**Section 1 – State the purpose of your project/sub-system:**

This product intends to stand alone as a functional low-level database, which is made portable by the definition of a DML and parser. On top of this database, we will construct an application which makes use of the functionalities made available by our work on the database itself. We will then look to further test our database with an application made by a third party, and note any difficulties that arise in that transition, and think about how they could be prevented in the future in hopes of creating a more generalized product.

Many applications rely on a strong database, with high level functionality. This product attempts to stand alone with the ability to take in and store data, and manipulate it when queries to that data are made. From a warehouse to a university administration office, a database such as this could accept and manipulate data with ease, and allow for quick accounting of resources, and provide either a quantitative or qualitative analysis of the data.

The database we are looking to design, as stated, is fairly low level and far from optimized. Rather, it would provide a strong stepping stone towards looking at optimization of databases. Thus, in this case, we use the six core operations of relational algebra (*Selection, Projection, Renaming, Set Union, Set Difference, and Cross Product*), as well as the natural join operation. With this core, the database will have a strong functionality and will be able to create high level applications.

In this document we describe the flow of operation from the user’s perspective. We will have an application which provides direct user interface which uses the specified DML. This application will appear to stand alone, but relies completely on the underlying database which makes up the majority of the problem. The application accesses the database cell, through the parser, which in turn can look at the relations. In reality, the process of creating this project will flow in the opposite direction, from low level to high level, but to present this from a functional perspective we choose this ordering.

**Section 2 – Define the high level entities in your design:**

**Application:**

In the progression of the final product, the functionality begins with an application. The application effectively takes user input and translates that into something that the database language can understand. It is the intermediate step between the user and the database and provides a layer of abstraction which allows only desired access to the database information itself.

**Parser:**

The next layer is the parser. The parser acts as part of the database which converts human-readable language (i.e. INSERT…, JOIN…, etc.) and turns it into the commands and functions which the database takes. It provides the arguments to these functions as well. It is necessary to define this step as it undoes the abstraction created in the application, which is necessary for *portability* of the final product; that is, the parser is the layer that allows any program written in the defined language to be run on our database. Again, note in the Figure 1 how many applications are able to run on the parser. Of course, in this project we only look to create one main application, but we retain the option of general use.

Figure : Diagram of final product flow. Applications are portable, and are translated by a parser where information is stored in relations in the database.

**Database:**

The next layer is the database, which is essentially a collection of relations. The database needs to maintain fluid control over all of its relations, and be able to add, remove, and access relations with ease. After the parser turns the language into functions and methods, the database needs to decide which relations it is looking for, determine if those relations are valid, and act upon the command it is passed.

**Relation:**

The final entity is the relation itself. A relation is a table, which contains columns called attributes (i.e. *Name, Age, etc.*) and rows which contain values that make up entries (i.e. *[John Smith, 19], [Bob Joe, 18]*). The relation needs to have quick access to all of its entries, and be able to return information about the entries it contains.

**Section 3 – For each entity, define the low level design:** This section is where your objects and object relationships are defined. For each object (or set of objects) define the following:

