

Exercise 1:

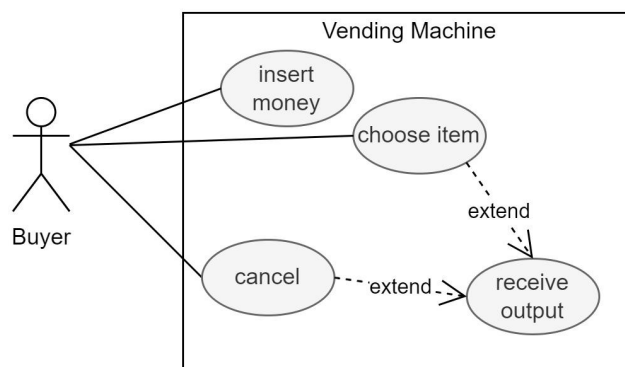
Extensions to the ER model are necessary for handling complex data requirements. These extensions address specialized relationship types, inheritance and generalization, aggregation and composition relationships, constraints and validation, semantic modeling, and temporal and historical data. By incorporating these extensions, the ER model becomes more expressive and capable of representing complex structures, enforcing data integrity, capturing semantics, and handling temporal aspects of the data.

Exercise 2:

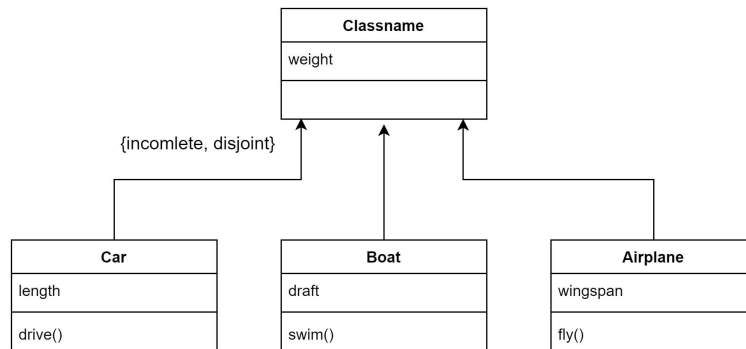
Object oriented data modeling is able to represent highly structured real world entities and concepts more directly through use of its classes with their attributes and methods, therefore leading to easier and more interpretable models. Letting data objects have their own type specific operations allows them to easily model more complex structures. Object oriented data models can also be changed and adapted more easily because individual objects can be changed without affecting the entire model. Furthermore OOMs benefit from object oriented concepts like Polymorphisms which creates more flexible models. Finally OOMs integrate nicely with object oriented programming languages which lessens the step from design to implementation.

Exercise 3:

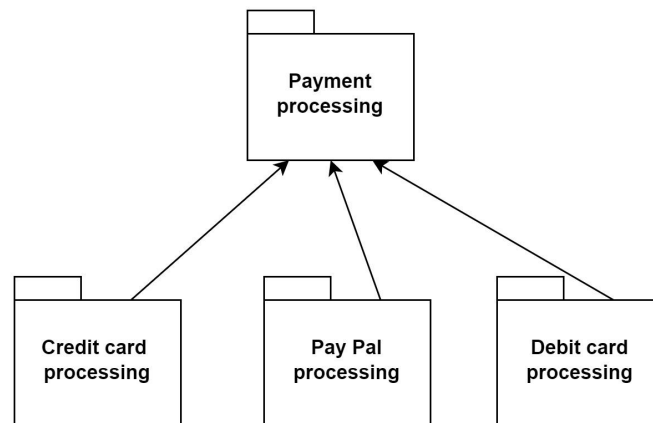
UML use case diagrams allow the modeling of a systems functionality from the user perspective or in other words user-system interaction. Modeling how users interact with the system helps to identify necessary functionality and scope as well as system components and dependencies. Use case diagrams also help to validate a system by identifying missing or faulty functionality.



UML class diagrams allow the modeling of a system's static structure like classes, methods, relationships etc. They enable the identification of a system's necessary components with their methods and attributes, aiding the development process. Class diagrams also serve as visual documentation of a systems structure.

