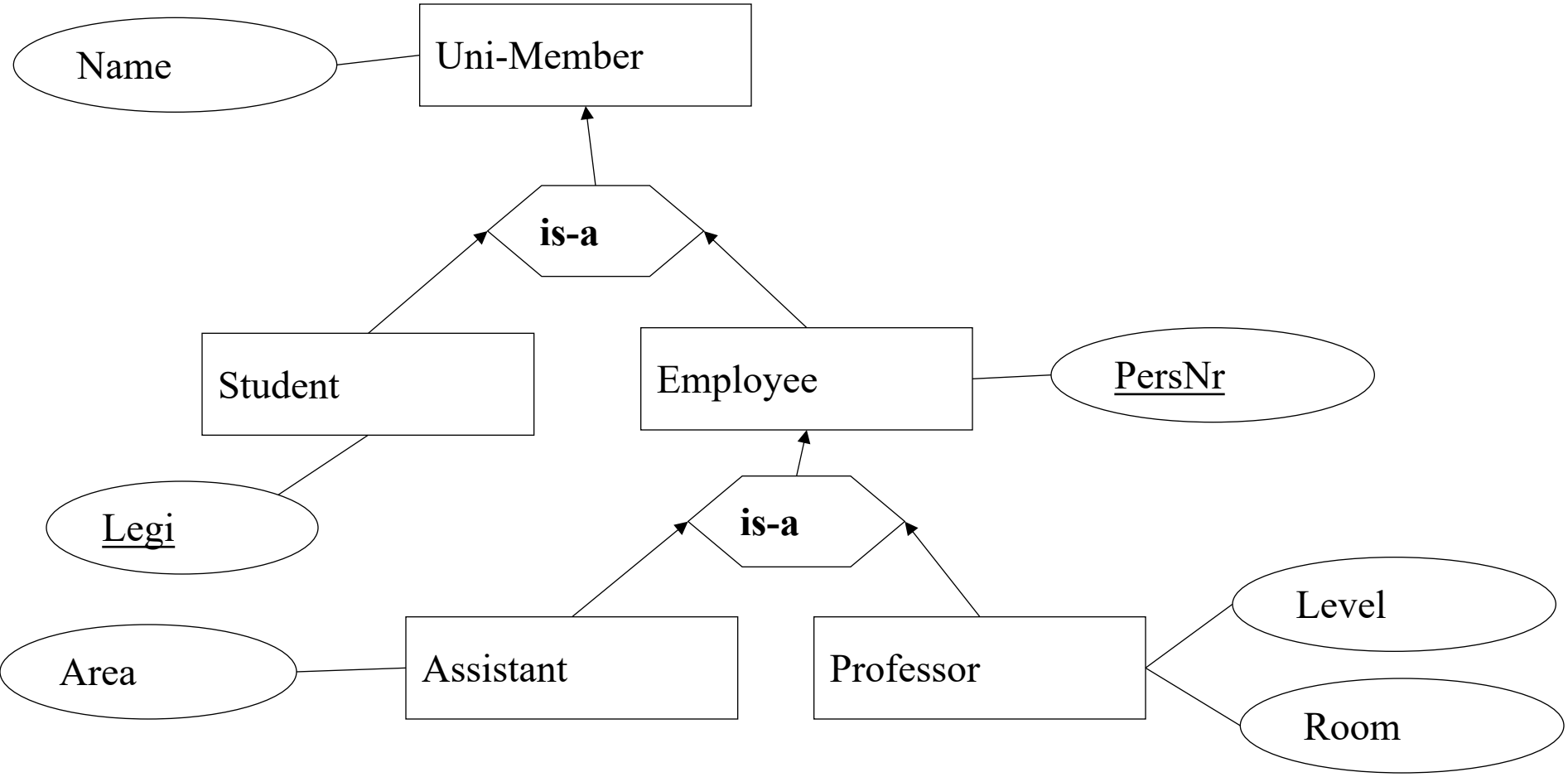


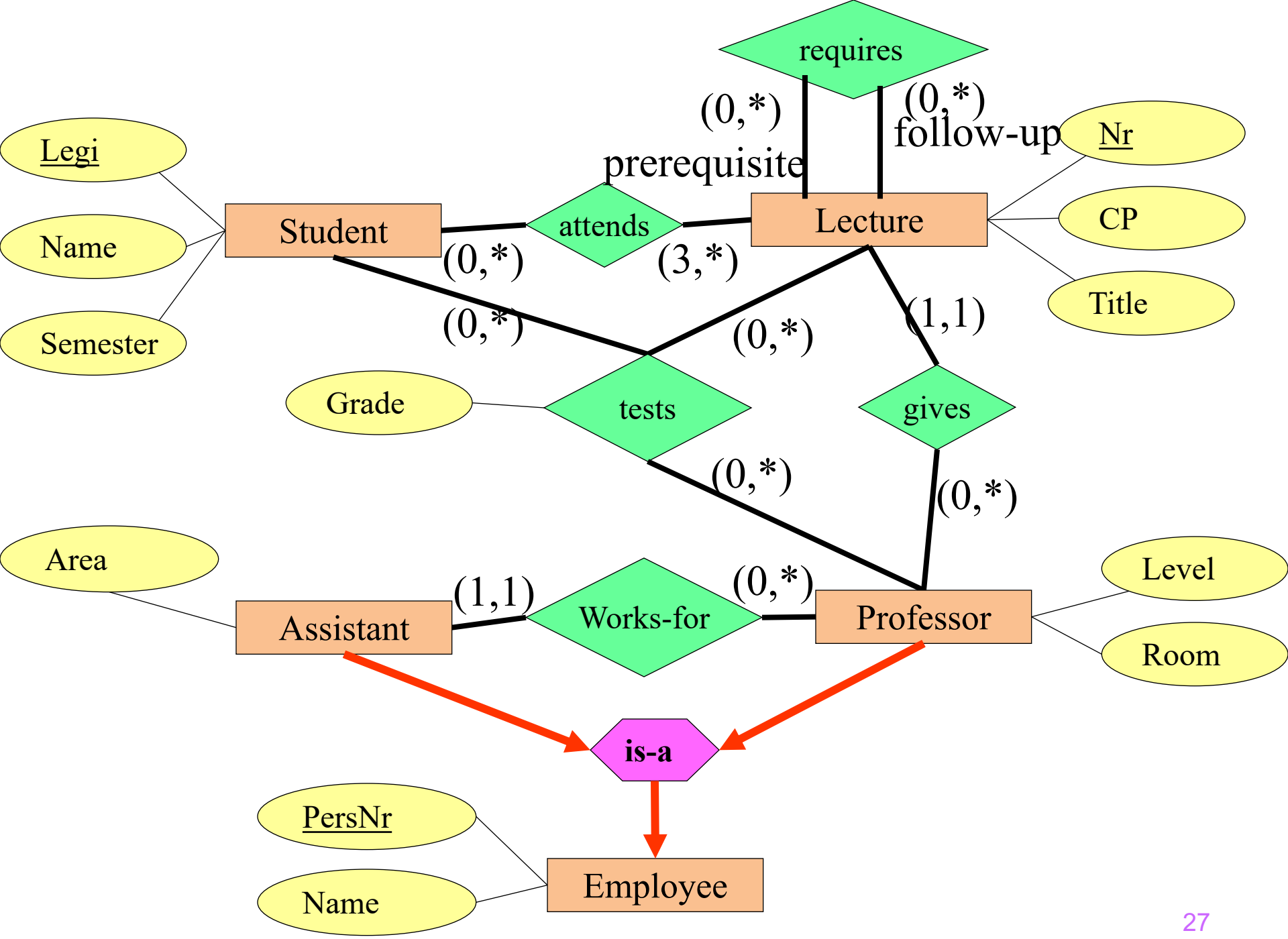
Corner Case 2

- A human can only survive with at least one kidney.
- **Not expressible with ER!**
  (Why not?)