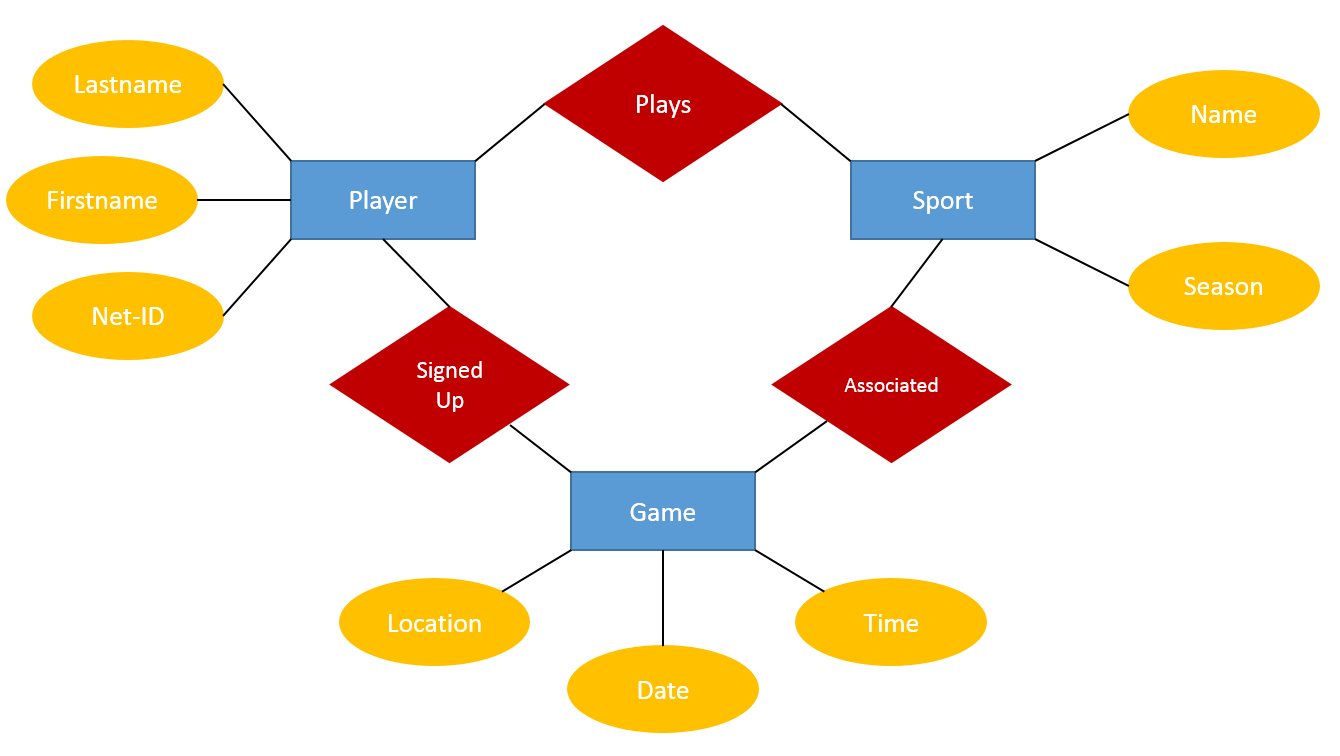
**Application:**

*Usage:* The application is what gives the database system life and purpose. It could vary in complexity, but the way it interfaces with the rest of the program is fairly rigid. It takes user input, and turns that into a call of the database through the DML and parser. The application is deservingly its own entity because it stands alone on the foundation that the rest of the database provides. It simply uses the database as part of its functionality.

*Configuration:---*

*Model:* The application will mimic one used by an organization in order to keep track of players and the intermural sports that they play. The program will use the database to keep track of player information as well as that of different sports and their corresponding games. The entities in the application will be players, sports, and games. A player will have three fields: Last name, First name, and Net-ID. Each sport will have two fields: Name and Season. A game will have three fields: Location, Date, and Time. Also, there will be three relations. First off, there will be the Plays relation between a player and a sport. Secondly, there will be a Signed-Up relation between a player and a game. Finally, there will be an associated relation between a sport and a game. All of the entities and relationships are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Entities and Relations

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The application will also have the following operations: Add player, Add sport, Add game, Remove player, Remove sport, Remove game, List players by (Last name, First name), List sports by Name, List games by (Date, Time), Change game time, and Change game location.

*Interaction:* The interaction between the application and the database is two-way, yet have different endpoints. In communicating to the database, the application must be routed through the parser, which talks to the actual database object, which returns the value (if any) to the application.

Figure 3: Application Integration

**Parser:**

*Usage:*

*Configuration:*

*Model:*

*Interaction:*

**Database:**

*Usage:*

*Configuration:*

*Model:*

*Interaction:*

**Relation:**

*Usage:*

*Configuration:* A relation stores a table of values (stored as a vector of vectors), called *entries*. The two types accepted by the database are integers and “varchars,” or variable length strings for our purposes. This is the heart of a relation, however each column in the table, called attributes, also needs a title, as does the relation itself. Finally, when a relation is created it needs to get one or more keys which identify a tuple (a list of entries across a row) as unique. This will be stored as a vector of integers, which contain the indices of the key values.

*Model:*

*Interaction:*

**Usage**

Describe in a paragraph how the object is used and what function it serves. If an object will interface with an external object or system, it is a good idea to show the interface for the object. Most importantly, you must again describe your thought process for defining the object as you did. List the benefits and risks. If an object provides an encapsulation, describe in a sentence why the encapsulation adds value. Use your descriptions to give meaning to the diagrams. They don’t have to be verbose, just enough to get the point across.

**Configuration**

If your object needs any special configuration or initialization, this is a good place to describe it. If not, this section can be left out.

**Model**

Figure 2 shows an example of a to supplement the System Security entity from figure 1. It is not perfect UML, but has some aspects of UML. Most importantly, it describes the design.

[](http://blog.slickedit.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/04/figure2.jpg)

Figure 2 (click to see full size)

Don’t worry about perfection in your models, but be sure to describe exactly what is going on in the diagram. Here, two concrete security objects derive from a base security object, and a security factory will create one or the other for a client depending on the security model of the system.

**Interaction**

This is also a good section for interaction diagrams. An interaction diagram shows how a set of objects or entities communicate with each other to perform a complex task. Figure 3 shows an example of an to show how a user might log in. It uses objects from the various entities shown in figure 1.

[](http://blog.slickedit.com/wp-content/uploads/2007/04/figure3.jpg)

Figure 3 (click to see full size)

Again, this diagram is not perfect UML, but it explains the communication sequence to accomplish a complex task. Interaction diagrams are most useful when you want to diagram how an object in your system will communicate with an object in another subsystem. This type of diagram will let the other developer verify that the interaction is correct.

**Section 4 – Benefits, assumptions, risks/issues:** In this section, make a list of 5-6 top benefits of the design, a list of **ALL** known risks/issues and a list of ALL assumptions. Some of this may simply be rehashing what you wrote in a previous section of the document. What’s important is getting all of these items into one section so that the reader doesn’t have to read the whole document to understand what the benefits, risks and assumptions are.

Never remove anything from this section! As risks become non-risks, document that they are now non-risks and why they became non-risks. Never erase them from the document. The same holds true for assumptions. You should be able to look at this section and know instantly what the current risks are to your design.

-The way we are storing the relations in files is a risk. Therefore, we assume that the program will not be overloaded.