

# Logical data modelling in XML

Author: Mihai Rotaru

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Logical data modeling usually occurs largely at a high level, outside the constraints of particular technologies, such as XML or SQL. However, since the resulting data model will ultimately be implemented in one ( or more ) of the available technologies, the logical data model might be adjusted for the particular computing system on which the physical data model is to be implemented - in this case, XML.

A logical data model consists of three main components: entities, attributes, and relationships (<http://web.archive.org/web/20080509063521/http://www.dbmsmag.com/9506d16.html> ). XML provides a robust platform for implementing entities and attributes, but relationships can be more difficult to express ( <http://www.tdan.com/view-articles/5538> ).

The hierarchical structure of XML can be used to convey basic relationships, such as one-to-one and one-to-many; for example, a document called "Modules" can contain one or more "Tutor" elements. This can be thought of as expressing either an one-to-one relationship ( if the module only has one tutor ), or as one-to-many, if the module contains multiple "Tutor" elements.