CS145 Lecture Notes #3
Database Design Using ODL

ODL Basics

ODL = Object Definition Language

- Can be used like E/R as a design language
- Can also be direct input to OODBMS
- Specified by ODMG (*Object Database Management Group*)
- Comes with a query language called OQL (*Object Query Language*): more on OQL in the second half of the course

ODL Class Declarations

Class declarations: schema (defines types of objects and their relationships)
Objects of classes: data
A class declaration includes:

- attribute declarations:
  `attribute` *type name*`;`
- relationship declarations:
  `relationship` *rangeType name*
     `inverse` *inverseRelationshipName*`;`
- other declarations: method, key, inheritance, etc.

Example: Student and OracleAccount

Example data:

```
interface Student {
   attribute integer SID;
   attribute string name;
   attribute string address;
   relationship OracleAccount account
      inverse OracleAccount::owner;
}
interface OracleAccount {
   attribute string login;
   attribute integer quota;
   relationship Student owner
      inverse Student::account;
}
```

- All relationships are binary!
- Relationships have inverses
- Things from another class are indicated by prefixing *otherClassName*`::`
- Relationships not necessarily implemented by pointers: design is logical, not physical

ODL Type System

Allowable attribute types:

(1) Basic types: `integer`, `float`, `string`, `Enum`
Example: student type

(2) `Struct` built from (1)
Example: address

(3) `Set`, `Bag`, `List`, `Array` of (1) or (2)
Example: set of addresses

Allowable relationship types:

(1) Interface types

(2) `Set`, `Bag`, `List`, `Array` of (1)
Example: students take courses

Multiplicity of Relationships

If class `C` is the "many" in a relationship:
$\leadsto$ the relationship to `C` has type `Set<C>`
If class `C` is the "one" in a relationship:
$\leadsto$ the relationship to `C` has type `C`

- Many-many: students take courses
- Many-one: courses are taught by instructors

- One-one: students and their oracle accounts

Multiway Relationships in ODL?

No such things; let's hack!
Remember the E/R trick of using a connecting entity set and n binary relationship sets to model a n-ary relationship set? Essentially the same trick—introduce a *connecting class*
Example: students, courses, TA's + enrollment

Keys in ODL

Like E/R:

- A key is set of attributes whose values uniquely identify an object in a class

Unlike E/R:

- Keys are completely unnecessary in ODL because "object identity" (OID) serves to distinguish objects
  Some classes don't even have attributes, let alone keys (e.g., a connecting class)
- Multiple keys can be specified

Syntax:

```
interface Student (key SID) {...}
interface Student (key (name, address)) {...}
interface Student (key SID, (name, address)) {...}
```

Subclasses in ODL

Follow name of subclass by colon and its superclass:

```
interface GradStudent:Student {...}
```

`GradStudent` objects acquire all attributes and relationships of the `Student` class

Difference in subclass viewpoints:

- In ODL, an object is in exactly one class
  $\leadsto$ it inherits properties of its superclass(es)
- In E/R, an entity has "representation" in all classes to which it logically belongs
  $\leadsto$ its properties are the union of the properties of these classes
- This distinction matters later, when we convert ODL and E/R to relations

Example: