

BENR2423

# Database and Cloud System

Chapter 5:

Data Modeling  
and  
Database Design

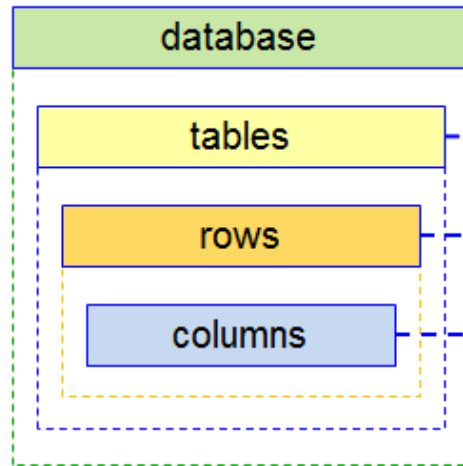
- To understand the basic concept in database modelling
- To model the database using entity relationship diagram

Learning Outcome

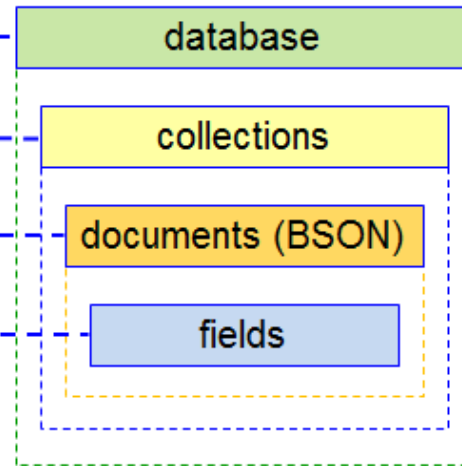
- Database
- Collection
- Document
- Schema
- Entity
- Relationship

Revision

## SQL Terms/Concepts



## MongoDB Terms/Concepts

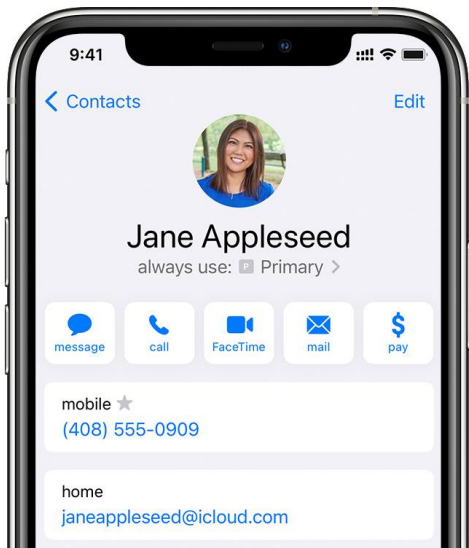


id	owner	make	model	year
007	Daniel	Ferrari	GTS	1982
008	Daniel	Fiat	500S	2013

```
{  
  "_id": 007,  
  "owner": "Daniel",  
  "make": "Ferrari",  
  "model": "GTS",  
  "year": 1982  
}
```

# MongoDB

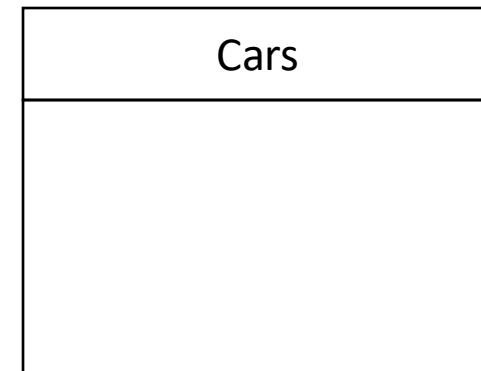
- A schema is a JSON object that defines the structure and contents of your data.
- Schemas are the specification for your application's data model.



```
{
  "_id": ObjectId("612d1e835ebee16872a109a4"),
  "first_name": "soo",
  "last_name": "soo",
  "emails": [
    {
      "email": "soo@utem.edu.my",
      "type": "work"
    },
    {
      "email": "soo@gmail.com",
      "type": "home"
    }
  ]
}
```

# Schema

- An entity is something about which we want to store data
- An entity is a class of persons, places, objects, events, or concepts about which we need to capture and store data.
- An entity **instance** is a single occurrence of an entity.