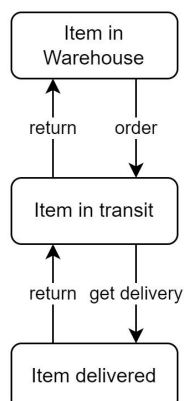


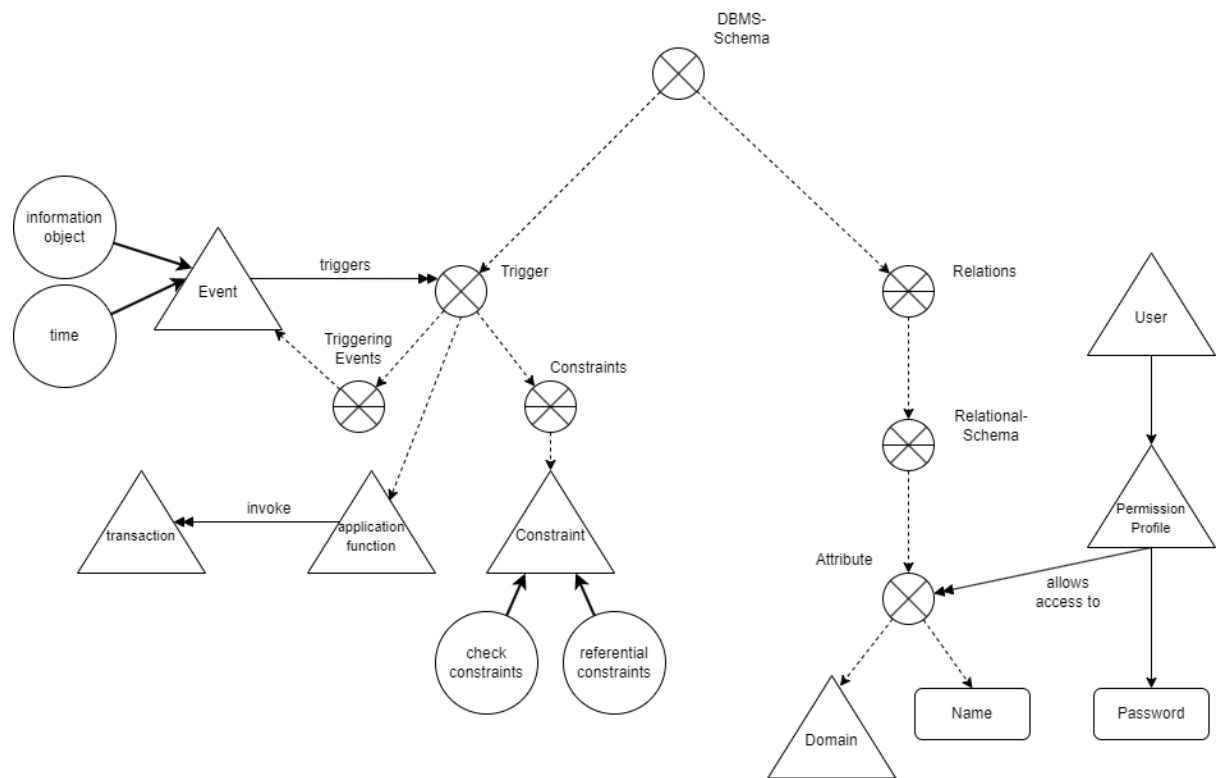
UML package diagrams provide a high level view of the components of a system. They help to properly manage and cluster related components into packages. This allows for easier organization and dependency management as well as documentation and understanding.



