

Data Modeling

— Data modelingروشی برای سازماندهی و مستندسازی دادههای سیستم. به آن مدلسازی پایگاه داده هم می گویند.

از اده که از Entity relationship diagram (ERD) یک مدل داده که از علائمی برای مشخصسازی داده در قالب موجودیتها و روابط توصیف شده توسط داده می پردازد.

Data Modeling Concepts: Entity

Entity – a class of persons, places, objects, events, or concepts about which we need to capture and store data.

- Named by a singular noun
 - Persons: agency, contractor, customer, department, division, employee, instructor, student, supplier.
 - Places: sales region, building, room, branch office, campus.
 - Objects: book, machine, part, product, raw material, software license, software package, tool, vehicle model, vehicle.
 - <u>Events</u>: application, award, cancellation, class, flight, invoice, order, registration, renewal, requisition, reservation, sale, trip.
 - Concepts: account, block of time, bond, course, fund, qualification, stock.

STUDENT

Data Modeling Concepts: Entity

Entity instance – a single occurrence of an entity.

entity

instances

Student ID	Last Name	First Name
2144	Arnold	Betty
3122	Taylor	John
3843	Simmons	Lisa
9844	Macy	Bill
2837	Leath	Heather
2293	Wrench	Tim

Data Modeling Concepts: Attributes

یک ویژگی توصیفی یا خصوصیت یک موجودیت.

STUDENT

Name

.Last Name

.First Name

.Middle Initial

Address

.Street Address

.City

.State or Province

.Country

.Postal Code

Phone Number

.Area Code

.Exchange Number

.Number Within Exchange

Date of Birth

Gender

Race

Major

Grade Point Average

Data Modeling Concepts: Data Type

— Data typeویژگی یک صفت که مشخص میکند کدام نوع داده در آن صفت ذخیره خواهد شد.

	Representative Logical Data Types for Attributes								
Data Type	Logical Business Meaning								
NUMBER	Any number, real or integer.								
TEXT	A string of characters, inclusive of numbers. When numbers are included in a TEXT attribute, it means that we do not expect to perform arithmetic or comparisons with those numbers.								
MEMO	Same as TEXT but of an indeterminate size. Some business systems require the ability to attach potentially lengthy notes to a give database record.								
DATE	Any date in any format.								
TIME	Any time in any format.								
YES/NO	An attribute that can assume only one of these two values.								
VALUE SET	A finite set of values. In most cases, a coding scheme would be established (e.g., FR=Freshman, SO=Sophomore, JR=Junior, SR=Senior).								
IMAGE	Any picture or image.								

Data Modeling Concepts: Domains

Domain – a property of an attribute that defines what values an attribute can legitimately take on.

Re	Representative Logical Domains for Logical Data Types										
Data Type	Domain	Examples									
NUMBER	For integers, specify the range.	{10-99}									
	For real numbers, specify the range and precision.	{1.000-799.999}									
TEXT	Maximum size of attribute. Actual values usually infinite; however, users may specify certain narrative restrictions.	Text(30)									
DATE	Variation on the MMDDYYYY format.	MMDDYYYY									
		MMYYYY									
TIME	For AM/PM times: HHMMT	HHMMT									
	For military (24-hour times): HHMM	HHMM									
YES/NO	{YES, NO}	{YES, NO} {ON, OFF}									
VALUE SET	{value#1, value#2,value#n}	{M=Male									
	{table of codes and meanings}	F=Female}									

Data Modeling Concepts: Default Value

Default value – the value that will be recorded if a value is not specified by the user.

Permissible Default Values for Attributes								
Default Value	Examples							
A legal value from the domain	For an instance of the attribute, if the user does not specify a value, then use this value.	0 1.00						
NONE or NULL	For an instance of the attribute, if the user does not specify a value, then leave it blank.	NONE NULL						
Required or NOT NULL	For an instance of the attribute, require that the user enter a legal value from the domain. (This is used when no value in the domain is common enough to be a default but some value must be entered.)	REQUIRED NOT NULL						

Data Modeling Concepts: Identification

یک صفت یا گروهی از صفات که برای هر نمونه - Key موجودیت مقدار یکتایی دارد.