Entities

- Attributes are data objects that either identify or describe entities

```
{  
  "_id": 007,  
  "owner": "Daniel",  
  "make": "Ferrari",  
  "model": "GTS",  
  "year": 1982  
}
```

Cars
<div><div>_id</div><div>owner</div><div>make</div><div>model</div><div>year</div></div>

# Attributes

- A relationship is an association that exists between one or more entities.
- All relationships are implicitly bidirectional, meaning that they can be interpreted in both directions
- Relationships should be classified in terms of cardinality
  - one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many, etc

## Relationships



- One-to-One Relationship

```
{  
  owner: "Daniel",  
  make: "Ferrari",  
  engine: {  
    power: 660hp,  
    consumption: 10mpg  
  }  
},  
{  
  owner: "Ali",  
  make: "Ferrari",  
  engine: {  
    power: 660hp,  
    consumption: 10mpg  
  }  
},
```

Relationships

- One-to-Many Relationship

```
{  
  owner: "Daniel",  
  make: "Ferrari",  
  engine: 123456789  
},  
{  
  owner: "Ali",  
  make: "Ferrari",  
  engine: 123456789  
},
```

```
{  
  _id: 123456789  
  power: 660hp,  
  consumption: 10mpg  
},
```

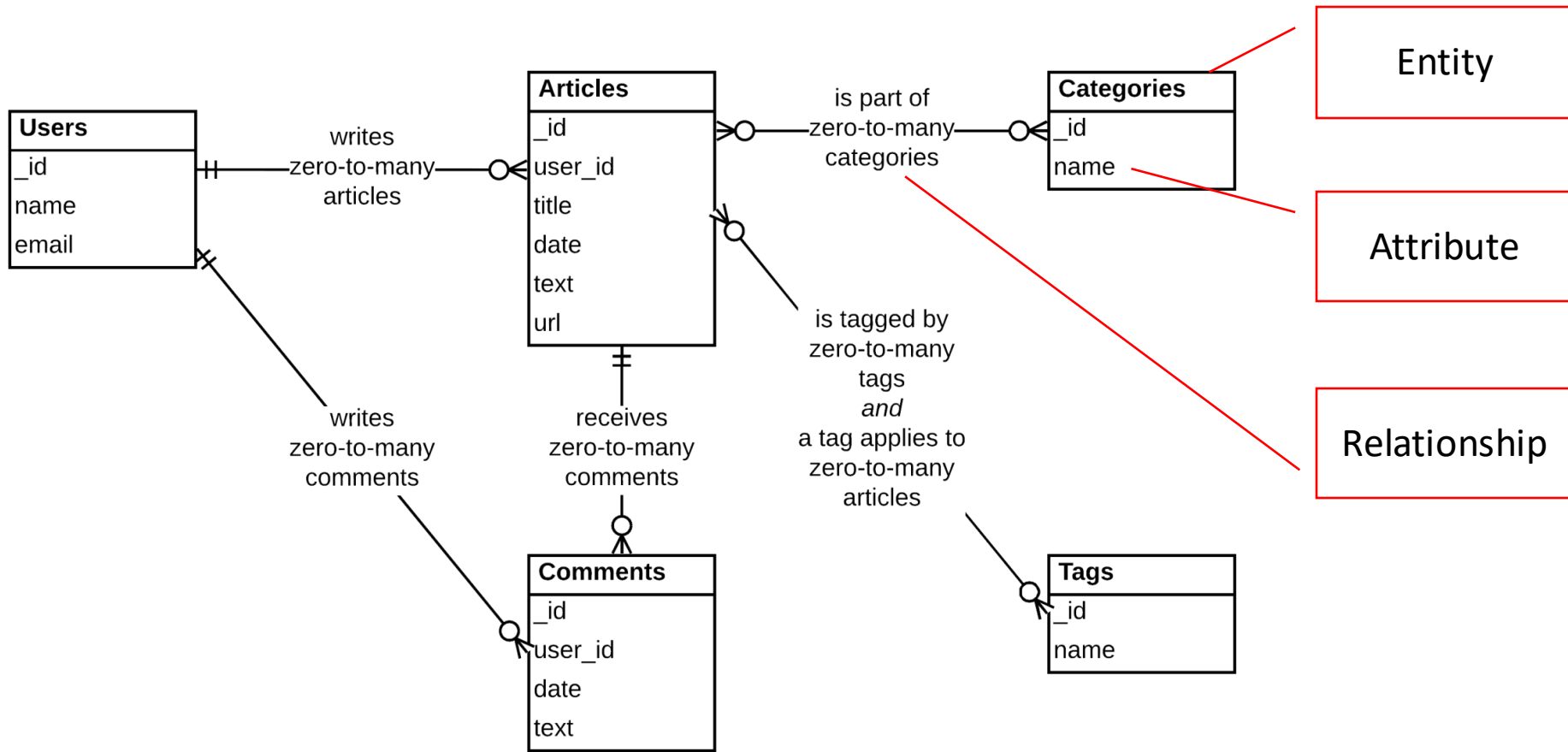
- Many-to-Many Relationship

```
{  
  owner: "Daniel",  
  make: "Ferrari",  
  parts: [  
    123456780,  
    123456781,  
    123456782,  
    123456783,  
  ],  
},
```

```
{  
  _id: 123456780  
  name: door,  
},  
{  
  _id: 123456781  
  name: wheel,  
},  
{  
  _id: 123456782  
  name: window,  
}
```