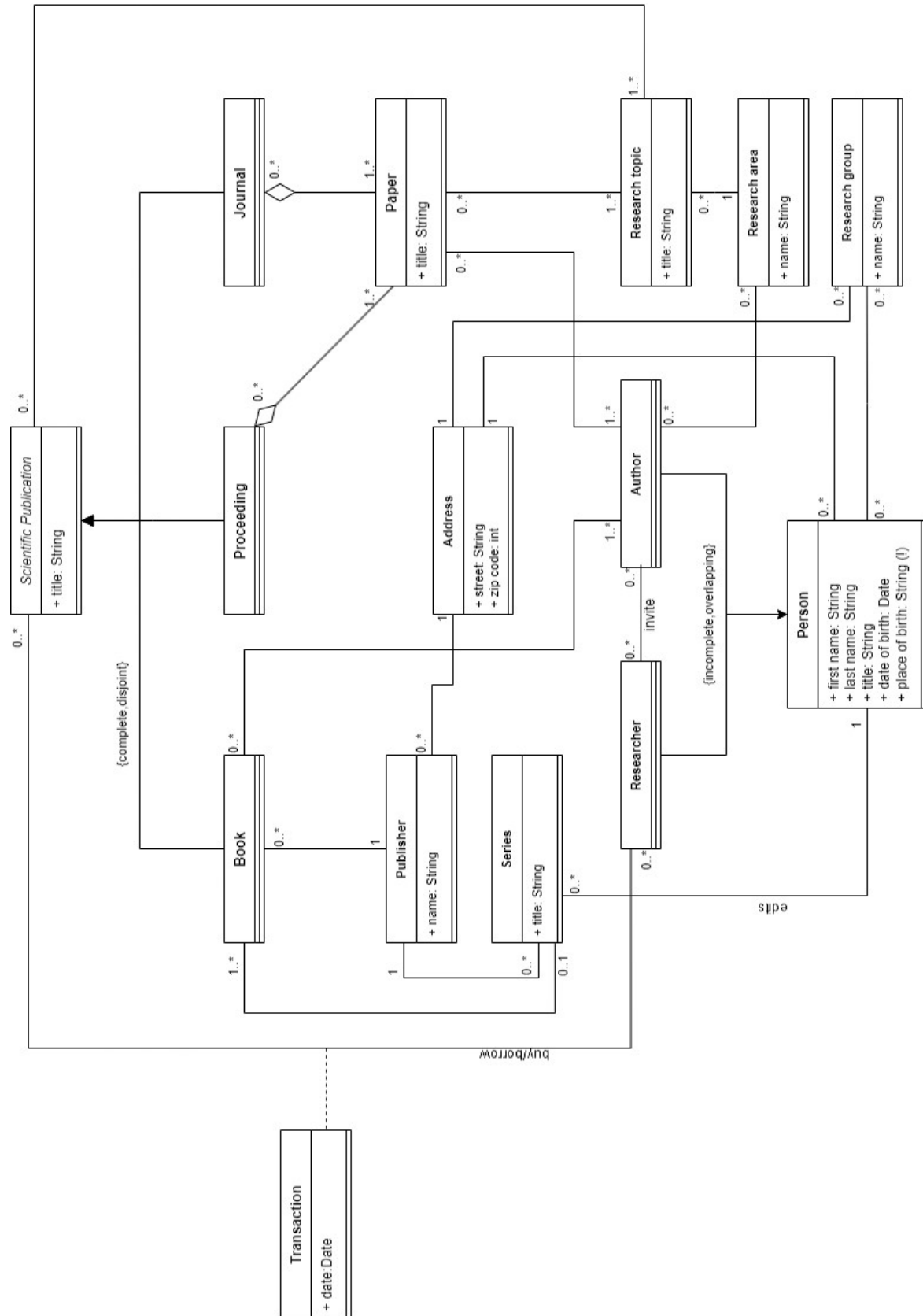
UML state diagrams model a systems temporal behavior by depicting its different states and their transitions. They help to analyse and efficiently design a systems operational flow.

Exercise 4:

