



Logols Learning

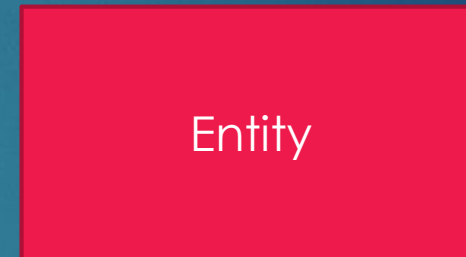
WEEKEND WEB DEVELOPMENT BOOT CAMP

TRAINING: DATA MODELING

Entities

- ▶ Types of data
 - ▶ Exist physically or logically
 - ▶ Think of nouns
- ▶ Physical Ex.
 - ▶ Customer
 - ▶ Employee
- ▶ Logical Ex.
 - ▶ Transaction
 - ▶ Bill of Materials

- ▶ Shape: Rectangle



Attributes

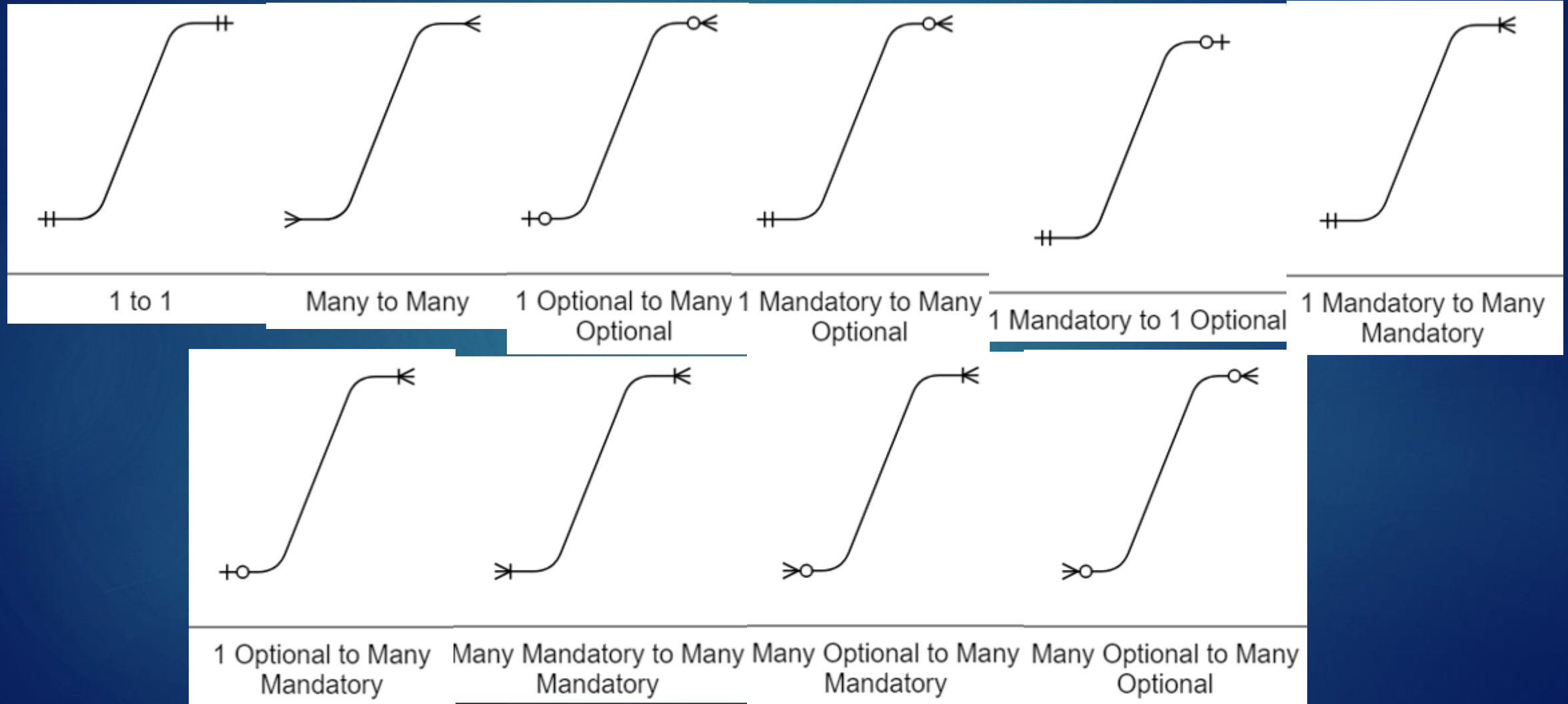
- ▶ Fields within an Entity
- ▶ Shape: Oval
- ▶ Ex. A Person Entity has the following attributes:
 - ▶ Name
 - ▶ Phone Number
 - ▶ Address
 - ▶ Social Security Number