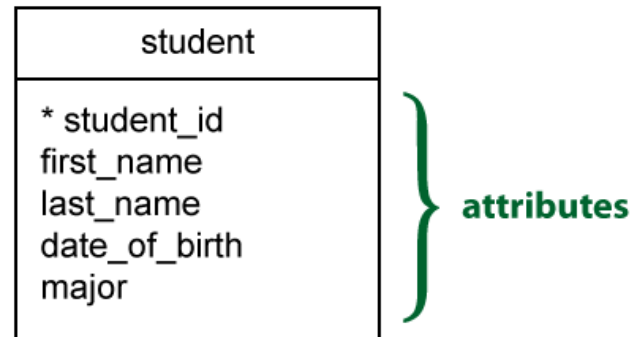
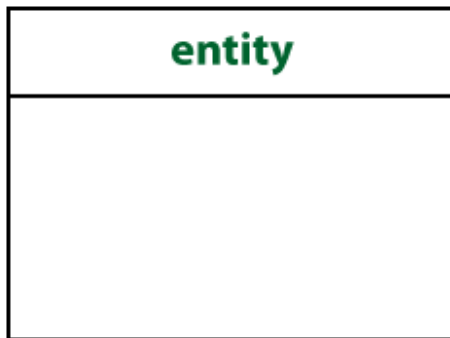
- A data modeling technique used in software engineering to produce a conceptual data model of an information system
- Standard method to illustrate the logical structure of databases
- Process:
  - Groups the nouns to common themes (entity)
  - Additional description for each themes (attribute)

## Entity Relationship Diagram



# Entity Relationship Diagram

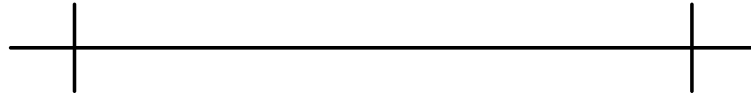
- Entity: Represented by a rectangle, with its name on the top.
- Every entity must have an identifier which is an attribute and should be a unique value for each entity instance.



