



Chapter 2: Data Models



Data Models

- A collection of tools for describing
 - Data
 - Data relationships
 - Data semantics
 - Data constraints
- Entity-Relationship data model (mainly for database design)
- Relational model
- Object-based data models (Object-oriented and Object-relational)
- Semistructured data model (XML)
- Other older models:
 - Network model
 - Hierarchical model



Database Design

The process of designing the general structure of the database:

- Logical Design – Deciding on the database schema. Database design requires that we find a “good” collection of relation schemas.
 - Business decision – What attributes should we record in the database?
 - Computer Science decision – What relation schemas should we have and how should the attributes be distributed among the various relation schemas?
- Physical Design – Deciding on the physical layout of the database



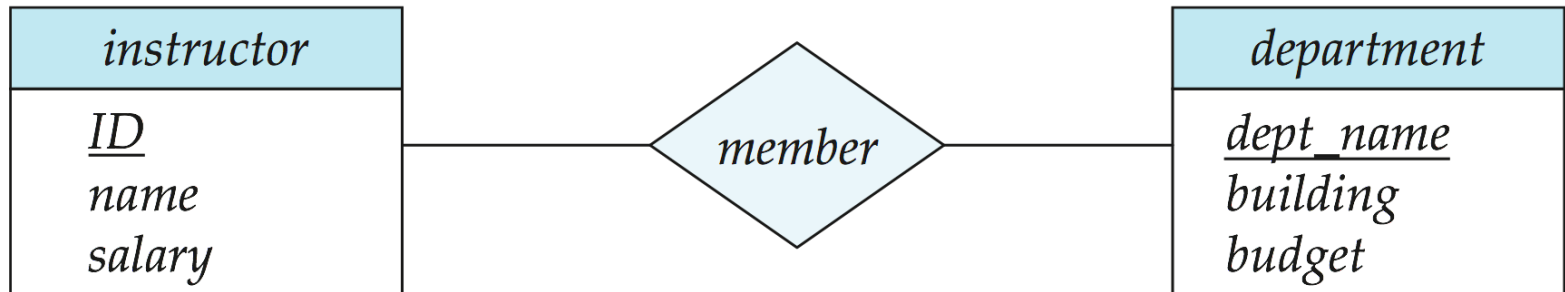
Design Approaches

- Entity Relationship Model
 - Models an enterprise as a collection of *entities* and *relationships*
 - ▶ Entity: a “thing” or “object” in the enterprise that is distinguishable from other objects
 - Described by a set of *attributes*
 - ▶ Relationship: an association among several entities
 - Represented diagrammatically by an *entity-relationship diagram*



The Entity-Relationship Model

- Models an enterprise as a collection of *entities* and *relationships*
 - Entity: a “thing” or “object” in the enterprise that is distinguishable from other objects
 - ▶ Described by a set of *attributes*
 - Relationship: an association among several entities
- Represented diagrammatically by an *entity-relationship diagram*:



What happened to dept_name of instructor and student?



Relational Model

- Relational model (Chapter 2)
- Example of tabular data in the relational model

Columns

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
32343	El Said	History	60000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000

Rows

(a) The *instructor* table



A Sample Relational Database

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
32343	El Said	History	60000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
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33456	Gold	Physics	87000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000

(a) The *instructor* table

<i>dept_name</i>	<i>building</i>	<i>budget</i>
Comp. Sci.	Taylor	100000
Biology	Watson	90000
Elec. Eng.	Taylor	85000
Music	Packard	80000
Finance	Painter	120000
History	Painter	50000
Physics	Watson	70000

(b) The *department* table



Object-Relational Data Models

- Relational model: flat, “atomic” values
- Object Relational Data Models
 - Extend the relational data model by including object orientation and constructs to deal with added data types.
 - Allow attributes of tuples to have complex types, including non-atomic values such as nested relations.
 - Preserve relational foundations, in particular the declarative access to data, while extending modeling power.
 - Provide upward compatibility with existing relational languages.



XML: Extensible Markup Language

- Defined by the WWW Consortium (W3C)
- Originally intended as a document markup language not a database language
- The ability to specify new tags, and to create nested tag structures made XML a great way to exchange **data**, not just documents
- XML has become the basis for all new generation data interchange formats.
- A wide variety of tools is available for parsing, browsing and querying XML documents/data



End of Chapter