Relationships

- ▶ Which entities are related
 - ▶ Think of verbs
 - ▶ How entities are related - Cardinality
 - ▶ One to One
 - ▶ One to Many
 - ▶ Many to Many
 - ▶ Shape: Line
 - ▶ Has different notations at the ends of the lines
 - ▶ Describe how entities are related
-

Crowfoot Notation





EXAMPLE

ENTITIES & RELATIONSHIPS

ASSESSMENT

ENTITIES & RELATIONSHIPS





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ENTITIES AND RELATIONSHIPS

Normalization

- ▶ Unbundles overlapping entities
- ▶ Data Integrity
 - ▶ Minimize Duplication of data
- ▶ Referential Integrity
 - ▶ Make a change only in one place
- ▶ Keyed Data Access
 - ▶ Access and manipulate data quickly
- ▶ Avoid Anomalies
 - ▶ Insert, Update, Delete

First Normal Form

- ▶ Ensure Data is Atomic
 - ▶ Having no repeating groups (array of the same value)
- ▶ Attribute cannot hold multiple values.
- ▶ Define a primary or candidate key

EXAMPLE

FIRST NORMAL FORM

Second Normal Form

- ▶ Table is in 1NF
- ▶ No non-prime attribute is dependent on the proper subset of any candidate key of table.
- ▶ An attribute that is not part of any candidate key is known as a non-prime attribute
- ▶ In other words remove functional dependencies

EXAMPLE

SECOND NORMAL FORM

Third Normal Form

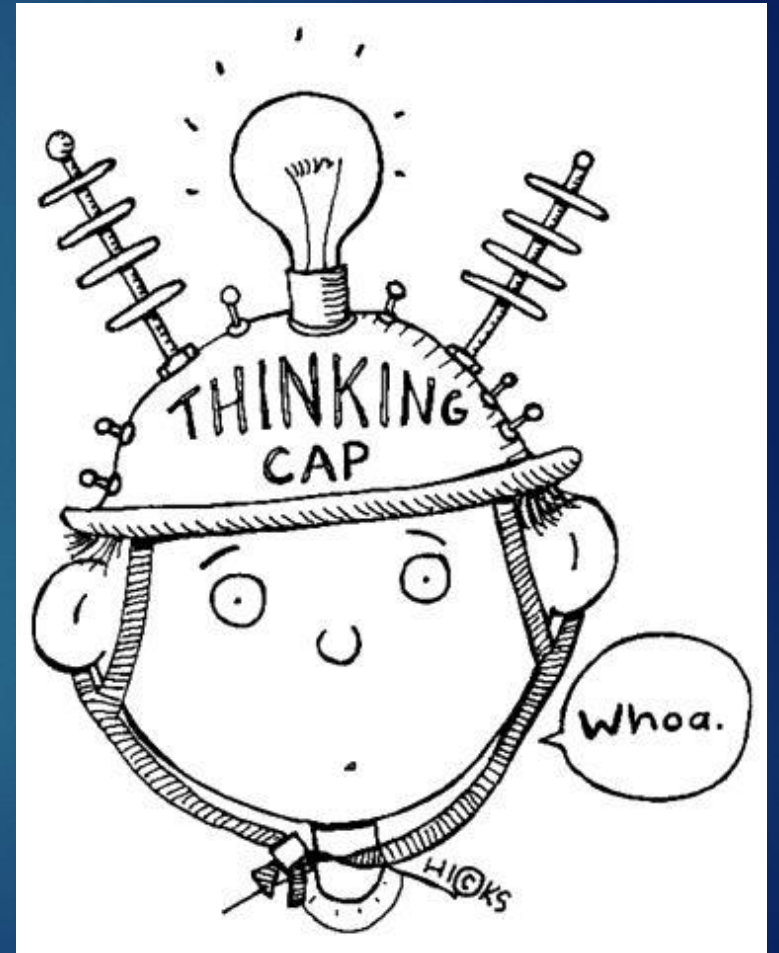
- ▶ Table is in 2NF
- ▶ Transitive functional dependency of non-prime attribute on any super key should be removed.
- ▶ A transitive dependency is a dependency between two nonkey attributes