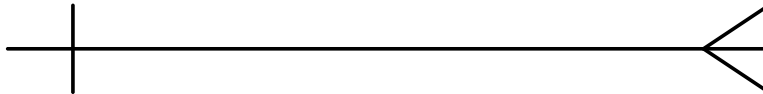
Crow's Foot Notation

- Basic Cardinality Type

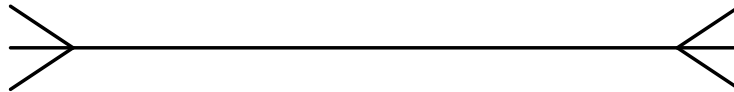
- One-to-One



- One-to-Many



- Many-to-Many



Crow's Foot Notation

# One-to-One

- One to one (1-1): In this relationship, one field is associated with only one document. Another way of thinking about this example can be with the term *value – entity*.
- For example, a book can have only one ISBN.





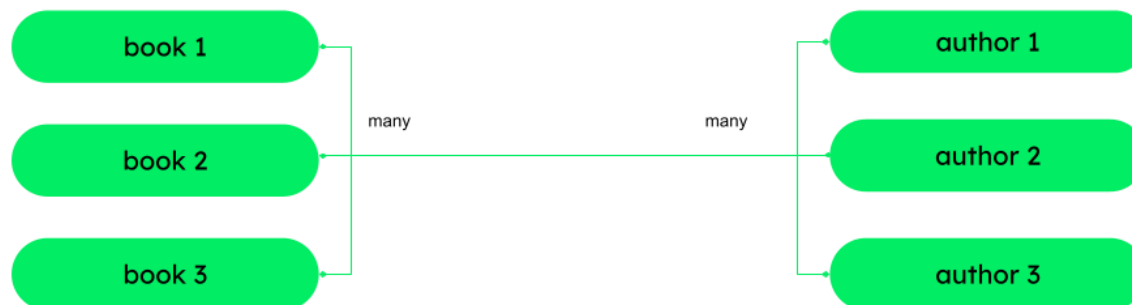
# One-to-Many

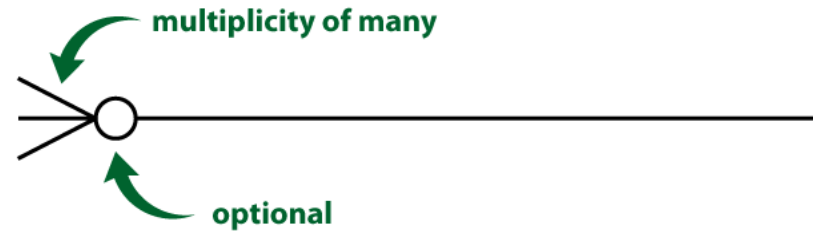
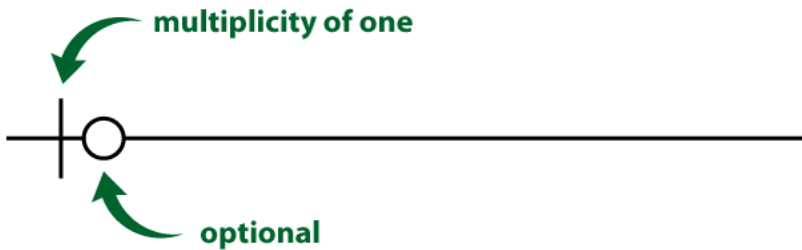
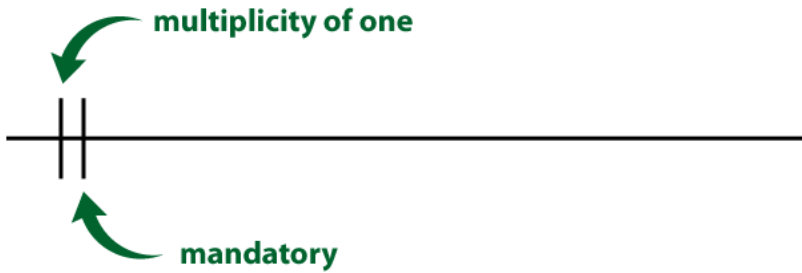
- One to many (1-N): Here, one value can be associated with more than one document or value. Another way of thinking about this is with the term *value – value* or *entity – entity*.
- For example, a user can borrow more than one book at a time.