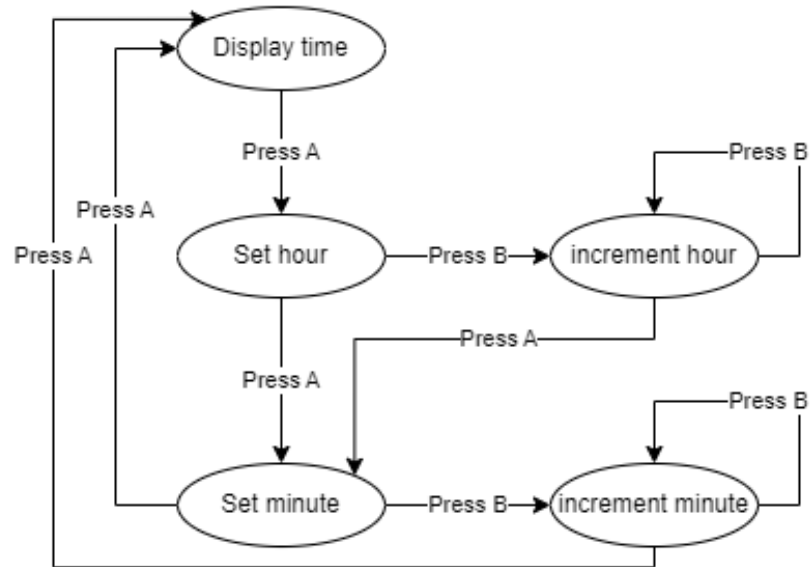




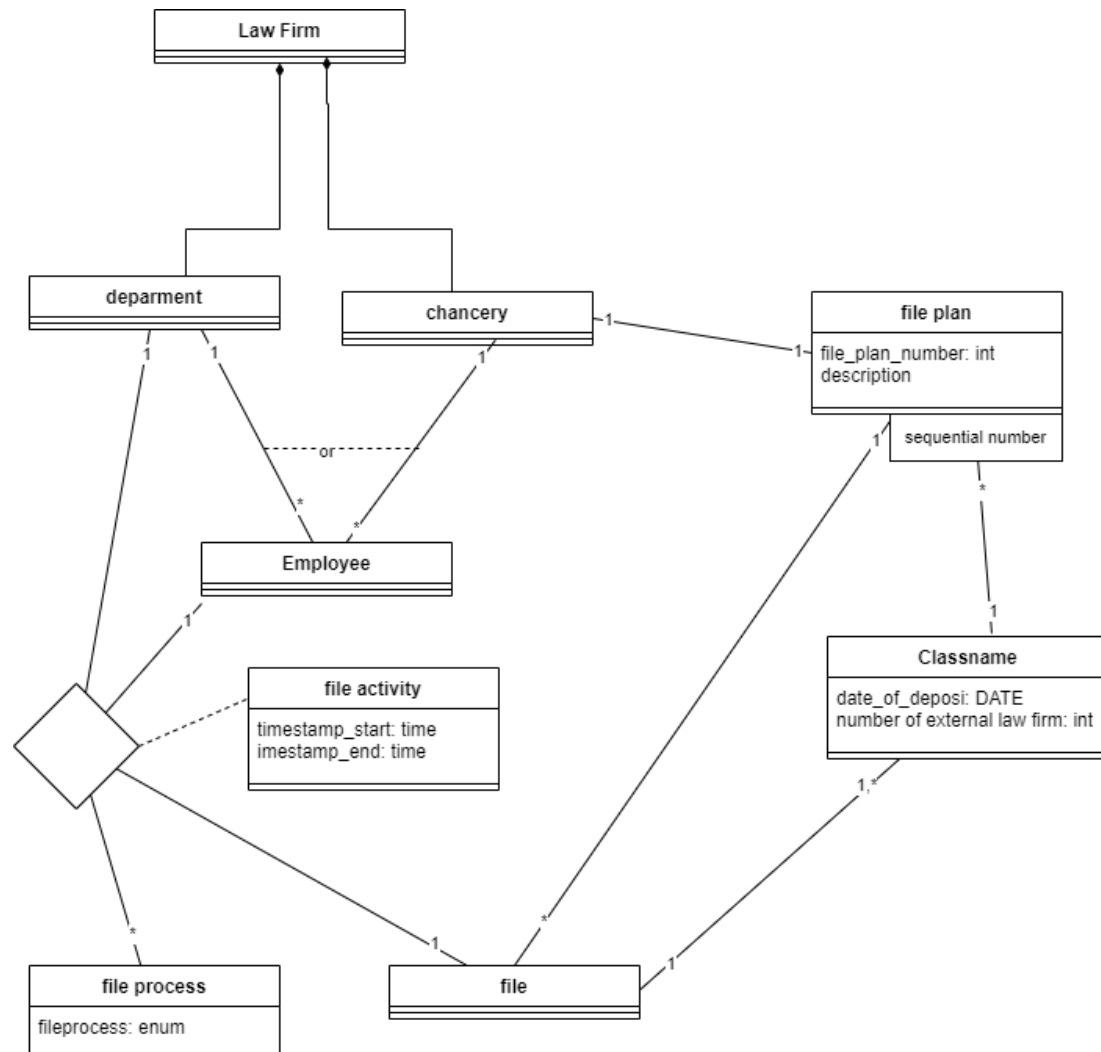
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