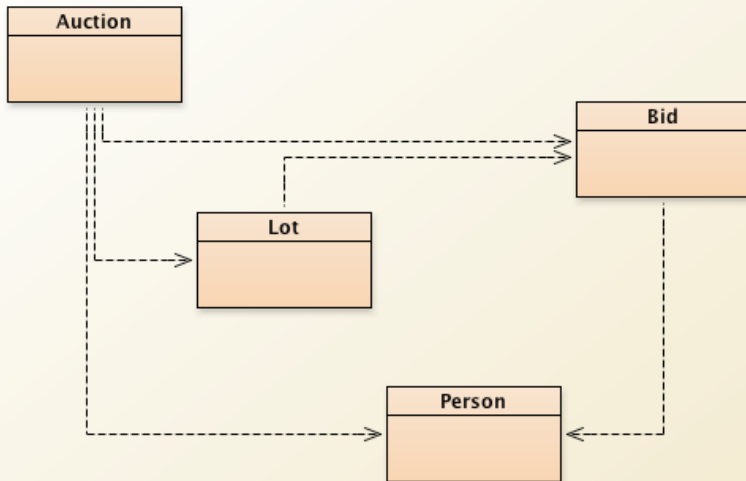




# Information System Modelling



# Relations

- Relations between classes (or database tables)
- E.g. e-commerce system
  - A person **has** a (billing) address
  - A person **has made** an order
  - An order **contains** an item
  - An item **concerns** a product
  - A product **is made by** a manufacturer

*How do we model the information system mathematically?*

# Abstracting classes and objects

- View a **class** as a **set**
  - of possible **instances** which **can** be created
- An **object**  $O$  is an instance of some class  $C$ 
  - i.e. **element of the set**  $C$ ,  $O \in C$
- Also discuss subsets  $S \subset C$  of existing instances
- Or lists of instances
  - e.g. **ArrayList**,

# Abstracting a database

*Consider again the data model for an auction system.*

- A database table is a **set**  $T$  of rows
- A row *represents* an **object**  $O$ 
  - Bijection  $T \rightarrow C$ , where  $C$  is the class of  $O$
  - We can write  $O \in T$  (by abuse of notation)

*In short, **set theory** provides modelling framework for information systems.*

- How do we model relations?

# Abstracting a relational database

- A bid is a row in a *bid* table,  $T_B$
- A lot is a row in a *lot* table,  $T_L$
- How do you relate the *bid* and *lot* tables?
- A special relational table  $R$
- Each row is a pair  $(bid, lot)$
- The table  $R$  is also a set,  $R \subset T_B \times T_L$

*The subset  $R \subset T_B \times T_L$  is called a relation from  $T_B$  to  $T_L$ .*

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# Relations in Set Theory

## Definition

A **relation** from  $X$  to  $Y$  is a set  $R$  of ordered pairs  $(x, y)$  where  $x \in X$  and  $y \in Y$ .

- If  $(x, y) \in R$ , we write  $xRy$ 
  - $x$  is related to  $y$

## Definition

A **relation** on  $X$  is a set  $R$  of ordered pairs  $(x_1, x_2)$  where  $x_1, x_2 \in X$ .

# Examples of relations

- $a = b$
- $a < b$  (a relation on any ordered set)
- $a|b$  ( $a$  is divisible by  $b$ )
- $A \subset B$  (for subsets of some universe)

# Exercise

*Consider the class diagram in Slide 2. Describe each relation using common words such as has a, contains, belongs to, or any other phrase you deem appropriate.*

*Your answer should be a list on the form*

- *Class A phrase Class B*