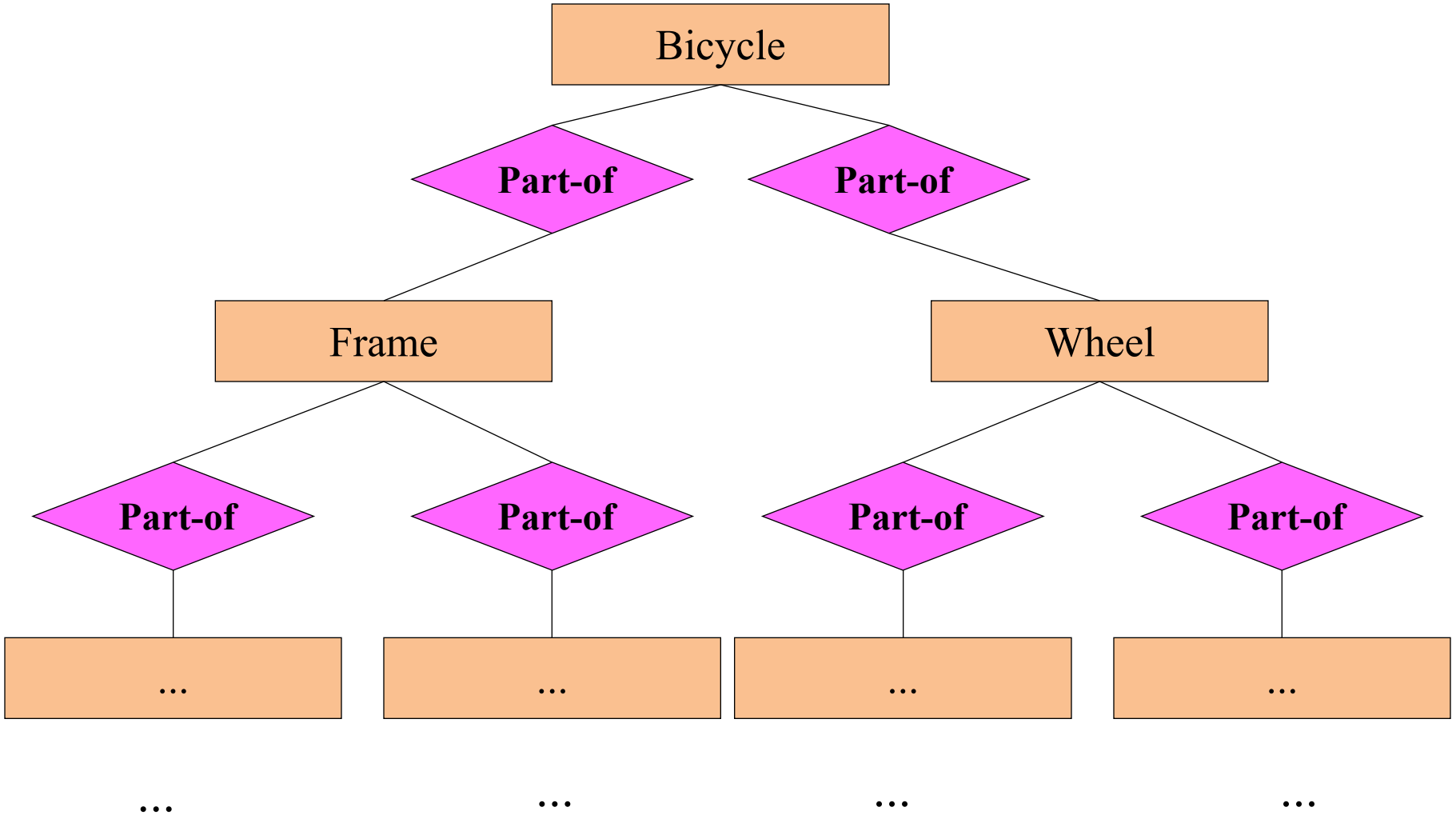


Generalization

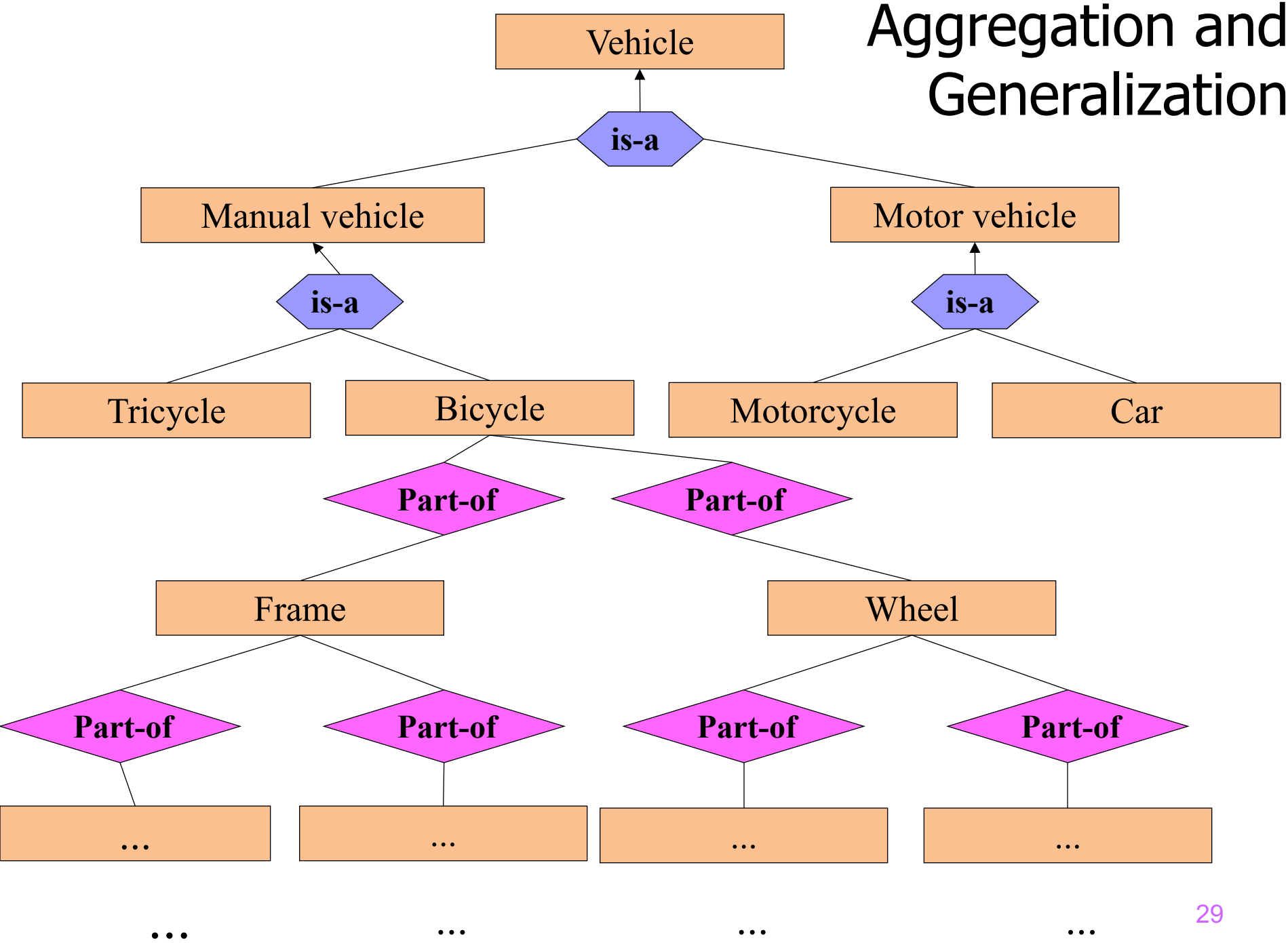



requires
(0,*)
(0,*)
follow-up
prerequisite
Legi
Name
Semester
Student
attends
Lecture
Nr
CP
Title
(0,*)
(3,*)
(0,*)
(0,*)
(1,1)
Grade