EXAMPLE

THIRD NORMAL FORM

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NORMALIZATION





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NORMALIZATION

Relational Database Terminology

- ▶ Table - Relation
 - ▶ Column – Relation Header Attribute
 - ▶ Row– Relation Body
- ▶ Constraint – Predicate on a column
- ▶ Primary Key – Uniquely Defines the table
- ▶ Foreign Key – Relates to another table
- ▶ Index – Provides quicker data access on one or a set of columns
- ▶ SQL – Structured Query Language – Query

Primary Keys

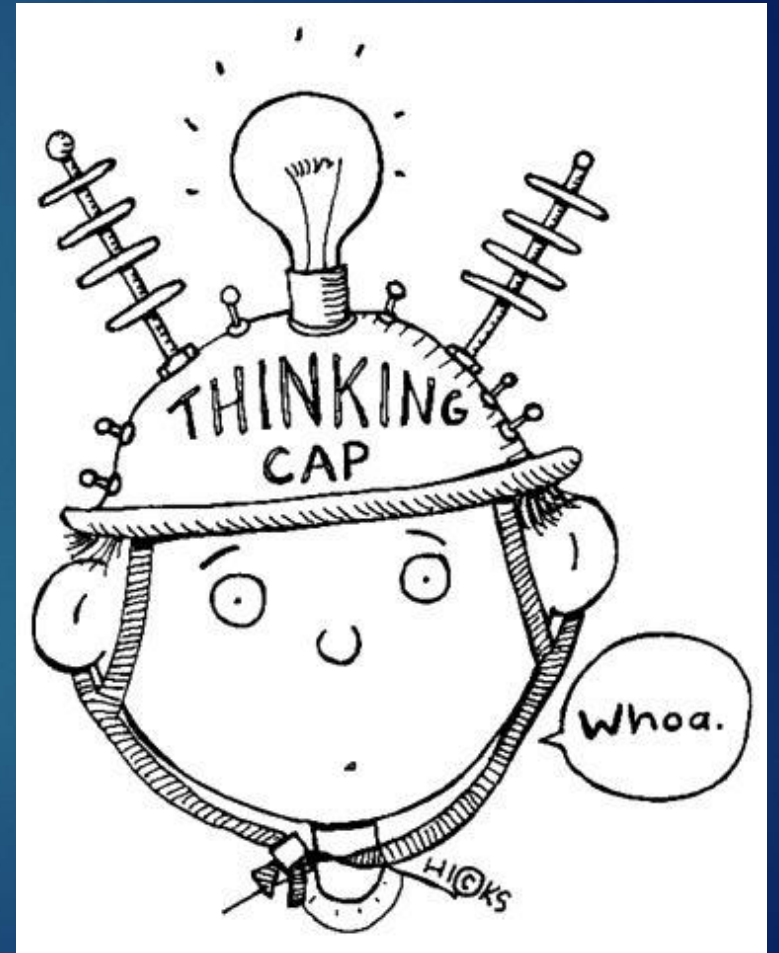
- ▶ Primary Key
 - ▶ Uniquely defines a record in a table
 - ▶ Types:
 - ▶ Composite
 - ▶ Surrogate
- ▶ Foreign Key
 - ▶ Columns that uniquely relate to another table

EXAMPLE

PHYSICAL DATA MODEL

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PHYSICAL DATA MODEL





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PHYSICAL DATA MODEL

QUICK REVIEW

DATA MODELING



Additional Resources

- ▶ Data Modeling 101

- ▶ <http://www.agiledata.org/essays/dataModeling101.htm>
!

- ▶ Normalization Videos:

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NScuEk7CSNo>

- ▶ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0suZ8H_bDgY&t=487s