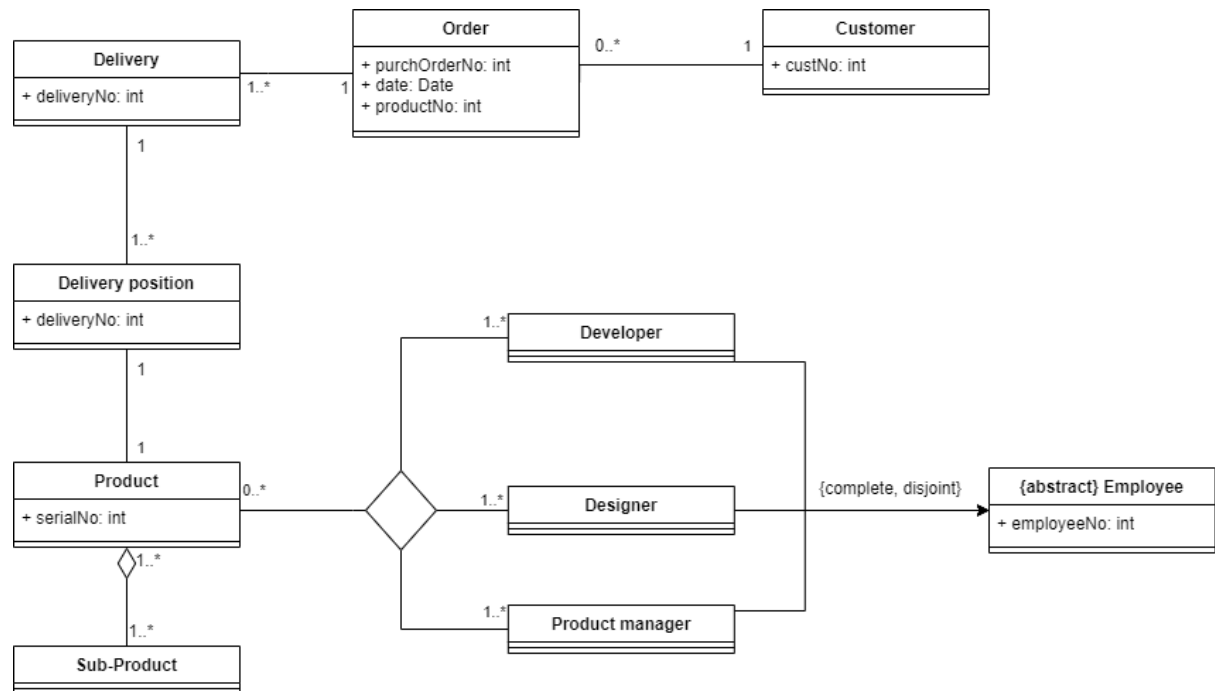
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