# Many-to-Many

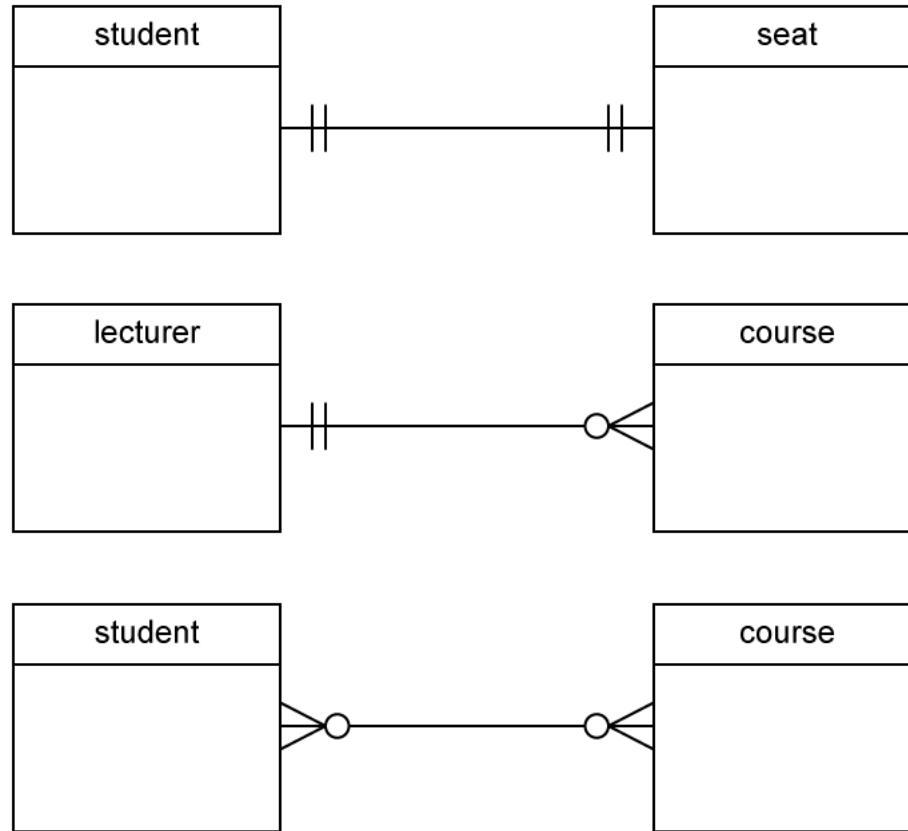
- Many to many (N-N): In this type of model, multiple documents can be associated with each other.
- For example, a book can have many authors, and one author can write many different books. The relationship between author and book is many to many.





