

Course overview:

Oracle Designer Data Modeling

(D019eng)



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Overview and objectives

This 3-day course considers all the features of building complex logical data models using sophisticated modeling techniques. Numerous 'real-world' problems and special situations are presented along with solutions. Classic structures and common models are also given to assist participants in rapidly completing a data model. Traditional modeling techniques as well as newer object-oriented modeling principles are presented providing state-of-the-art modeling skills to attendees. This course may be presented using the modeling syntax of Oracle Designer or independent of any specific modeling tool.

On course completion, students will be able to:

- ❑ Build a series of logical data models
- ❑ Transform a logical model into a physical model
- ❑ Use the concepts of supertype and subtypes to solve modeling problems
- ❑ Learn the mistakes common to many data models

Who should attend?

All database professionals including developers, database administrators and designers. Non-technical professionals such as business analysts and others concerned with logical database design will also benefit. There are no mandatory prerequisites for this course.

Data modeling principles

- What is data modeling? • Related methodologies • What you can do with a data model? • What can go wrong with a data model? • Erwin model notation • Sdesignor model notation • Oracle Designer model notation • Logical database design

Building a data model

- Building a very simple data model • How to start a data model • Identifying entities • Identifying attributes • Identifying relationships • Certify the model with normalization • Oracle Designer notation

Transform model to logical database

Semantic and object oriented concepts

- Semantic data modeling • OO concepts • Domains • Flaws that probably exist in your entities • Flaws that may exist in your attributes • Super types and sub types • Generalization and specialization • Sample specialization • Subtype constraints • Arc • Lattice • Some scary stories

What is a relational database?

- Relational database terms • Views • Indexes • Constraints • Sequences • Triggers • A logical database design • Distributed database and data partitioning

Classic structures and patterns

- Master detail (Generic) • Master detail (Invoice specific) • Bill-of-materials (data model) • Bill-of-materials (Relational schema) • Organization unit hierarchy

Sample models

- The Connection Trap (solution) • A credit card company (moderate) • Refine air travel model (moderate)