- Concatenated key group of attributes that uniquely identifies an instance. Synonyms: composite key, compound key.
- Candidate key one of a number of keys that may serve as the primary key. Synonym: candidate identifier.
- Primary key a candidate key used to uniquely identify a single entity instance.
- Alternate key a candidate key not selected to become the primary key. Synonym: secondary key.

STUDENT

Student Number (Primary Key) Social Security Number (Alternate Key)

Name

.Last Name

.First Name

.Middle Initial

Address

.Street Address

.City

.State or Province

.Country

.Postal Code

Phone Number

.Area Code

.Exchange Number

.Number Within Exchange

Date of Birth

Gender (Subsetting Criteria 1 Race (Subsetting Criteria 2)

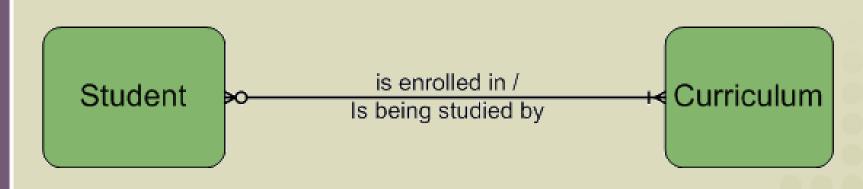
Major (Subsetting Criteria 3)

Grade Point Average

Data Modeling Concepts: Relationships

Relationship یک ارتباط طبیعی کسب و کار که بین دو یا بیشتر موجودیت وجود دارد.

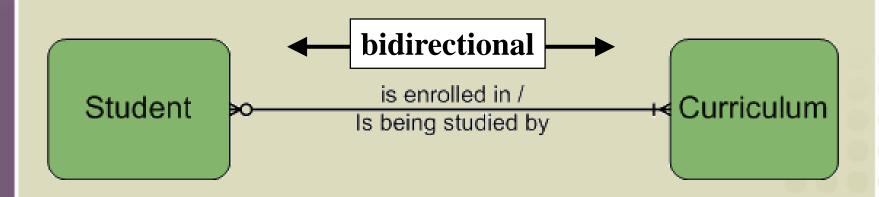
رابطه ممکن است یک رخداد که دو موجودیت را متصل میکند، نشان دهد یا یک وابستگی منطقی بین دو موجودیت را نشان دهد. entities.



Data Modeling Concepts: Cardinality

کمینه و بیشینه تعداد رخداد یک موجودیت در یک رابطه رابطه

Because all relationships are bidirectional, cardinality must be defined in both directions for every relationship.



Cardinality Notations

CARDINALITY INTERPRETATION	MINIMUM INSTANCES	MAXIMUM INSTANCES	GRAPHIC NOTATION
Exactly one (one and only one)	1	1	+
			– or –
			-#
Zero or one	0	1	—O+
One or more	1	many (>1)	
Zero, one, or more	0	many (>1)	- ∞
More than one	>1	>1	

Data Modeling Concepts: Degree

تعداد موجودیتها شرکت کننده در یک رابطه — Degree

A relationship between two entities is called a *binary relationship*.

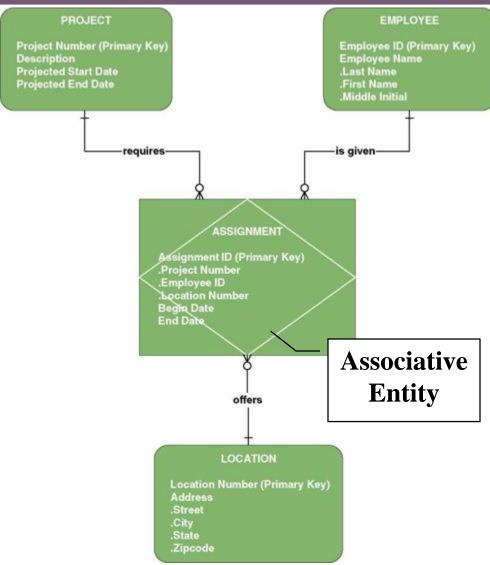
A relationship between three entities is called a *3-ary* or *ternary relationship*.