# Crow's Foot Notation

- Examples

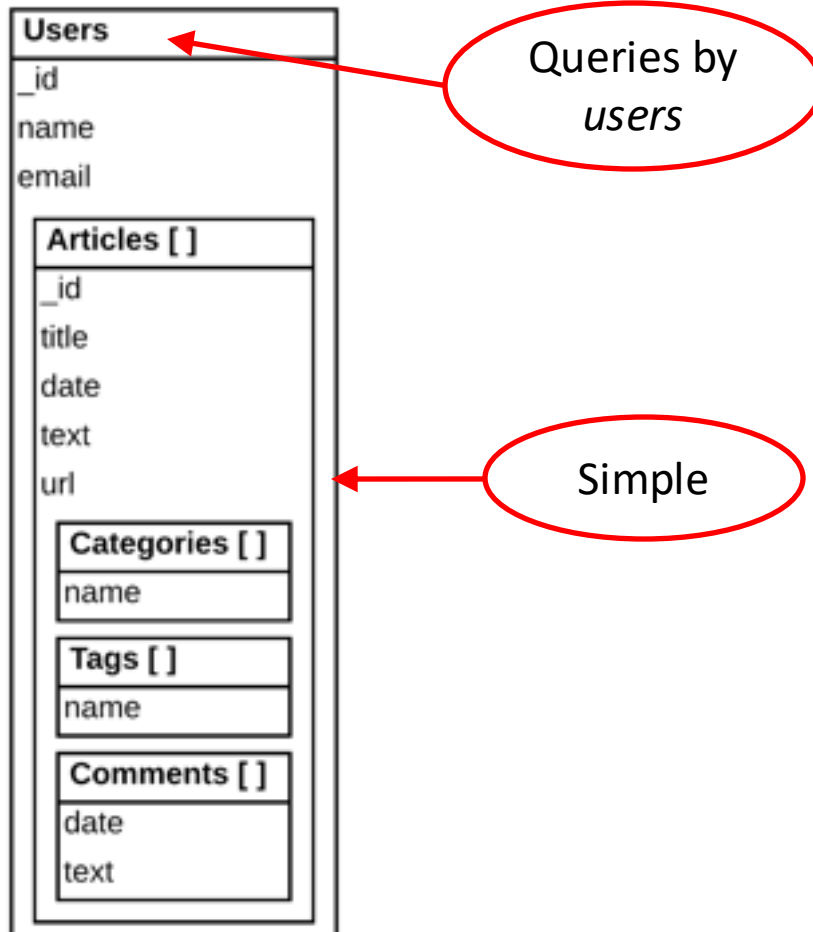


Crow's Foot Notation

- Exercise



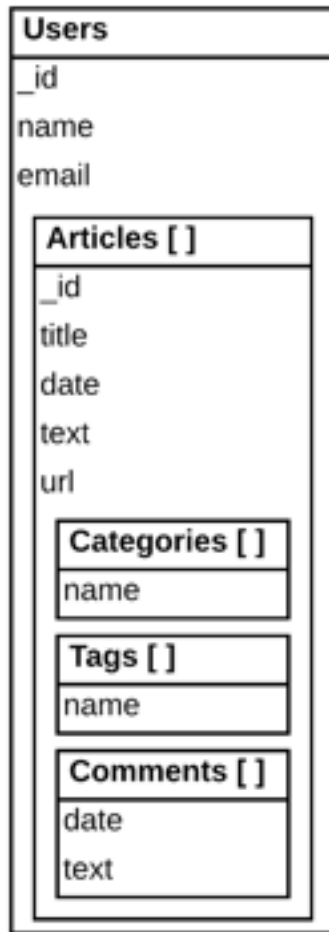
Crow's Foot Notation



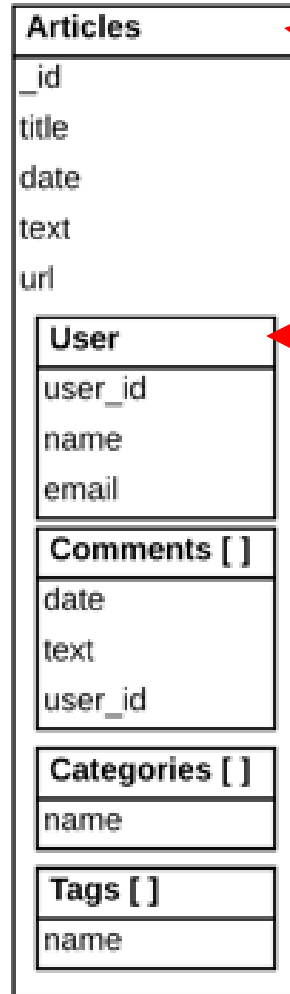
**How your followers  
query the articles  
you posted ?**

Crow's Foot Notation

## Embed



## Embed



Queries by  
*articles*

Duplication  
of *users*  
information

# Crow's Foot Notation

## Embed

Users	
_id	
name	
email	
Articles [ ]	
_id	
title	
date	
text	
url	
Categories [ ]	
name	
Tags [ ]	
name	
Comments [ ]	
date	
text	

## Embed

Articles	
_id	
title	
date	
text	
url	
User	
user_id	
name	
email	
Comments [ ]	
date	
text	
user_id	
Categories [ ]	
name	
Tags [ ]	
name	

