System analysis and design(SAD), NatSoil database: flat file database with a fortran app on top of it🡪ingres🡪oracle🡪access🡪sql server

ERD(with Crow’s notation) vs UML data modelling diagrams(which is extended UML class diagrams for relational db modelling). I could use crow’s foot notation with UML data model diagrams if I wanted to. EA data modelling template provides both Logical data model(LDM) and physical data model support(PDM). LDM is a UML class diagram whereas PDM is a database specific diagram and talks about primary key/foreign keys.

UML class diagrams talk about classes, attributes, operations and association between classes as well as cardinality of the associations. Now there are specialized associations but then using them we start getting into implementation (generalize, compose, aggregate, association class, realize, nesting, etc.).

IMO, just start with a simple UML class diagram first (just use associations with cardinality) and then think how those associations would be implemented in either db(by using primary key foreign keys, association tables etc.) or in code(by using compose, generalize, association classes etc.). A UML class from a LDM becomes a class in code or a table in PDM.

- **cardinality** specifies the maximum number of relationships and **ordinality** specifies the absolute minimum number of relationships

-many-to-many association generally need an: association class or a separate table in PDM. The other associations can be represented by setting referential integrity in tables or by setting pointers/references in classes.

-For data retrieval and reporting, attributes used for sorting, grouping and selecting data might be candidates for additional classes.

1. use case: free-format text accounts that describe uses of the system from the point of view of an eventual user. Before you begin database design, you need some use cases about how the system would eventually be used. Database prject use cases revolve around entering/updating data and extracting information based on that data. What are the different questions you want to ask of the data.

2. After uses cases are designed, you need a to start with data model and how it can be used to solve the problems posed in use cases.

3. Questions that need to be asked:

a. what does the user do?

b. what data is involved?

c. what is the main objective of the system?

d. what data is needed to satisfy this objective?

e. what are the input use cases?

f. what is the first data model?

g. what are the output use cases?

4. Use cases should not be too broad as well not too insignificant. Rule of thumb is that the task entailed in use cases should less than 20 minutes of time.

5. Some assumptions need to be made to narrow the scope of the problem and these need to be made clear to the client.

6. Where ever you see 1 as the max cardinality at one end of a relationship, think about historical data and how you might lose it. In these cases if the maximum cardinality of the relationship is 1, it would have to increase and an association class added to maintain the historical records. For LDM just change the cardinality of the association to reflect that we need historical data as well. It is in PDM that we can decide an association class or something else. For example, a one-to-many association might become many-to-many. Here we are talking about max cardinality from each end of the association. You might need an ‘is\_active’ column and active dates (start and end) to prevent hard deletion of data and prior associations.

7. many-to-many association (again we are talking about max cardinality at either end of an association) generally need an association class in code or a separate table in PDM as there is some information about the association that needs to be captured. The other associations can be represented by setting referential integrity in tables or by setting pointers/references in classes.

8. here are the questions based on above discussion:

a. optionality/ordinality: should it be 0 or 1?

b. A cardinality of 1: might it occasionally be 2? Instead of increasing the cardinality, might want to repeat create new object instead.

c. a cardinality of 1: what about historical data?

d. many-many cardinality: are we missing anything? Is there any information that can only be captured in an association class as that info belongs to the relationship?

9.