tests
gives
(0,*)
(0,*)
Area
Assistant
(1,1)
Works-for
(0,*)
Professor
Level
Room
is-a
PersNr
Name
Employee

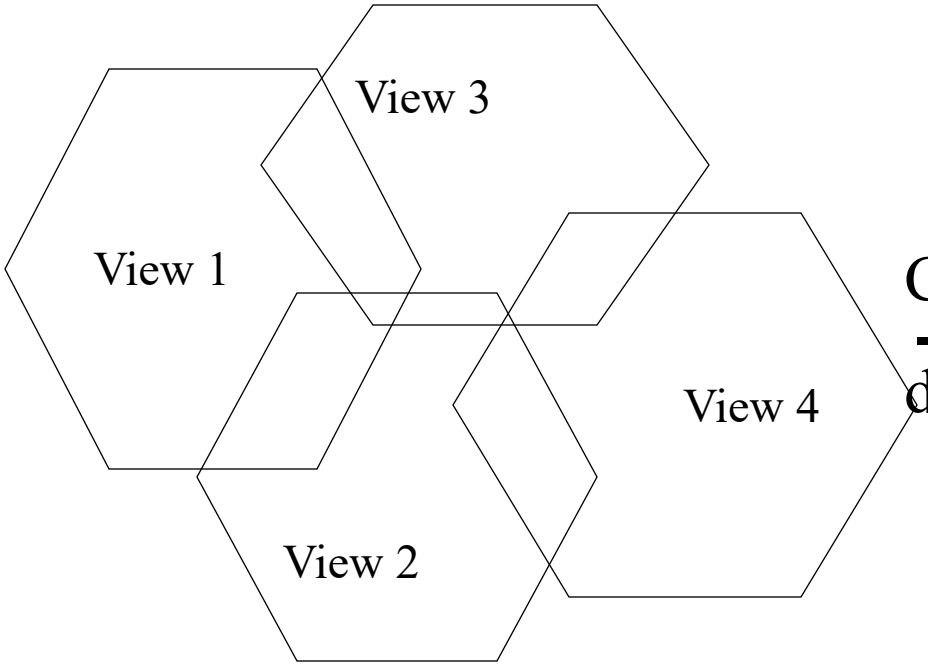
Aggregation



Aggregation and Generalization



Why is ER modelling so difficult?

