University of Utah Regulations Relational Database Guide

Introduction

Welcome to the UReg Database documentation! This document aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the purpose, design, and fundamentals of the UReg Database created for The University of Utah's Regulations Office. This database serves as a centralized system for managing and organizing policies, regulations, citations, stakeholders, and revision processes related to the University's regulations.

Purpose of the UReg Database

The UReg Database has been designed to facilitate efficient management of regulations and related entities within The University of Utah's Regulations Office. Its primary objectives are:

1. **Centralization**: The database serves as a central repository for storing all information related to policies, regulations, citations, stakeholders, and revision processes.
2. **Data Organization**: The database organizes data into structured tables and establishes relationships between entities to enhance data integrity and retrieval.
3. **Streamlined Retrieval**: With the UReg Database, end users can quickly access policy, regulation, and citation information, making it easier to manage regulatory processes.
4. **Revision Tracking**: The database tracks and records revision processes, ensuring transparency and accuracy in handling policy updates and changes.
5. **Stakeholder Involvement**: The database easily allows users to identify which stakeholders own, manage, or are related to any policy or regulation.

Database Schema Overview

The database comprises several tables that store different types of information related to regulations and policies. Below is an overview of the main tables:

- **POLICY**: Stores information about policies, including unique identifiers, policy number, title, version number, storage link, and additional notes.
- **REGULATION_CLASSIFICATION**: Contains different classifications for regulations to categorize them effectively.
- **REGULATION**: Holds detailed information about regulations, such as the regulation number, title, version number, associated policy, classification, status, effective date, metadata, last review date, notes, website link, and more.
- **CITATION_CLASSIFICATION**: Includes classifications for citations, facilitating better organization.

- **CITATION**: Stores information about citations, including unique identifiers, citation name, storage link, associated regulation, classification, and notes.
- **REGULATION_CITATION**: Acts as a junction table connecting regulations to their associated citations.
- **STAKEHOLDER_CLASSIFICATION**: Contains classifications for stakeholders involved in the regulations.
- **STAKEHOLDER**: Holds details about stakeholders, including unique identifiers, classification, name, position, and notes.
- **REGULATION_STAKEHOLDER**: Serves as a junction table connecting regulations to their associated stakeholders.
- **REVISION**: Stores information about revisions made to regulations, including unique identifiers, associated regulation, revision number, dates, description, editorial change flag, editorial change date, and a link to the documentation of other revisions.
- **REVISION_PROCESS**: Records the approval process of each revision, including approval dates and statuses for different stages.

Conceptual Relationships Between Entities:

The UReg Database establishes several relationships between its entities to maintain data integrity and ensure we can capture real-world relationships accurately. Here are the key conceptual relationships:

- A *policy* can have multiple *regulations*, but a *regulation* can be associated with only one *policy* (one-to-many relationship).
- A *regulation* can have multiple *citations*, and a *citation* can be associated with only one *regulation* (one-to-many relationship).
- A *regulation* can have multiple *stakeholders*, and a *stakeholder* can be associated with multiple *regulations* (many-to-many relationship).
- A *regulation* can have multiple *revisions*, but each *revision* belongs to one *regulation* (one-to-many relationship).
- The *revision_process* table stores information about the approval process for each *revision*, with each *revision* having one corresponding *revision_process* entry (one-to-one relationship).

Physical Relationships Between Entities:

To comprehend how information is interconnected within the UReg Database, you need to understand the relationships between different entities. Here is an overview of these relationships in the schema:

- A *Policy* can be linked to one or more *Regulations* through the POL_ID attribute in the REGULATION table.
- Each *Regulation* is associated with one *Regulation Classification* through the REG_CLASSIFICATION_ID attribute in the REGULATION table.

- A *Regulation* can have multiple *Citations* associated with it through the REGULATION_CITATION junction table.
- Each *Citation* is linked to one *Citation Classification* through the CITATION_CLASSIFICATION_ID attribute in the CITATION table.
- The REGULATION_STAKEHOLDER junction table establishes a many-to-many relationship between *Regulations* and *Stakeholders*.
- Every *Stakeholder* is associated with one *Stakeholder Classification* through the STAKEHOLDER_CLASSIFICATION_ID attribute in the STAKEHOLDER table.
- *Revisions* are linked to their respective *Regulations* through the REG_ID attribute in the REVISION table.
- The REVISION_PROCESS table tracks the approval process of each *Revision* using various approval dates and statuses.

Conclusion

With this documentation, you now have a comprehensive understanding of the UReg Database's purpose, design, and relationships between entities. The database serves as a vital tool for The University of Utah's Regulations Office to efficiently manage policies, regulations, citations, stakeholders, and revision processes. Should you have any questions or require further assistance, feel free to reach out to the Regulations Office. Happy working with the UReg Database!