

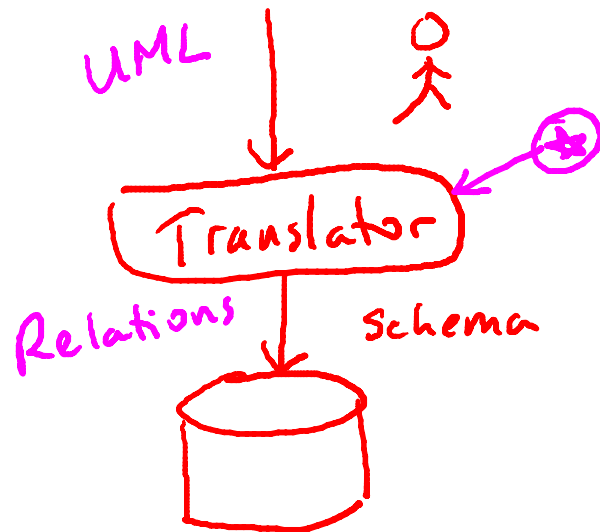
# UML

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## UML to Relations

## High-Level Database Design Model

- User-friendly (graphical) specification language
- Translated into model of DBMS



# Unified Modeling Language (UML)

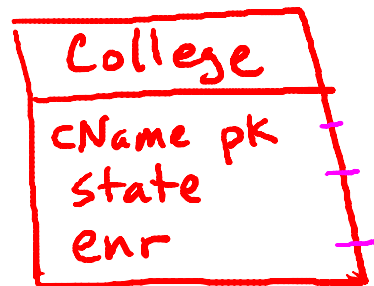
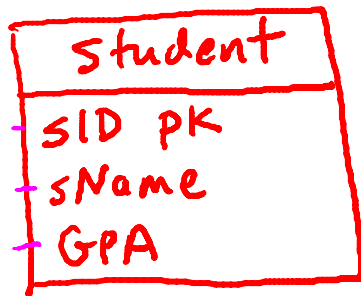
Data modeling subset

## 5 concepts

- ✓ (1) Classes
  - ✓ (2) Associations
  - ✓ (3) Association Classes
  - ✓ (4) Subclasses
  - ✓ (5) Composition & Aggregation
- 
- Designs can be translated to relations automatically
    - Provided every “regular” class has a key*

## UML to Relations: **Classes**

Every class becomes a relation; pk → primary key



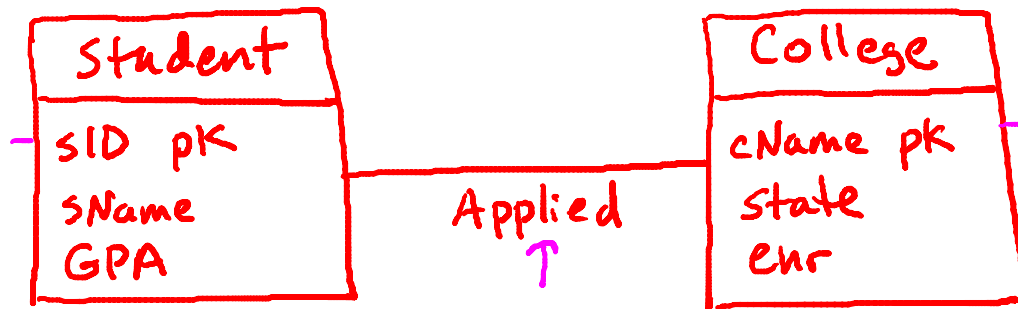
↳ student(sID, sName, GPA)  
College(cName, state, enr)

## UML Data Modeling: 5 concepts

- ✓ (1) Classes
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# UML to Relations: **Associations**