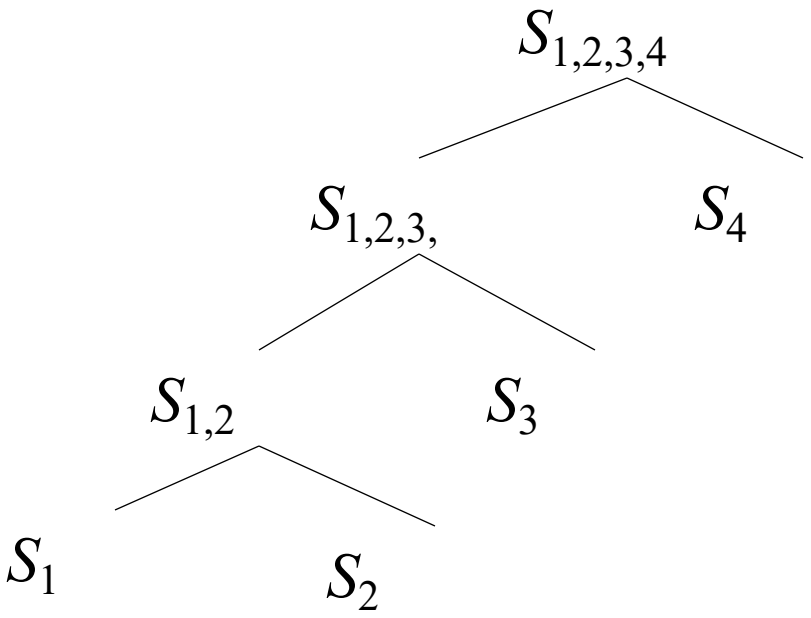


Consoli-
date

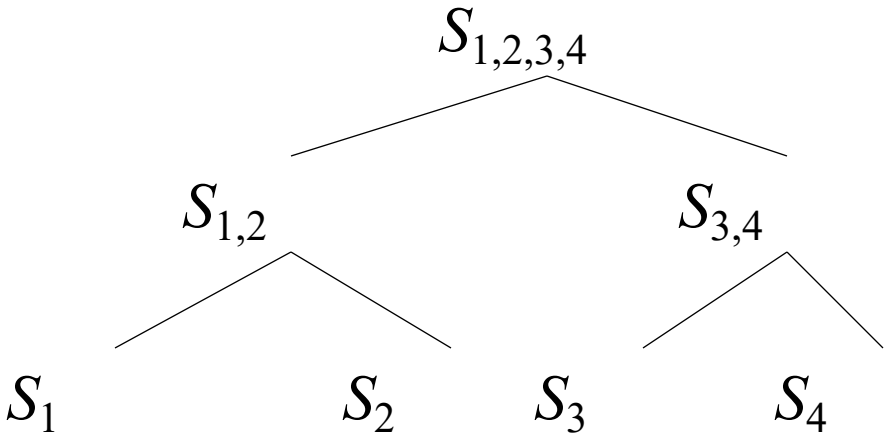
Global Schema

- **No redundancy**
- **No conflicts**
- **Avoid synonyms**