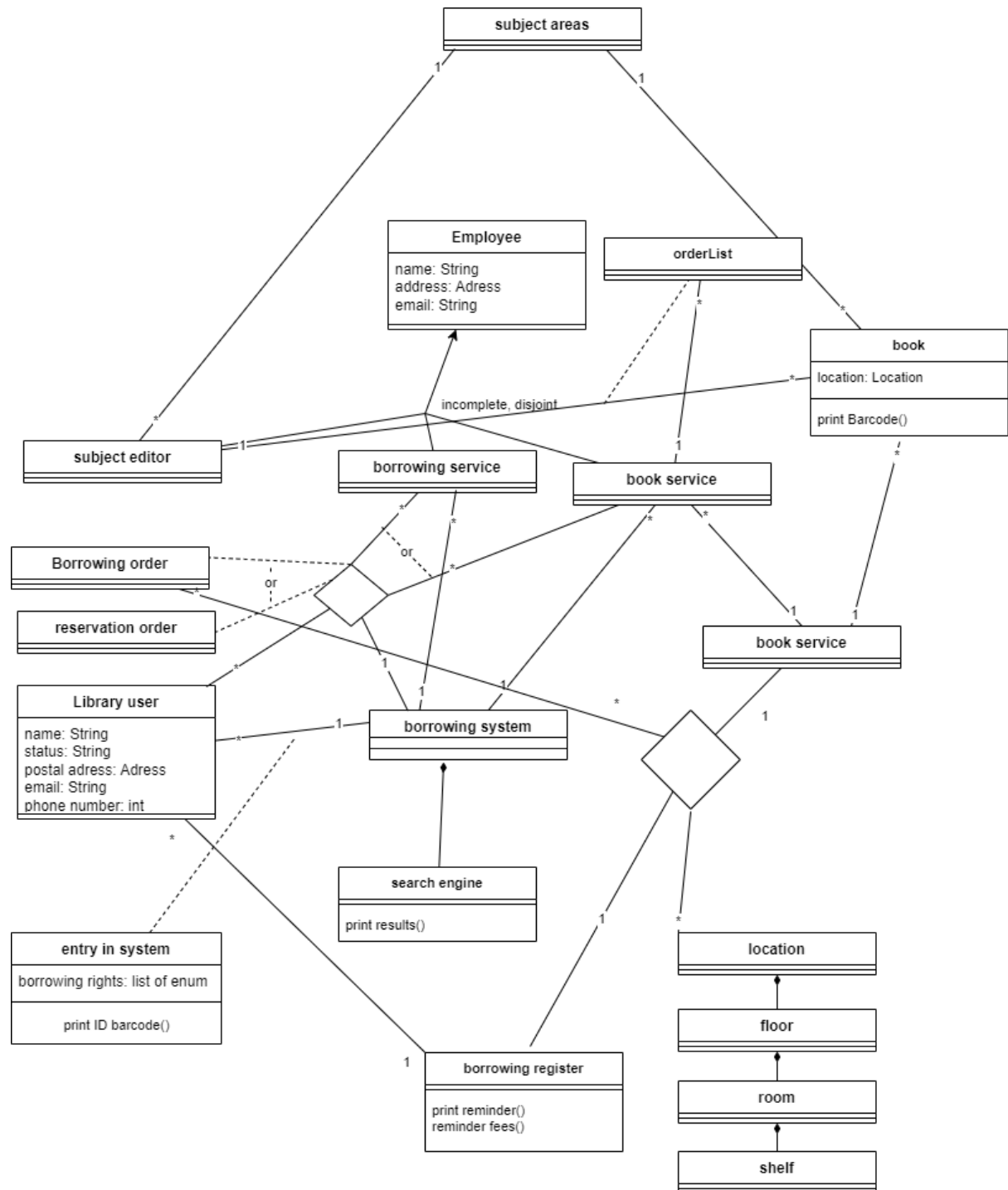
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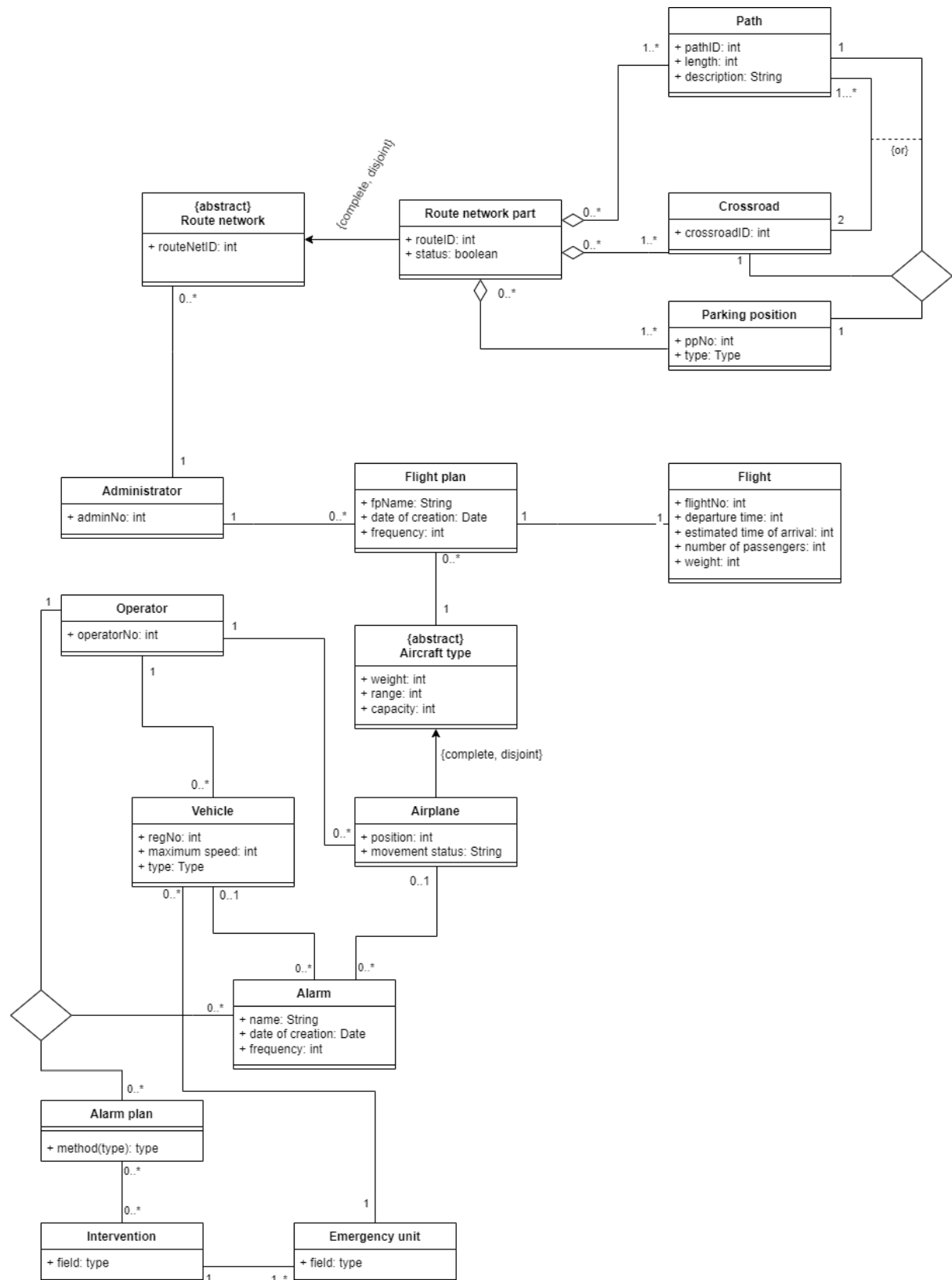
