



I'm not robot



**I am not robot!**

Transform EE-R diagrams to relations. The main focus of this step is to identify real-world entities and relationships among them. Logical design: The second step in the design process is to transform the ER or UML design to a relational schema. The data modeling component of UML (now UML-2) has a great deal of similarity with the ER model, and will be presented in detail in Chapter 3. We will use both the ER model and UML to illustrate the data modeling and logical database design examples throughout this book. This chapter shows how the ER and UML approaches can be applied to the database life cycle, particularly in steps I through II(b) (as defined in Section 1.2), which include the requirements analysis and conceptual data modeling stages of logical database design. Define terms for the relational data model. The data modeling component of UML (now UML-2) has a great deal of similarity with the ER model, and will be presented in detail in Chapter 3. We will use both the ER model and UML to illustrate the data modeling and logical database design examples throughout this book. Logical database design is the process of transforming (or mapping) a conceptual schema of the application domain into a schema for the data model underlying a particular database system. Chapter 3: Logical Database Design and the Relational Model. Objectives. It is ideal for a stand-alone data management course. Rev. ed. In the next two chapters we look first at the basic data modeling concepts and then—starting in Chapter 4—we apply these concepts to the database design process. Conceptual Data Modeling. Conceptual data modeling is the driving component of logical database design. \* result: requirements specification document, data dictionary entries. Logical database design. ER modeling (conceptual design). View integration of multiple ER models. Transformation of the ER model to SQL tables. Normalization of SQL tables (up to 3NF or BCNF) \* result: global database schema, transformed to table definitions. 3 Rev. ed. Create tables. This chapter shows how the ER and UML approaches can be applied to the database life cycle, particularly in steps I through II(b) (as defined in Section 1.2), which include the requirements analysis and conceptual data modeling in logical database design. of: Database modeling & design. Tobey Teorey, Sam Lightstone, Tom Nadeau. ed. Includes bibliographical references (p.) and index. Access-restricted-item Pdf\_module\_version Ppi Rcs\_key Republisher\_date Republisher\_operator associate-jesimae-lauron@ Republisher\_time Scandate Scanner Scanningcenter. Thus, the life cycle continues with monitoring, redesign, and modifications. Chapter 3 explains the transformation of the conceptual model to the relational model. Characteristics of a Good Database Design Process \* iterative requirements analysis. interview top-down. use simple models for data flow and data relationships. verify. Database design refers to the construction of an optimized database logical model and physical structure for a given application environment, and the establishment of the This book is immediately useful to anyone tasked with the creation of data models for the integration of large-scale enterprise data. of: Database modeling & design. Tobey Teorey, Sam Lightstone, Tom Nadeau. ed. Includes bibliographical references (p.) and index. a modeling tool used for designing software systems.