Introduction to Modelling

- process of abstraction
 - Properties (attributes) of objects/entities
- definition of operations on objects/entities
- Mental "tools" and concepts
 - abstract data types (ADTs)
 - operations on ADTs
 - o **algorithms** a sequence of operations (on ADTs)

ADTs & Modelling

ADT	Examples
set	General collections; RDBs; Boolean {T,F}; People waiting for a bus in Karlstad!
sequence	Dictionaries; instructions; algorithms; time; files; tables; & with restrictions, stack & queue
tree	Hierarchies (family trees; organisations; file systems; taxonomies); books; function calls;
undirected graph	Network systems (transport; computer; telephone)
directed graph	Flow systems; disease vectors; university courses; project task organisation (PERT)

Terminology

- Abstract Data Types (ADTs)
 - o implementation independent set of values + operations
- Abstract Data Structures (ADSs)
 - o implementation independent
- Data Types
 - o implementation (programming language) dependent
 - set of values + operations (mathematical definition domain + ops)

Data Structures

- o implementation (programming language) <u>dependent</u>
 - usually arrays and pointers + structures

Entities, Collections & Relations

Entity / Relationship & Attributes (E/R Model)

- abstraction from reality
- o set of properties which represent a real life object
- o student → (name, address, job, personal #, gender)

Collection

- o a set of entities having a common property
- o all third year students

Relation / relationship

- a **property** connecting two entities
- o mother/daughter, distance between two cities

Implementation - programming languages

Entity	- a data type (language or user defined)
Reco	rd - a <u>collection</u> of different attributes
Array	- a collection of like entities
Relati	on - a <u>reference</u> to another entity
	 array index / pointer / name
Other	ideas - order & sorting
	- to help searching

ADTs in Computer Science



- In reality most modelling is done using databases
- E/R model
- Entity / relationship
 - + attributes
- Each entity is unique
- What does this imply?

attr1	attr2	attr3	•••	attrn
key 1				
key 2				
key n				

Relational databases – theory

0	Entity	→	tuple	a set of attributes
0	Collection of entities	→	relation	a set of entities
0	Relationship	→	relation	a set of relationships

- In reality most modelling is done using databases
- Sets can only be implemented as

sequences

- Relationships
 - o 1-1, 1-n, n-m

attr1	attr2	attr3	 attrn
key 1			
key 2			
key n			

Relational databases – in practice

0	Entity	→	record	a seq of attributes
0	Collection of entities	; →	table	a <mark>seq</mark> of entities
0	Relationship	→	table	a seq of relationships

Example: students, teachers and courses

- student (name, <u>spno</u>, email, address, gender, ...)
- teacher (name, <u>tpno</u>, email, address, gender, …)
- course (name, <u>code</u>, cno, syllabus, …)
 - **<u>spno, tpno</u>** & <u>**code**</u> are <u>**unique**</u> identifiers <u>**primary key**</u>
- Relationships: 1-1, 1-n (one to many), n-m (many to many)
 - o 1-1 one teacher teaches a course
 - o 1-n one course is taught by several teachers
 - n-m each course has several students each student takes several courses

Example: students, teachers and courses

1-1 course (name, <u>code</u>, cno, <u>tpno</u>, syllabus, …)

o tpno id the teacher's personal number - foreign key

∎ 1-n

n-m

course	teacher	student	course
code 1	tpno 1	spno 1	code 1
code 1	tpno 2	spno 1	code 2
code 1	tpno n	spno n	code 1

The Red Thread

- Modelling → abstraction → ADTs → ADSs + ops
- Model World: entities, collections, relations + operations
- ADS is the Set, Sequence, Tree, Graph
- programming language DSs are arrays /structures + pointers
- algorithms are sequences of ops on ADTs



Levels of Abstraction Collection Implementation