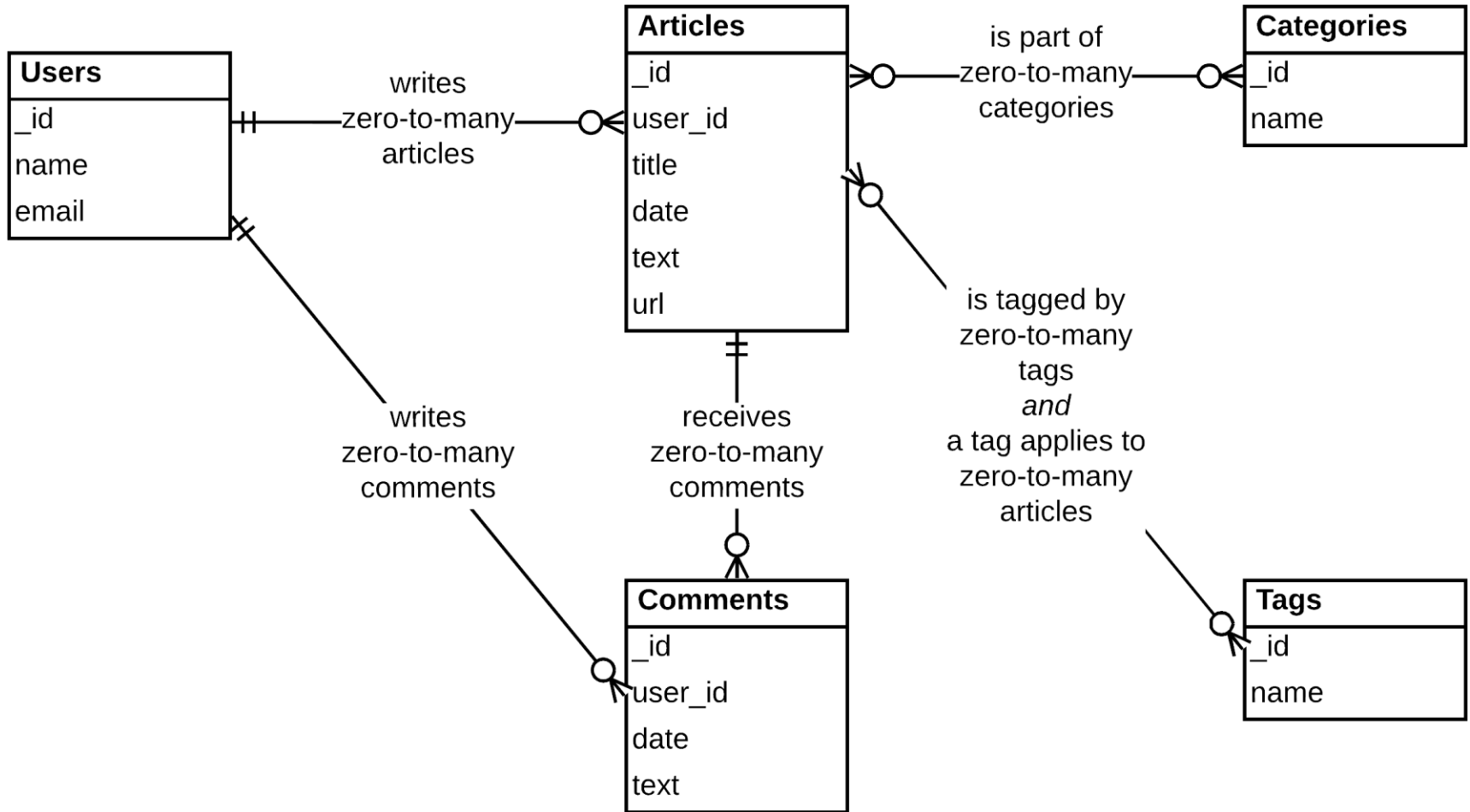
## Reference

Articles	
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title	
date	
text	
url	
user_id	
Comments [ ]	
date	
text	
user_id	
Categories [ ]	
name	
Tags [ ]	
name	

Users	
user_id	
name	
email	

Crow's Foot Notation





# Crow's Foot Notation