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CS6400 – Fall 2015

TEAM #3: Reverse engineering of relational   
databases: Mapping from relational model to ER model

INTERIM PROJECT REPORT

Design Document

**Reverse engineering of relational   
databases: Mapping from relational model to ER model**

* **MOTIVATION AND GOAL**

The conceptual modeling is an important phase in the design of successful database applications. The Entity-Relationship model (known as ER model) has become a good way to document this conceptual modeling required for databases. The ER diagram provides information related to the database and it can be used to build the database tables of the relational model. Unfortunately, during the mapping process from ER model to relational database, a considerable amount of information regarding the entities and the relationships between them gets lost as some domain semantics might not be captured, or else are captured but removed due to representation and performance limitations of the database [2].

In some cases, people who works with databases do not see the importance to use ER diagrams, however, the maintenance of an existing database depends primarily on the depth of understanding of its own characteristics, and without the proper documentation this understanding is easily lost, especially when the developers separate.

The approach to resolve this case is the use of reverse engineering to turn from relational database schema to ER diagram. This operation will be helpful to provide missing or alternative documentation, to assist with database maintenance, to make a change of the data model and to offer a deeper understanding of the database itself. The goal of this project is to develop an application that performs the reverse engineering operation on the relational database schema in order to display its Entity-Relationship diagram.

Database Design and Maintenance

Mapping and semantic degradation

Conceptual Model

Mapping and semantic degradation

Reverse Engineering

Logical Data Model

Figure 1. Database reverse engineering process

* **INTENDED APPROACH**

Based on the methodologies proposed by Alhajj [1] and Chiang et al. [2] a summarization of the major steps for our approach are display in the figure below.

INFORMATION EXTRACTION

Foreign Keys

Entities (Relations)

List of Primary Keys

List of Attributes

DBMS

Rev\_Eng

ER CONSTRUCTION

Cardinalities

Relational Intermediate Directed Graph/Optimization

ER Diagram

Relationships

Figure 2. Diagram that summarizes the major steps of our approach

There are two components in the proposed methodology in Figure 2, the information extraction and the ER construction. During the information extraction process, based on the information provided by the user through the data schema, entities will be extracted and classified (strong, weak, etc) and foreign keys will be determined to set relationships between entities and determine cardinality constraints. In the ER construction, the information obtained during the extraction previous steps will be use to extract the ER diagram and mapped it representing entities, attributes and relationships using the notation taught during the class for the ER diagram.

*Relations*

**Example 1:** Relational schema of the COMPANY database (course textbook [3])

**EMPLOYEE (**Fname, Minit, Lname, **Ssn,** Bdate, Address, Sex, Salary, Super\_ssn, Dnumber)

**DEPARTMENT(**Dname, **Dnumber,** Mgr\_ssn, Mgr\_start\_date)

**DEPT\_LOCATIONS(Dnumber,** **Dlocation**)

**PROJECT (**Pname, **Pnumber,** Plocation, Dnumber)

**WORKS\_ON(ssn,** **Pnumber,** Hours)

**DEPENDENT(ssn,** **Dependent\_name,** Sex, Bdate, Relationship)

Relations would be classified based on the properties of its primary key when compared with keys of other relations:

* Strong entity relation: where the primary key of the relation does not contain a key of any other relation (for Example 1: EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT, PROJECT)
* Weak entity relation: relation that does not have a key attribute and that is identification dependent on another entity type (for Example 1: DEPENDENT)
* Regular relationship relation: relation whose primary key has been formed by the concatenation of keys of other entity relations (for Example 1: WORKS\_ON)

*Attributes and Relationships*

Not all attributes in an entity relation play a role to establish the relationship between entities. Attributes must be classified first based on their participation on the relation’s primary key, and then, depending on the type of relation, the rest of the attributes will be classified as foreign key attributes or non-key attributes.

* Attribute as Primary Key (PK): this value is used to uniquely identify each tuple in the relation.
* Attributes as Foreign Key (FK): an attribute is considered a foreign key if a subset of a non-primary-key attribute of a relation appears as key of another entity relation.
* Non-key Attributes (NK): attributes that are neither primary key nor foreign keys.

Since the user is providing the attribute that plays the role of the primary key, the next step is to determine the presence of these keys in other relations in form of foreign keys. To achieve this, we will implement the algorithm design by Alhajj in [1] that finds out for each relation, which keys potentially represent a foreign key in any of the given relation. The definition of the foreign keys is essential to define the relationships between entities.