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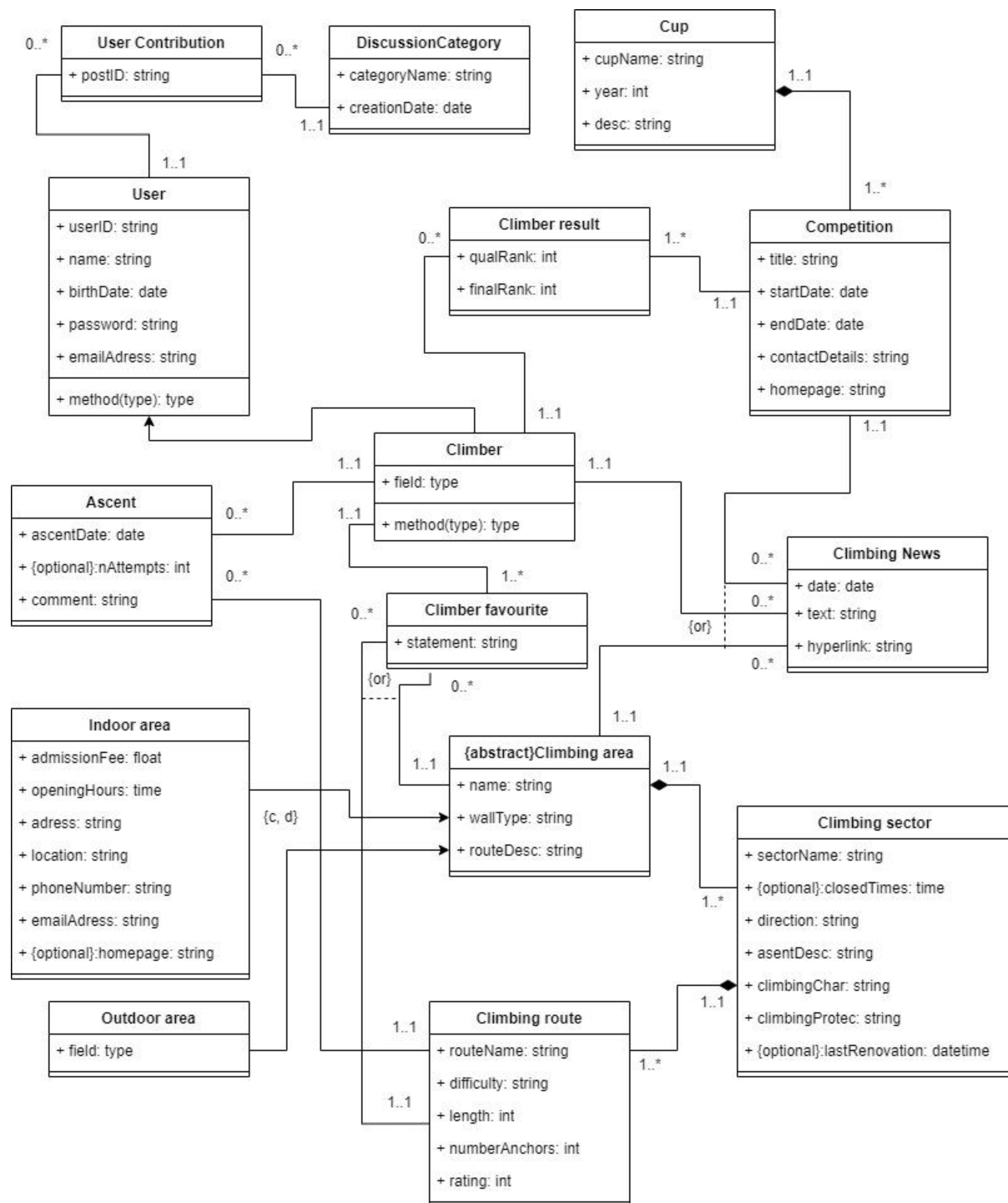
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