- **Avoid homonyms**

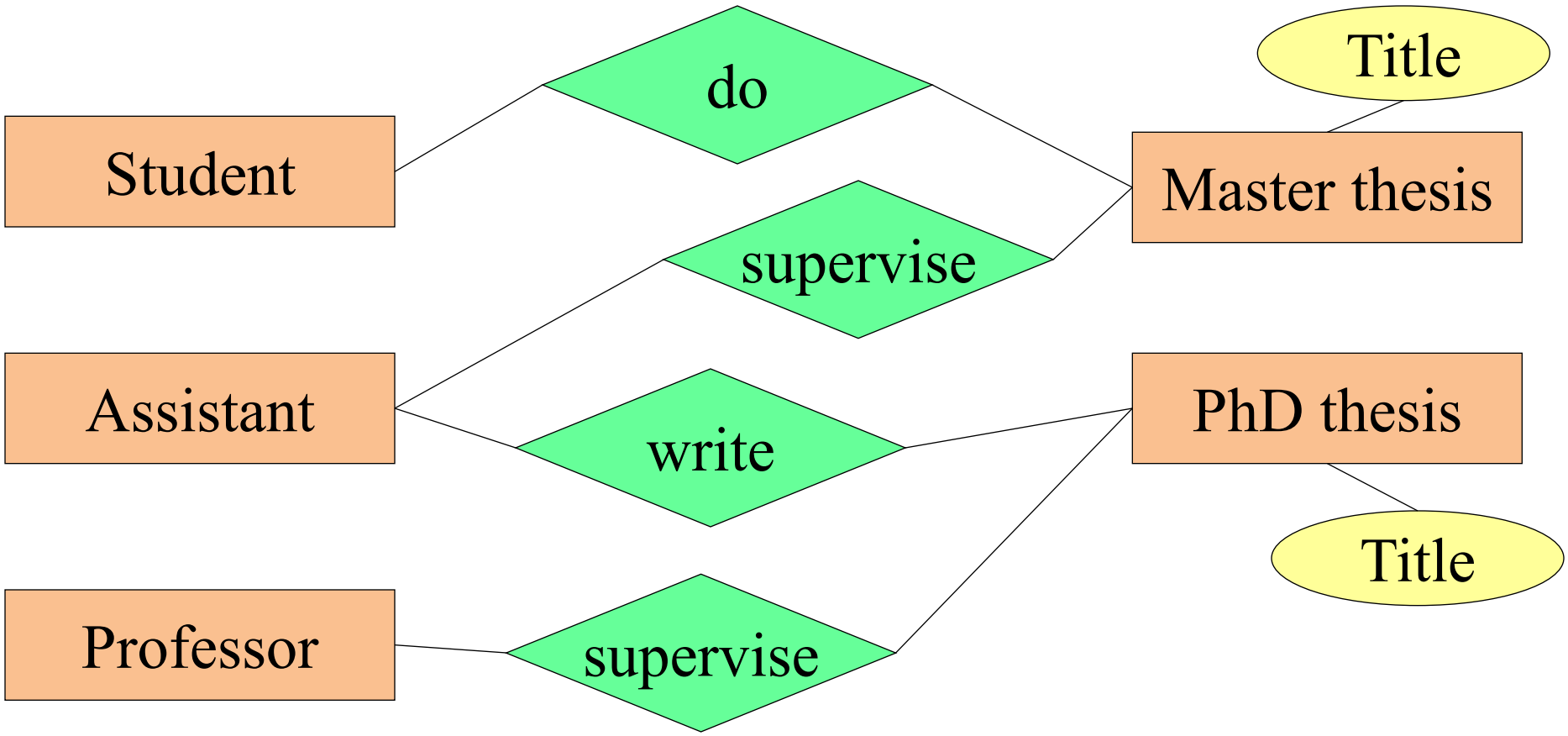
Consolidation Hierarchies



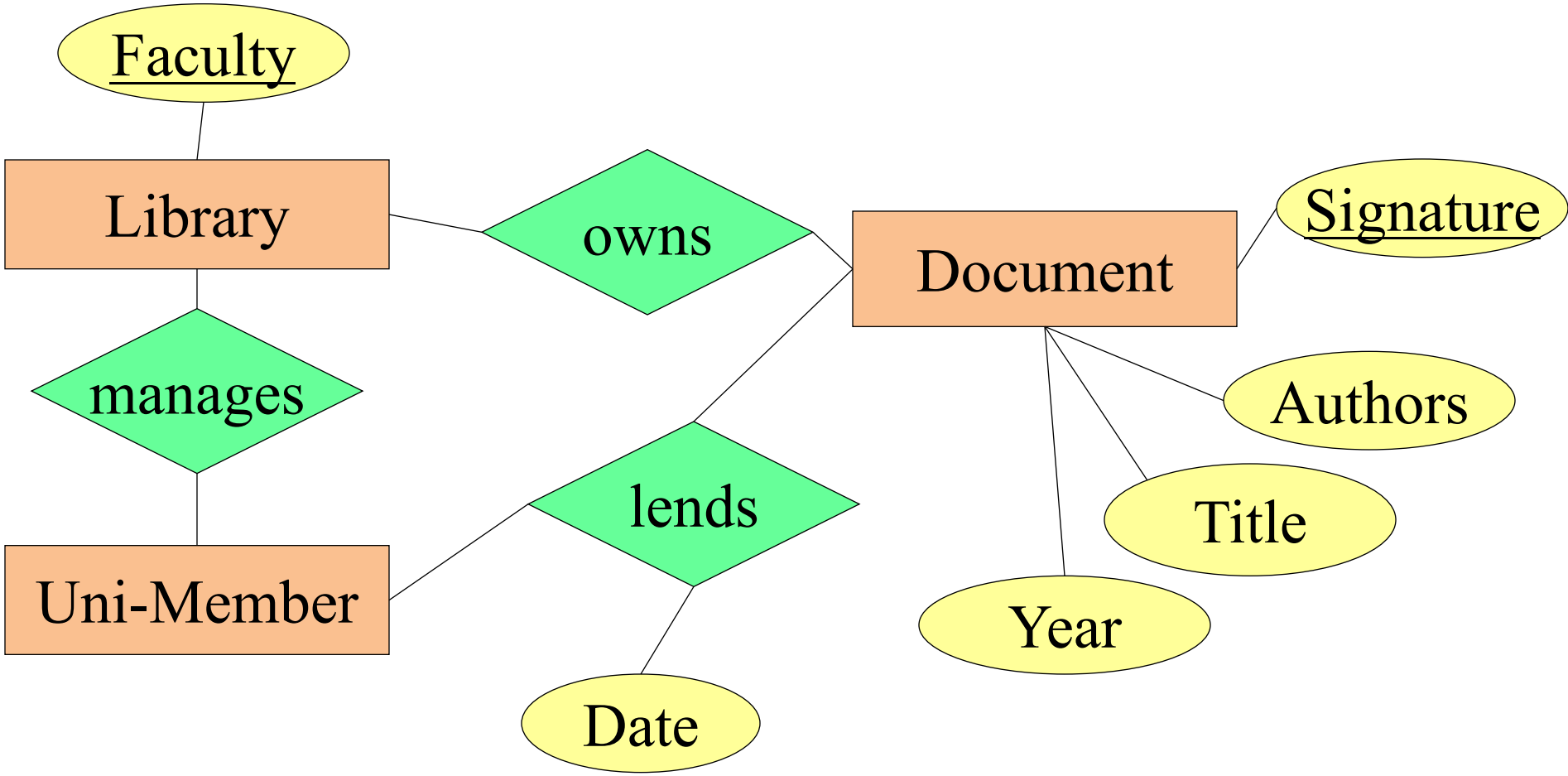
Problem: How to achieve multi-lateral consensus?