Data Modeling Concepts: Degree

Associative entity —

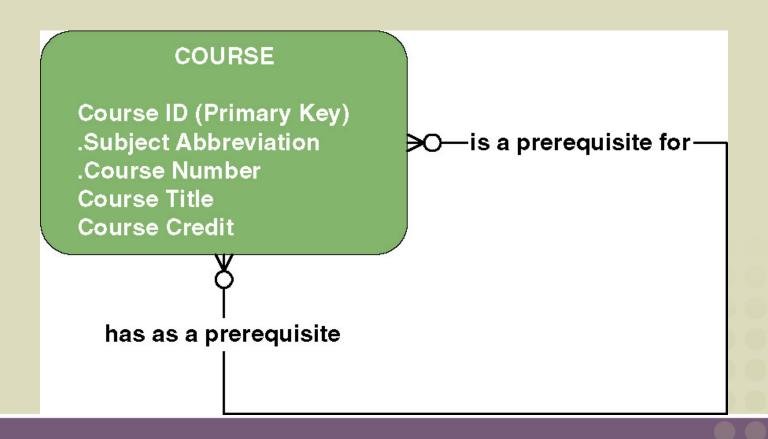
موجودیتی که کلید اصلی خود را از بیشتر از یک موجودیت دیگر می گیرد.

Each part of that concatenated key points to one and only one instance of each of the connecting entities.



Data Modeling Concepts: Recursive Relationship

Recursive relationship - a relationship that exists between instances of the same entity



Data Modeling Concepts: Foreign Keys

Foreign key کلید اصلی یک موجودیت که توسط موجودیت دیگری برای مشخصسازی نمونههای یک رابطه مورد استفاده قرار می گیرد.

- A foreign key always matches the primary key in the another entity
- A foreign key may or may not be unique (generally not)

Data Modeling Concepts: Foreign Keys

Primary Key

Student ID	Last Name	First Name	Dorm		
2144	Arnold Betty		Arnold Betty		Smith
3122	Taylor	John	Jones		
3843	Simmons	Lisa	Smith		
9844	Масу	Bill			
2837	Leath	Heather	Smith		
2293	Wrench	Tim	Jones		

Primary Key

Dorm	Residence Director
Smith	Andrea Fernandez
Jones	Daniel Abidjan

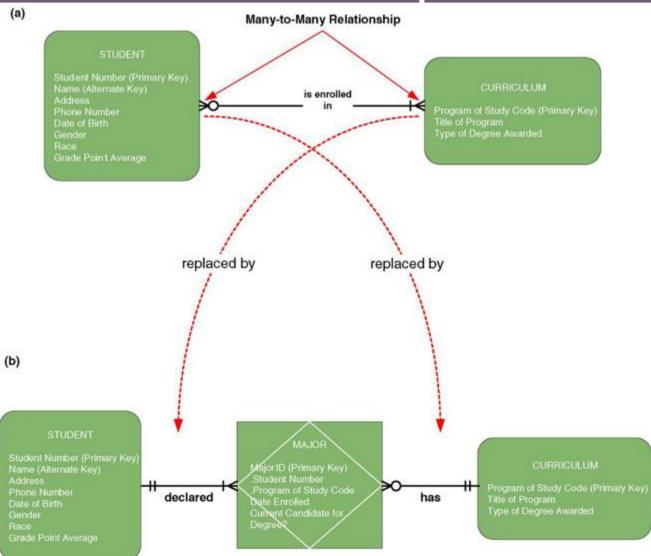
Foreign Key
Duplicated from
primary key of
Dorm entity
(not unique in
Student entity)