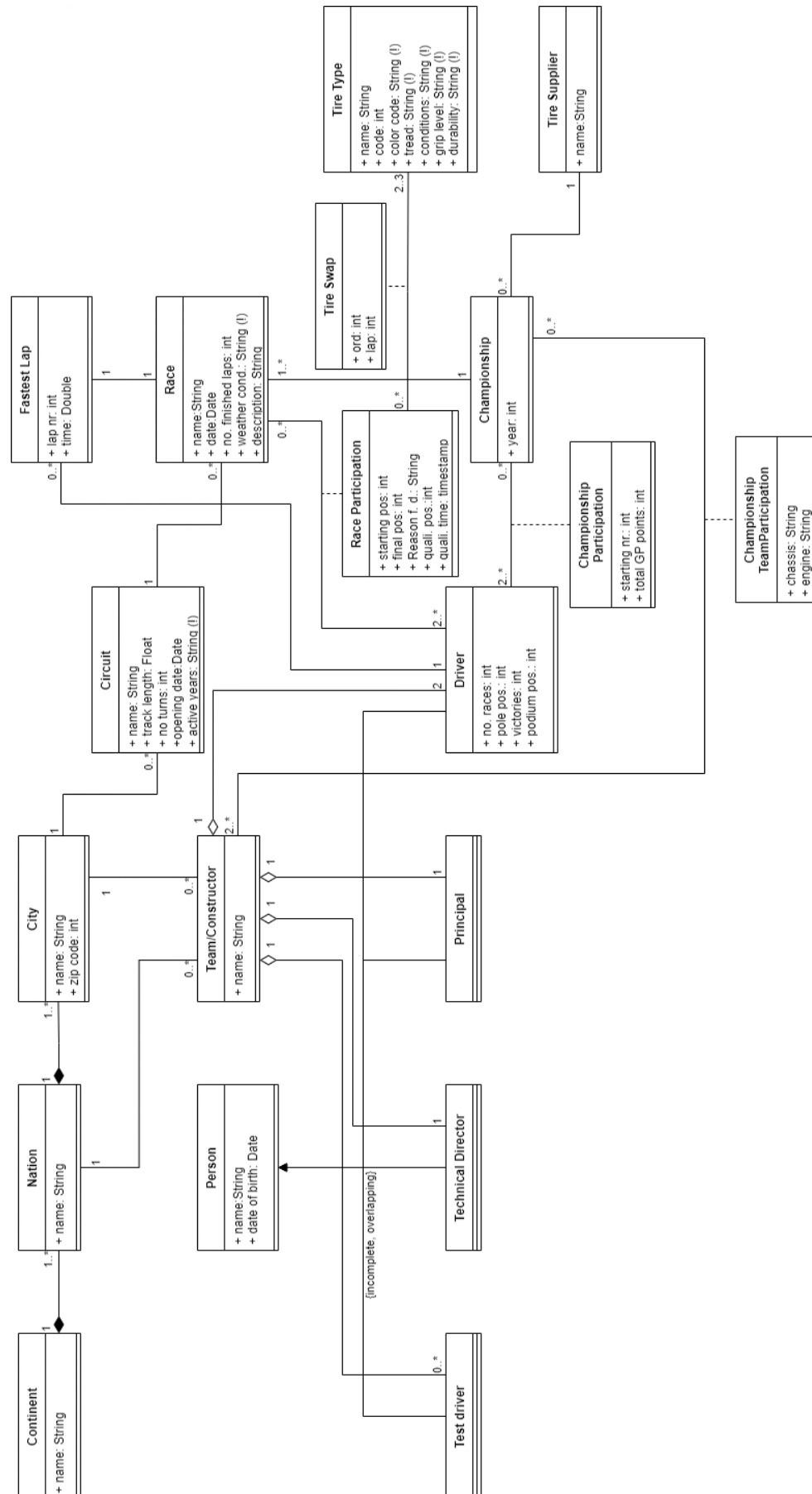
Exercise 10:



Exercise 11:



Exercise 12:



Exercise 13

