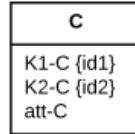
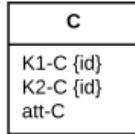
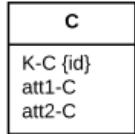


with rule names

Classes



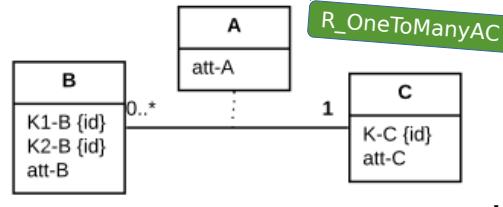
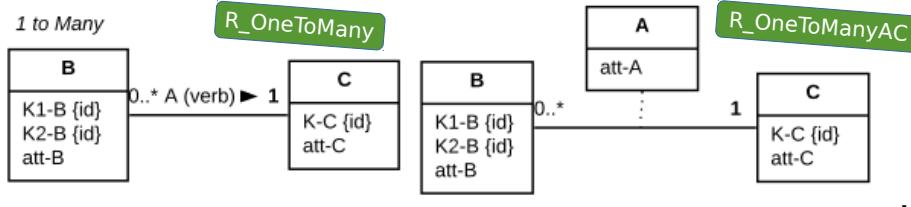
C(K-C, att1-C, att2-C);

C(K1-C, K2-C, att-C);
(Composed key)

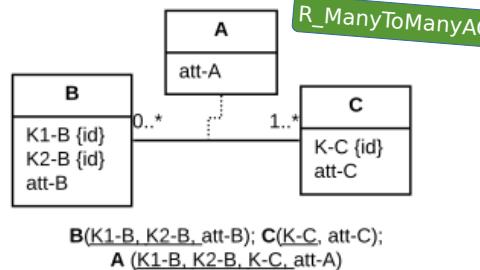
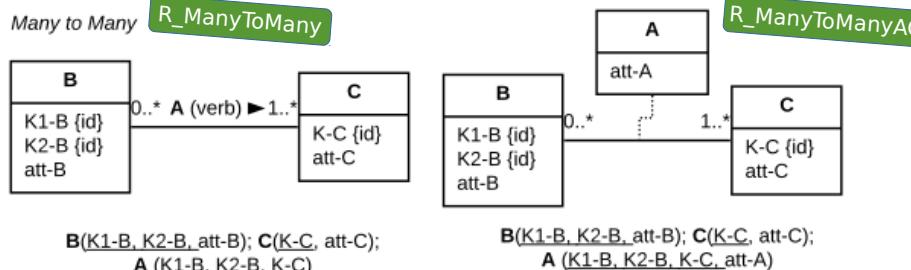
C(K1-C, K2-C, att-C);
(Two candidate keys)

Associations & Association Classes

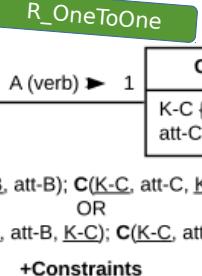
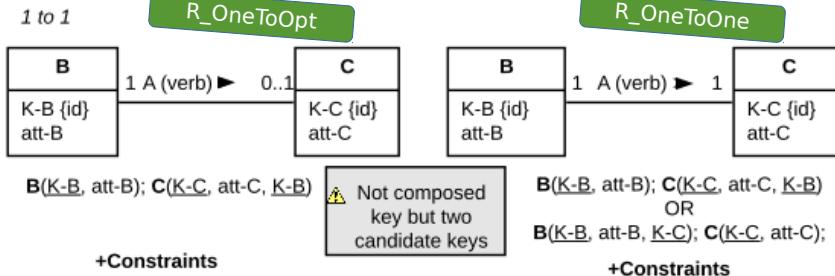
1 to Many



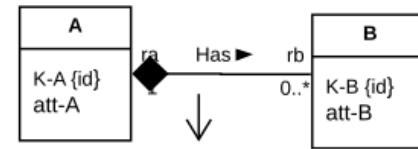
Many to Many



1 to 1



Composition



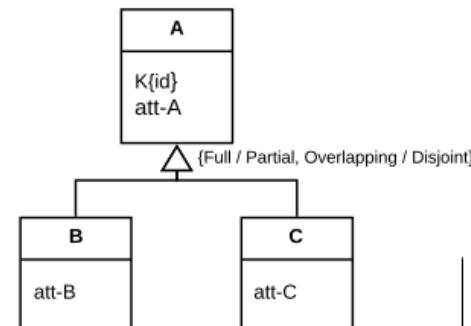
A(K-A, att-A); **B**(K-A, K-B, att-B)

+Constraints

R_Comp

We will also use the notion of lid (local id) in order to specify that it is an id within a context (composition)

Inheritance



Unification
(push-up)

R_PushUp
Interesting if heavy overlapping

A(K, att-A, att-B, att-C, type_)

+Constraints

- ⊕ easy insertion
- ⊕ no incoherence when update
- ⊕ immediate access to subclasses
- ⚠ null values to be managed

R_PushDown

Duplication
(push-down)

Interesting if full, disjoint (A not necessary)

A(K, att-A);
B(K, att-A, att-B); **C**(K, att-A, att-C)

+Constraints

- ⊕ immediate access to subclasses
- ⚠ need to control unity of the key
- ⚠ more space used
- ⚠ if double insertion -> redundancy

R_Reference

Reference

Interesting if full, disjoint (A not necessary)

A(K, att-A); **B**(K, att-B); **C**(K, att-C)

+Constraints

- ⊕ less space used
- ⊕ no incoherence when update
- ⚠ two insertions needed for subclasses
- ⚠ join needed for accessing subclasses