Data Modeling Concepts: Nonspecific Relationships

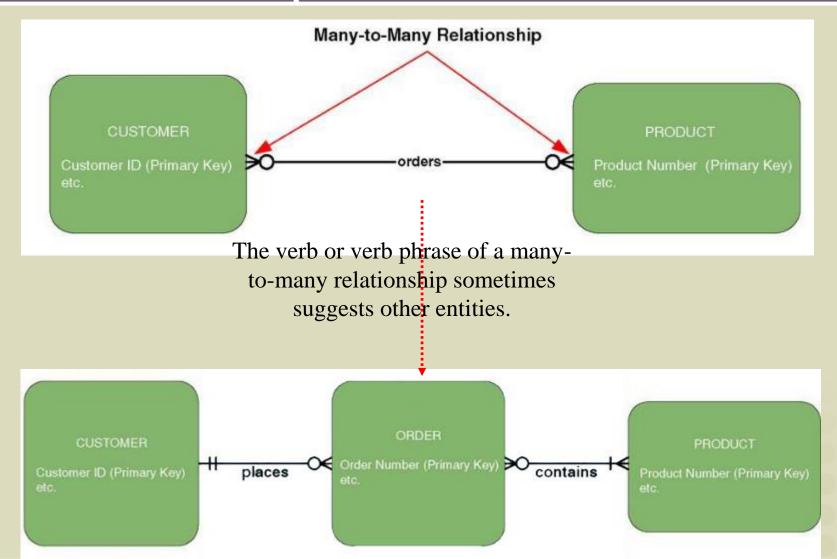
Nonspecific relationship –

رابطهای که درآن نمونههای زیادی از یک موجودیت با نمونههای زیادی از موجودیت دیگر ارتباط دارند.

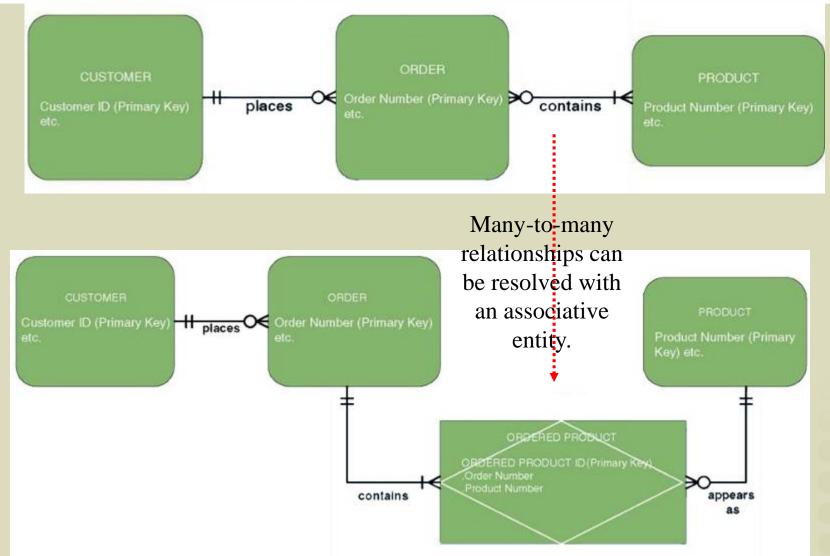
Nonspecific relationships must be resolved, generally by introducing an associative entity.



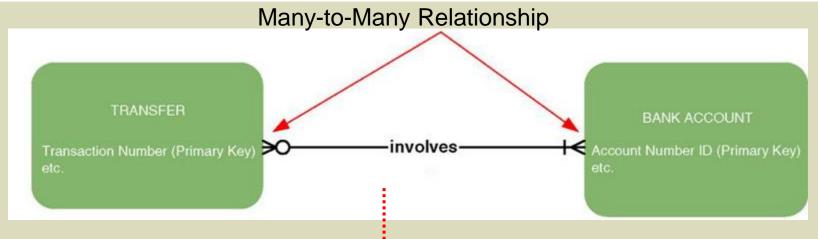
Resolving Nonspecific Relationships



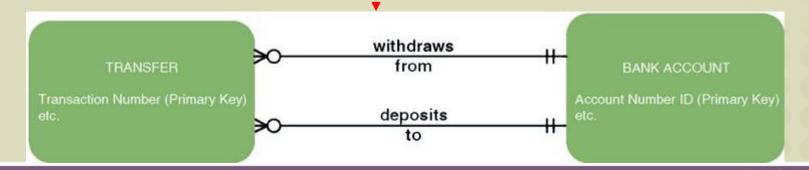
Resolving Nonspecific Relationships (continued)



Resolving Nonspecific Relationships (continued)



While the above relationship is a many-to-many, the many on the BANK ACCOUNT side is a known maximum of "2." This suggests that the relationship may actually represent multiple relationships... In this case two separate relationships.