Relation with key from each side



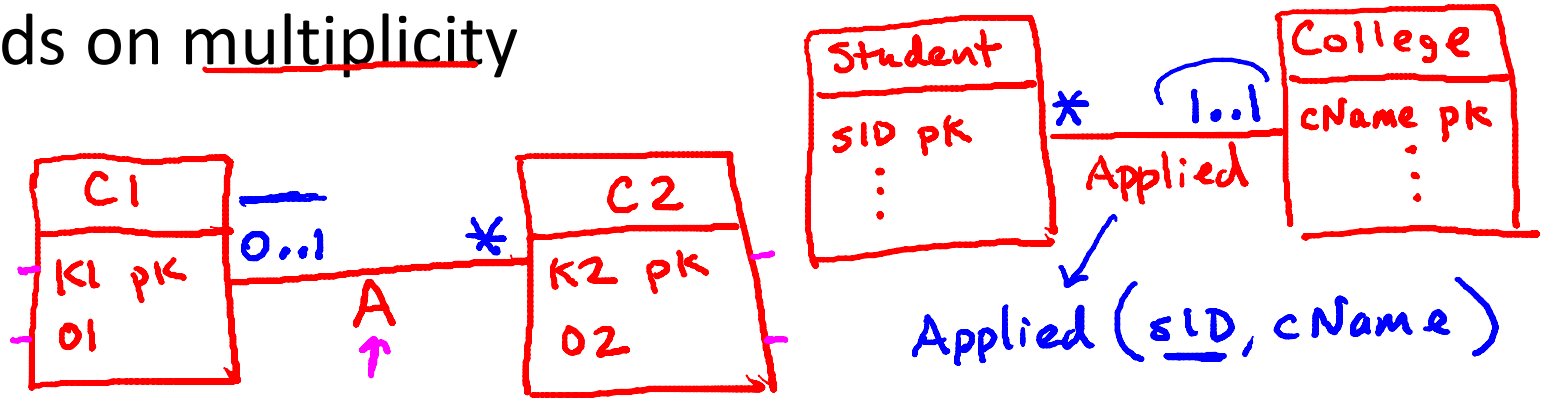
- student(...)

- College(...)

Applied (sID, cName) ←

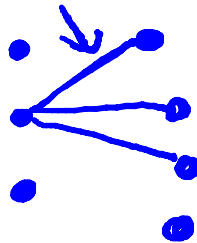
# Keys for Association Relations

Depends on multiplicity



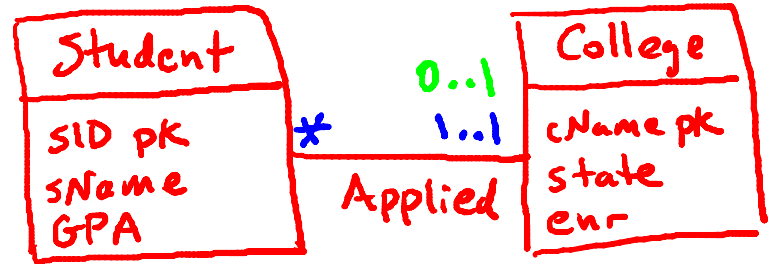
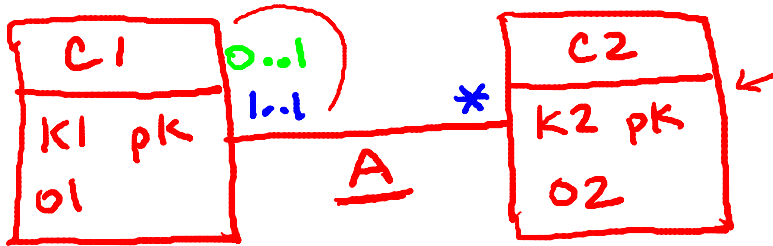
$C1(\underline{K1}, O1)$   
 $C2(\underline{K2}, O2)$

$\rightarrow A(\underline{K1}, \underline{K2}) \leftarrow *$



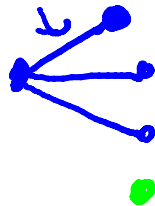
# Association Relation Always Needed?

Depends on multiplicity



$C1(\underline{K1}, O1)$   
 $C2(\underline{K2}, O2)$   
 $A(K1, K2)$   
 $C2(\underline{K2}, O2, K1)$   
 ↑ Null

$Student(\underline{sID}, sName, GPA, cName)$   
 $College(\underline{cName}, state, enr)$   
 ~~$Applied(sID, cName)$~~   
 ↑ Null



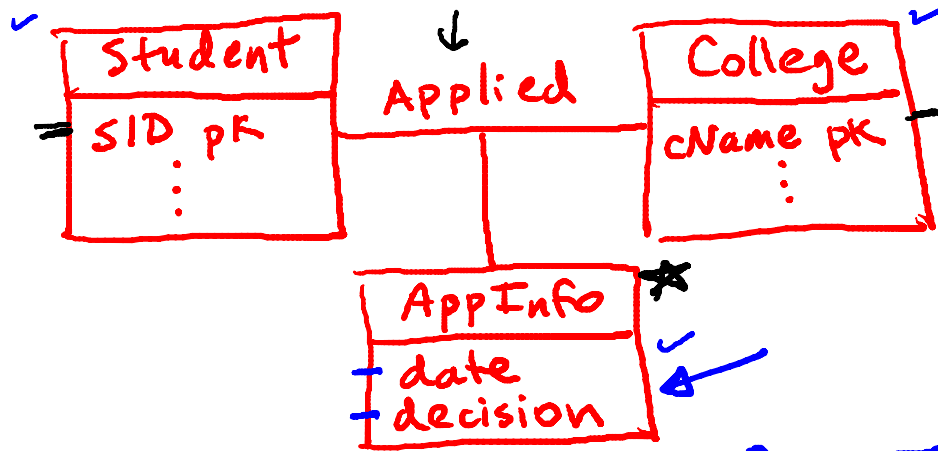


## UML Data Modeling: 5 concepts

- ✓(1) Classes
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# UML to Relations: Association Classes