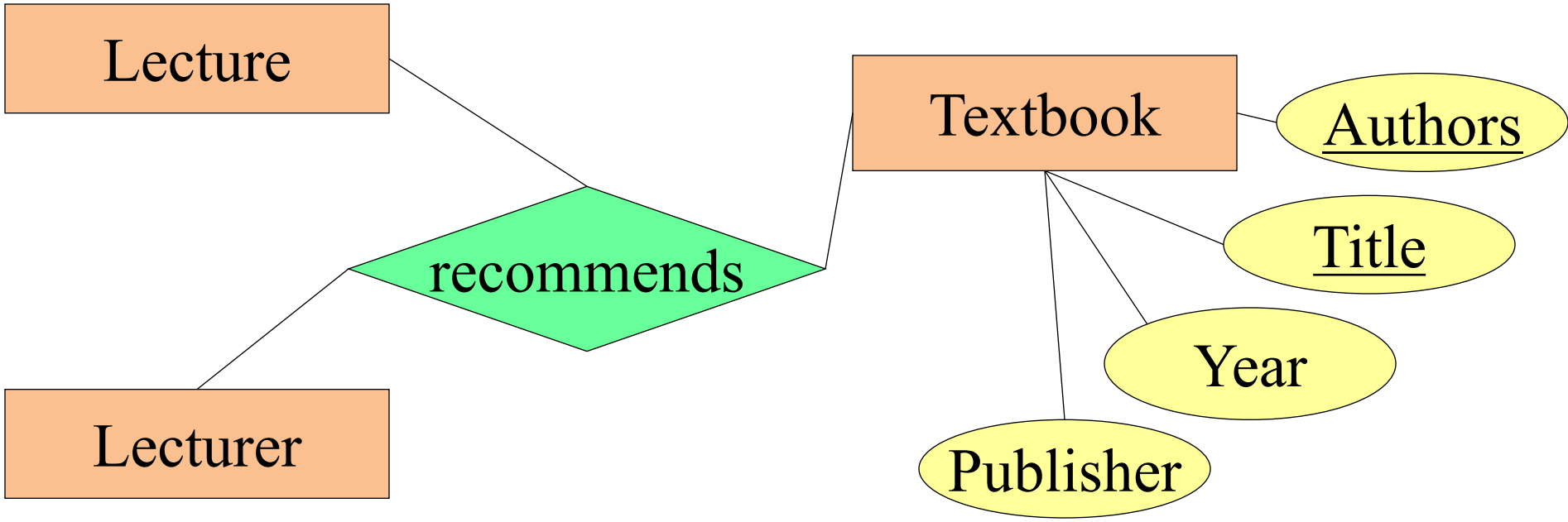
Example: Professor View



Example: Library View

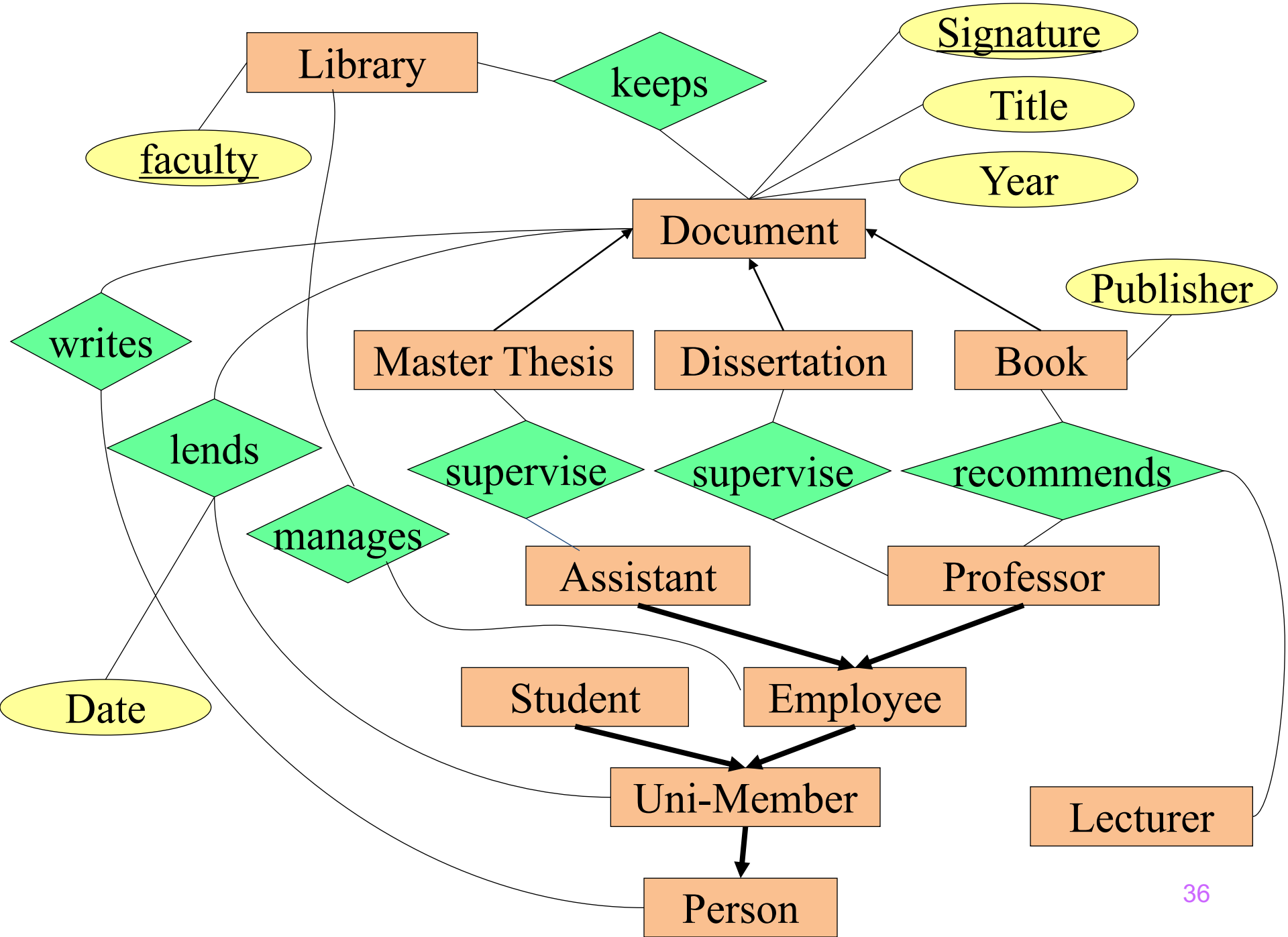


Example: Lecture View



Observations

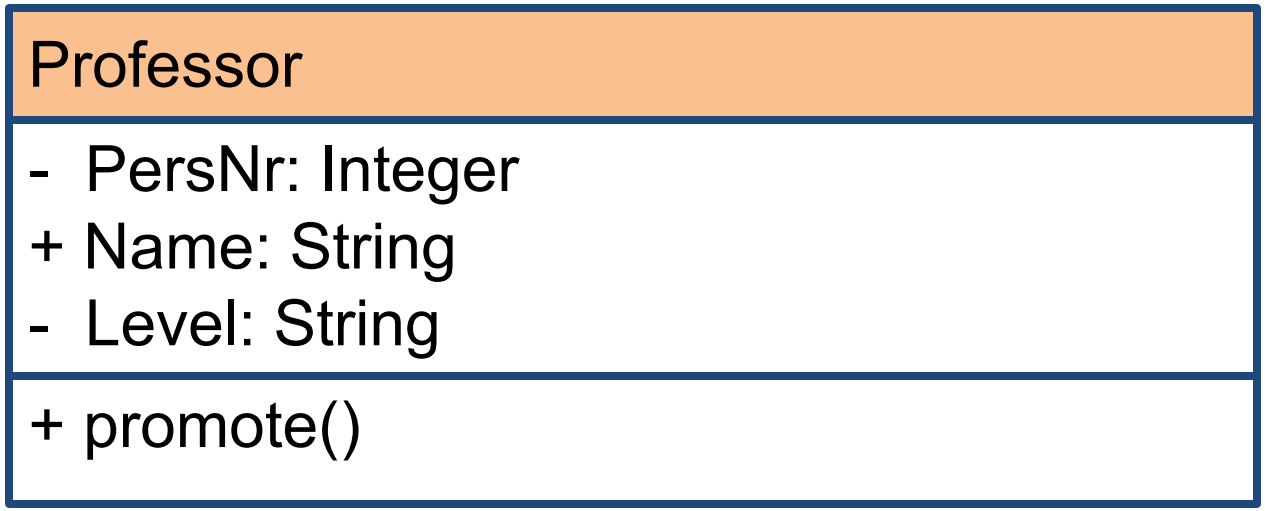
- *Lecturer* and *Professor* are synonyms.
- *Uni-Member* is a generalization of *Student, Professor* and *Assistant*.
- However, libraries are managed by *Employees.* (View 2 is imprecise in this respect.)
- *Dissertations, Master theses* and *Books* are different species of *Document*. All are held in libraries.
- *Do* and *Write* are synonyms in View 1.
- Things get complicated very quickly – requires „engineers“
  - Not unique
  - Need to invent new concepts
  - Need to compromise (e.g., authorship of documents)


Library
keeps
Signature
Title
Year
faculty
Document
Publisher
writes
Master Thesis
Dissertation