Process of Logical Data Modeling

- Strategic Data Modeling
- Data Modeling during Systems Analysis

Logical Model Development Stages

- Context Data model
 - شامل موجودیت ها و روابط
 - برای مشخصسازی حوزه پروژه
- 2. Key-based data model
 - حل مشكل روابط چند-به-چند
 - اضافه كردن كليدها
 - مشخصسازی چندی روابط
- 3. Fully attributed data model
 - اضافه کردن تمامی صفات
- 4. Normalized data model

Metadata - data about data.

JRP and Interview Questions for Data Modeling

Purpose	Candidate Questions (see textbook for a more complete list)
كشف موجوديتها	مفاهیم و موضوعات کسب و کار کدام هستند.
کشف کلید موجودیتها	ویژگی یکتای مشخص کننده نمونه یک موضوع از نمونههای دیگر آن چیست؟
کشف صفات و دامنهها	کدام خصوصیات یک موضوع را توصیف می کند؟
کشف نیازمندیهای کنترلی و امنیتی	آیا محدودیتی بر کسانی که میتوانند یک داده را ببینند یا استفاده کنند وجود دارد؟
کشف نیازمندیهای زمانی	داده هر چند وقت یک بار تغییر میکند؟
كشف سلسلهمراتبها	
كشف رابطه	کدام رخدادها در کسب و کار رخ میدهد که نشاندهنده ارتبط بین موجودیتها است؟
کشف چندی	

Entity Discovery

- در جلسات مصاحبه به کلمات کلیدی توجه کنید.
- از کاربران بخواهید چیزهایی را مشخص کنند که دوست دارند در باب آنها اطلاعات را دریافت، ذخیره و تولید کنند.
 - مطالعه فرمها، فایلها و گزارشهای موجود
 - استفاده از ابزارها برای مهندسی معکوس فایلها و پایگاهدادههای موجود

Data-to-Location-CRUD Matrix

Entity . Attribute	Customers	Kansas City	. Marketing	. Advertising	. Warehouse	. Sales	. A/R	Boston	. Sales	. Warehouse	San Francisco	. Sales	San Diego	. Warehouse
Customer	INDV					ALL	ALL		SS	SS		SS		SS
.Customer Number	R				R	CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
.Customer Name	RU				R	CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
.Customer Address	RU				R	CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
.Customer Credit Rating	Х		0,			R	RU		R			R		
.Customer Balance Due	R					R	RU		R			R		
Order	INDV		ALL		SS	ALL			SS	SS		SS		SS
.Order Number	SRD		R	CRUD	R	CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
.Order Date	SRD		R	CRUD	R	CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
.Order Amount	SRD		R	CRUD		CRUD	R		CRUD	R		CRUD		R
Ordered Product	INDV		ALL		SS	ALL			SS	SS		SS		SS
.Quantity Ordered	SUD		R	CRUD	R	CRUD	R		CRUD			CRUD		
.Ordered Item Unit Price	SUD		R	CRUD		CRUD	R		CRUD			CRUD		
Product	ALL		ALL	ALL	ALL	ALL			ALL	ALL		ALL		ALL
.Product Number	R		CRUD	R	R	R			R	R		R		R
.Product Name	R		CRUD	R	R	R			R	R		R		R
.Product Description	R		CRUD	RU	R	R			R	R		R		R
.Product Unit of Measure	R		CRUD	R	R	R			R	R		R		R
.Product Current Unit Price	R		CRUD	R		R			R	R		R		R
.Product Quantity on Hand	Х				RU	R			R	RU		R		RU
	INDV = i	ndividual		ALL = A	_L	SS = sub	set	X = no a	ccess					
	S = subm	nit C	c = create	R=	read	U = upo	date	D = dele	te					