Add attributes to relation for association



Require a key for every "regular" class.

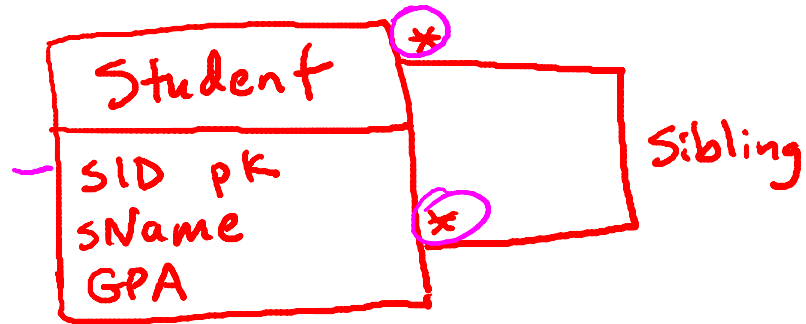
Determining keys  
"Folding"

✓ Student(sID, ...)

✓ College(cName, ...)

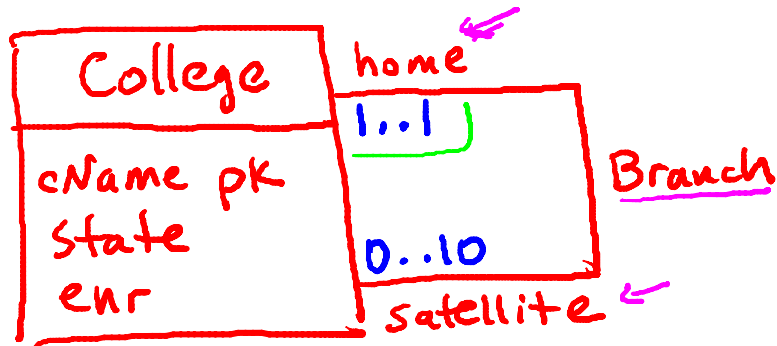
✓ Applied(sID, cName, date, decision)

# Self-Associations



Student (sID, sName, GPA)  
 Sibling (sID1, sID2) ←

# Self-Associations



College (cName, state, enr)

Branch (home, satellite)