Once the extraction of the foreign keys is completed, the information is sufficient to proceed with the reverse engineering process. The classification of the attributes will be used to create all possible links between relations which will be later used to construct the ER model. Alhajj proposed the construction of the Relational Intermediate Directed (RID) Graph (Definition 4.1 in [1]), which includes all possible uniary and binary relationships between the relations present in the relational database schema. We will relay in the concept of nodes and links of the RID graph to connect the relations (where the foreign key in one relation represents the primary key of the other relation) using the foreign keys information.

*Assumptions*

The limited literature in this topic has shown that the relational database reverse engineering is not an automatic process, and in order to be implemented, several assumptions have to be made. Based on the methodologies proposed in [1] and [2], two main assumption will be made to develop our application:

1. There must be a consistent naming of key attributes: if key attributes have the same domain and represent the same meaning, then they need to have the same name. Otherwise it becomes highly complex to classified attributes in the proper categories
2. Relations should be 3NF: this assumption is made to simplify the extraction process since each relation will correspond to one entity type or one relationship type, rather than corresponding to more than one entity type or a mixture of entity and relationship types. Therefore the application will assume that the initial input is in at least 3NF.

Although these assumptions will be made to develop the application and to test our code and the application’s functionality, the objective is to eliminate these assumptions and still be capable to construct a suitable ER diagram. This means, to works with inconsistent naming of key attributes and work with relations that are 1NF and 2NF.

*Extraction rules*

These rules were established to regulate the extraction process and to build a consistent methodology. Following these rules will only result in one step ahead in the construction of the ER diagram, not the final version of it.

* For foreign keys it is necessary:
* That referring attribute name must match with referred attribute name.
* That the values of the referring relation should be a subset of the referred field
* To examine if the primary keys given by the user are being referred by other relations
* For strong and regular entities: (it is important to remember that relation names maybe an entity or relationship between two entities)
* Relation that contain linked attributes will be initially mapped as entities.
* Assuming that relation 1 is referring relation 2, we will consider relation 2 as foreign key and relation 1 as primary key, which will indicate the existence of a relationship between these two relations
* For weak entities extraction:
* Relations with at least two attributes, in which one of these attributes is key dependent on the primary key of another table will be initially mapped as weak entity.
* If the existence of relation 1 depends on the existence of relation 2, the key of relation 1 is consider partial and part of the primary key of relation 1.
* If the partial key is not associated to the primary key of the other relation, the existence of this relation will be cancelled.
* For relationship extraction:
* Relations that have a primary key related to another relation as foreign key will be mapped as a relationship between those two entities.
* Relations that have an attribute related to another relation as primary key will be mapped as a relationship between those two entities
* Cardinality rule:
* If the primary key of relation 2 is placed in relation 1 as foreign key the used assumption is to set cardinality as (1:M). To set cardinality (1:1) it will be necessary the user’s input regarding participation of the entities participating in the relationship.
* **SOURCE OF DATA**

The information extraction process is the most critical of the entire application and in order to function, the application needs to have information about the data schema available. The user’s initial input to begin the process is the relational data schema. This schema should include relation names, attribute names, and primary keys. (Schemas to test the functionality of the application will be taken from the examples shown in [1] and [2] and the course textbook)

Employee(**essn**, name, age, address) PK: essn

Project(**pno**, manager, location, budget) PK: pno

Works(**essn**, **pno**) PK: essn, pno

Part(**part\_no**, date, color) PK: part\_no

Supply(**pno**, **part**\_no, quantity) PK: pno, part\_no

Figure 3: Example of relational schema

It has been stated that the relational model possess no semantic expressiveness, therefore, the reverse engineering process cannot be a totally automated process. The user’s involvement will be necessary whenever there are ambiguities which cannot be solved mechanically such as dependencies between non key attributes or in the classification of relations.

* **ARCHITECTURAL OVERVIEW**

*(components and interfaces) as applicable, and implementation details of how the system/tool/application is supposed to work. If your system has multiple components, describe the scope of each and its functional features. If you are using tools and libraries, please list what they are.*

* **ALGORITHMIC OVERVIEW**- *if applicable (if implementing some published work, explain)*
* **DEMO PLAN**

*Demo Plan: What you think you will be able to show as a demo (no need for fancy interface work) – you need to demonstrate the capability and features you have tried to implement.*

**REFERENCES**

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| --- | --- |
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| [2] | R. H. L. Chiang, T. M. Barren, V. C. Storey, “Reverse Engineering of Relational Databases: Extraction of an EER Model from a Relational Database”, *Data & Data Engineering*, 10(12):107–142, 1994. |
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