Book
lends
supervise
supervise
recommends
manages
Assistant
Professor
Date
Student
Employee
Uni-Member
Lecturer
Person

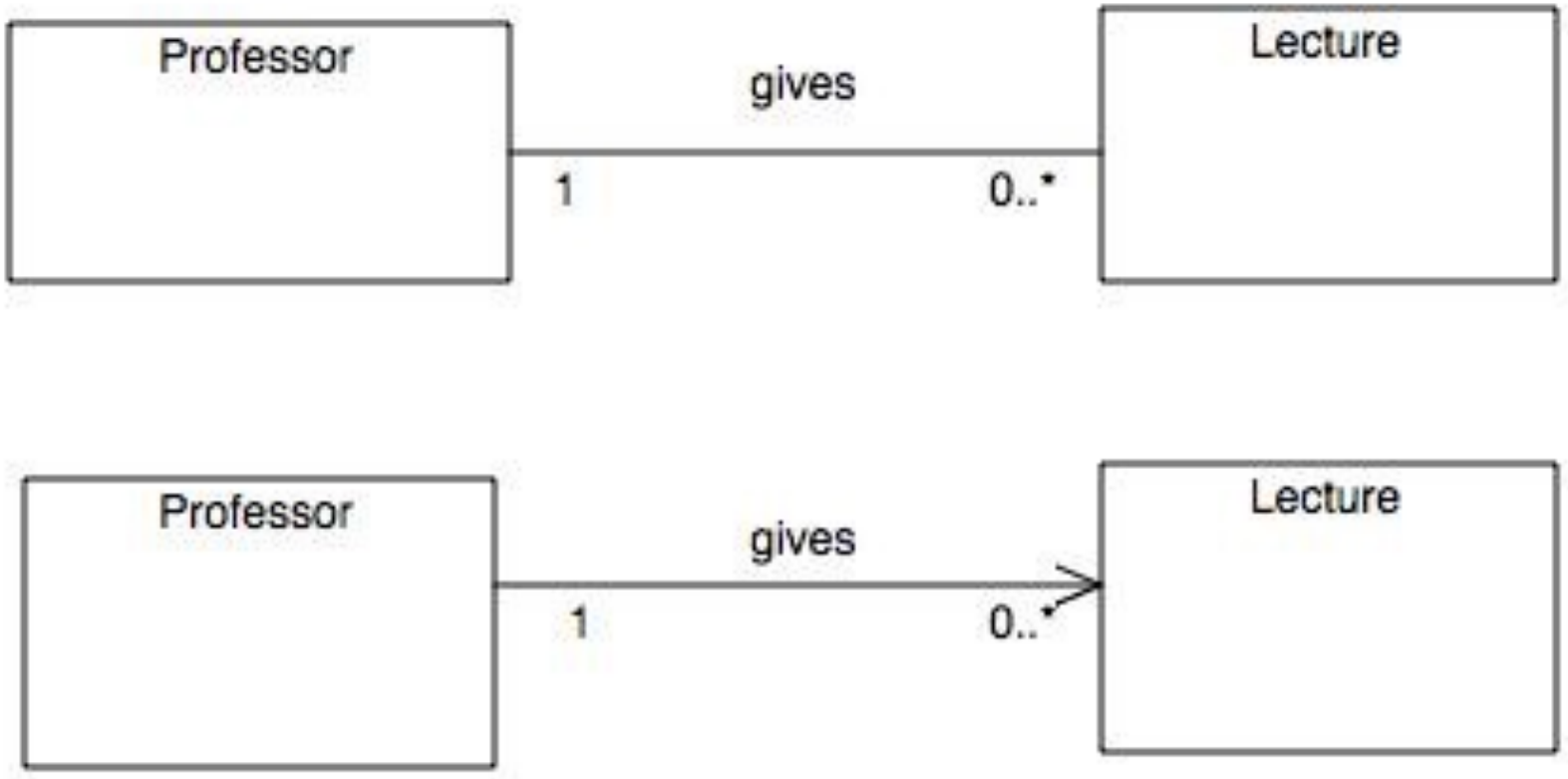
Data Modelling with UML

- Unified Modelling Language UML
- De-facto standard for object-orientierted design
- Data modelling is done with „class diagramms“
  - Class in UML ~ Entity in ER
  - Attribute in UML ~ Attribute in ER
  - Association in UML ~ Relationship in ER
  - Compositor in UML ~ Weak Entity in ER
  - Generalization in UML ~ Generalization in ER
- Key differences between UML class diagrams and ER
  - Methods are associated to classes in UML
  - Keys are not modelled in UML
  - UML explicitly models aggregation (part-of)
  - UML supports the modelling of instances (object diagrams)
- UML has much more to offer (use cases, sequence diagr., ...)