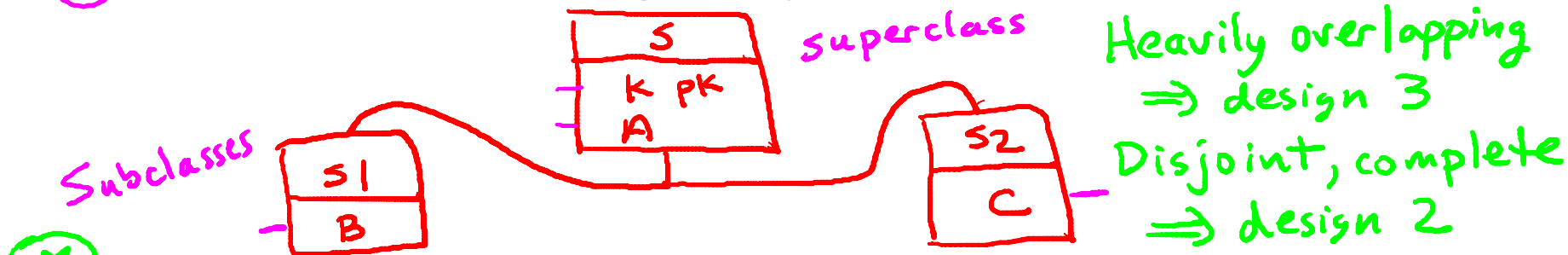
(cName's) ↑

## UML Data Modeling: 5 concepts

- ✓(1) Classes
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# Subclasses

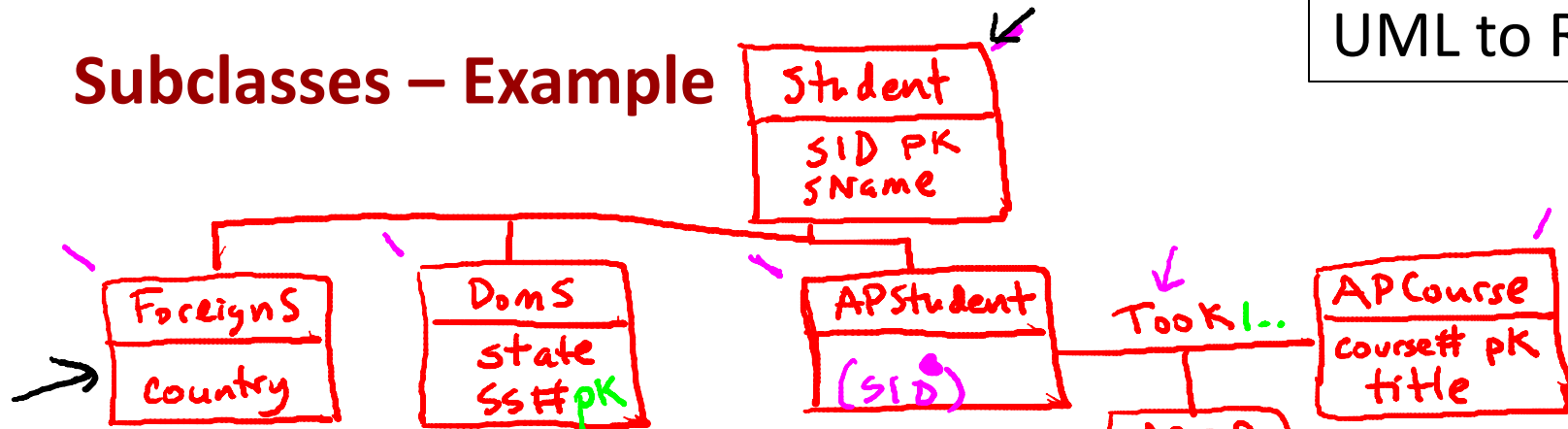
- 1) Subclass relations contain superclass key + specialized attrs. ←
- 2) Subclass relations contain all attributes
- 3) One relation containing all superclass + subclass attrs.



★ Best translation may depend on properties

- (1)  $S(\underline{K}, A)$     $S1(\underline{K}, B)$     $S2(\underline{K}, C)$
- (2)  ~~$S(\underline{K}, A)$~~     $S1(\underline{K}, A, B)$     $S2(\underline{K}, A, C)$  ←
- (3)  $S(\underline{K}, A, B, C)$  ←

## Subclasses – Example



Keys for  
"regular"  
classes

Student (SID, sName)

ForeignS (SID, country)

DomS (SID, state, SS#)

APStudent (SID)

APCourse (course#, title)

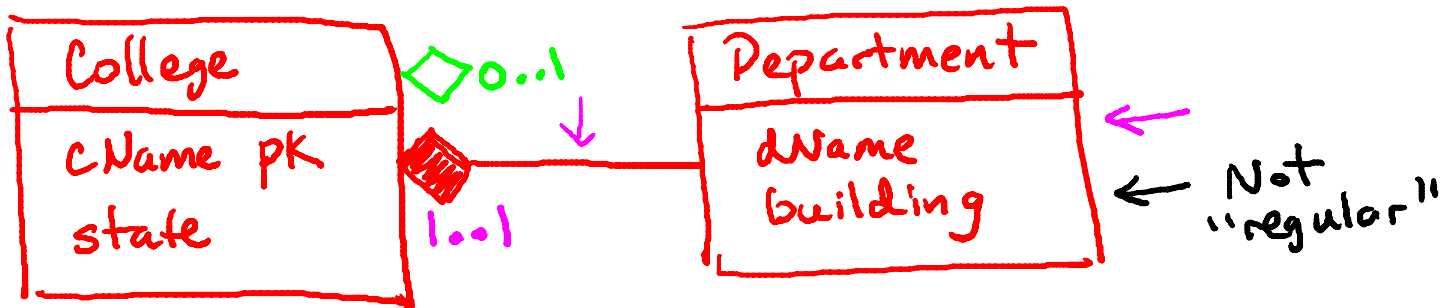
Took (SID, course#, year, grade)

## UML Data Modeling: 5 concepts

- ✓(1) Classes
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- ✓(4) Subclasses
- (5) Composition & Aggregation



# Composition & Aggregation



College(cName, state)

Department(dName, building, cName)

Null

## UML: High-Level Database Design Model

- User-friendly graphical specification language
- Designs translated to relations automatically