

# 1. Conceptual Modelling Language Criteria

## Modelling Method

*A modelling method involves both a **language** and **procedure** describing how to use the language to build models*

- The procedure model is often named the **modelling process**
- A language has associated **syntax** (marks), **semantics** (meaning), and **pragmatics** (use).
- Written languages may be graphical via diagrams and/or textual.

## "Abstract Syntax" and "Concrete Syntax"

*The terms "Abstract Syntax" and "Concrete Syntax" are sometimes used respectively to distinguish underlying objects from their representation.*

## Conceptual Modelling

*Conceptual modelling portrays the business domain at a high level, using terms and concepts familiar to the business users, ignoring logical and physical level aspects and external level aspects*

## Basis for evaluating conceptual modelling languages

- Repressibility
- Clarity
- Simplicity and orthogonality
- Semantic stability
- Semantic relevance
- Validation mechanisms
- Abstraction mechanisms
- Formal foundation

## Expressibility

*Expressibility is a measure of what it can be used to say*

- The more language can express, the greater its expressive power
- Ideally

See Also

[2. Conceptual Scheme Design Procedure](#)