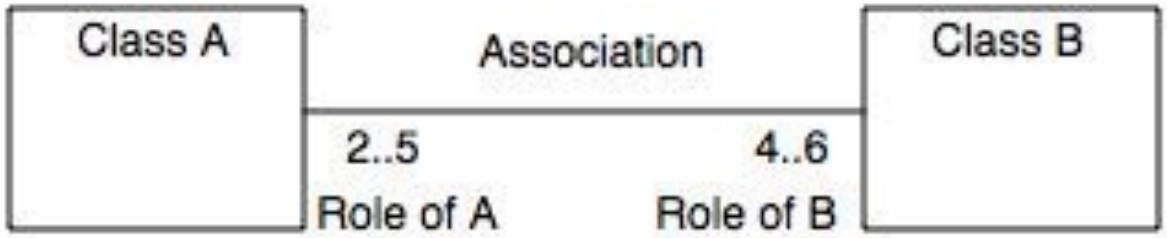
Class: Professor



Associations (directed, undirected)



Functionalities & Multiplicities



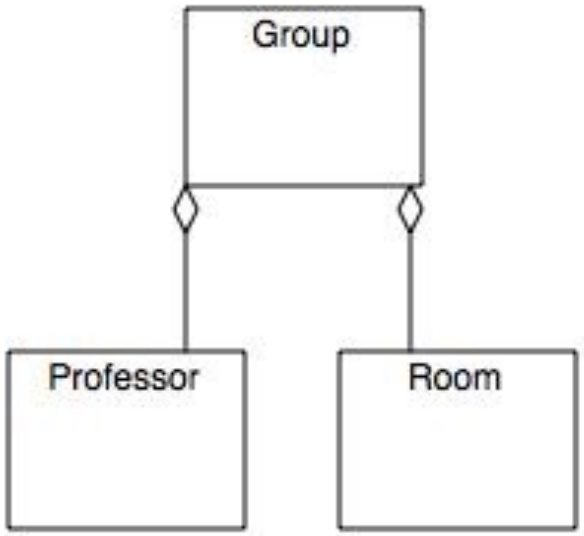
Multiplicities

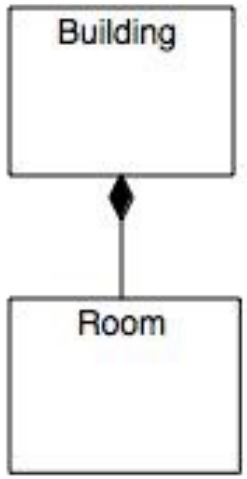
- Every instance of A is associated to 4 to 6 instances of B.
- Every instance of B is associated to 2 to 5 instances of A.
- Be careful: Flipped around as compared to ER.
- Be careful: Cannot be used for n-ary relationships.

Functionalities

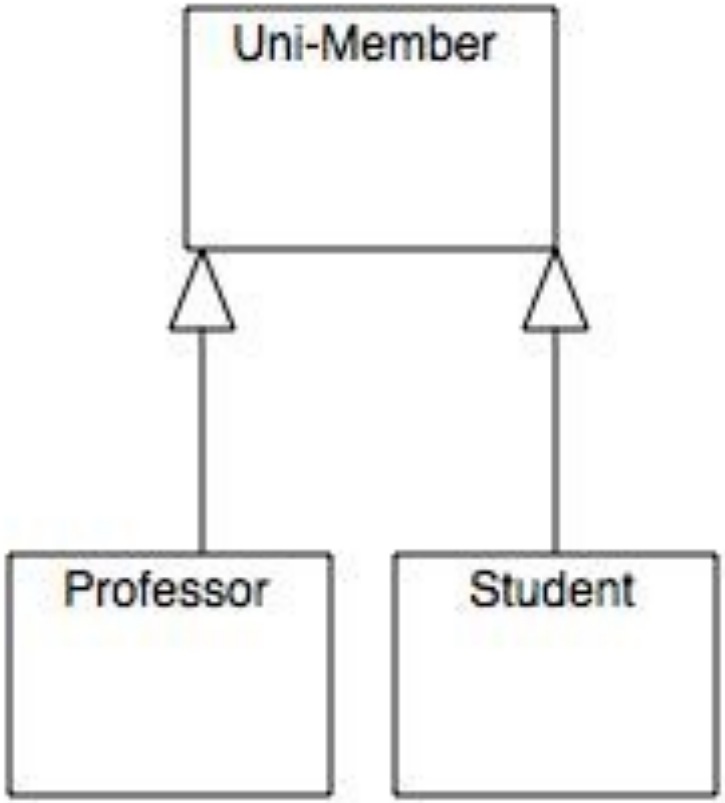
- Represented as UML multiplicities: 1, *, 1..*, 0..*, or 0..1
- Otherwise, the same as in ER.

Aggregation





Generalization



Homework Assignment 2

Draw an E/R diagram for Library system based on the following requirements:

- Library keeps Copies of Books. Each Copy (Instance) has a unique CopyNumber, a Position on a Shelf, and can be uniquely identified with CopyNumber together with ISBN.
- Each Book has a unique ISBN number, a Year, a Title, an Author and a Number-of-pages.
- Books are published by Publishers. A Publisher has a Name and an Address.
- Books have one or more Category (s) assigned. Categories form a hierarchy, so a category can be just another category subordinate. Category has a Name and no other properties.
- Each reader is assigned a unique Reader-number. Reader has a Last-name, a First-name, an Address and Birthday.
- Readers may borrow one or more Copies of Books. When borrowing, the planned Return-date is recorded.

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Thank you for your attention!

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