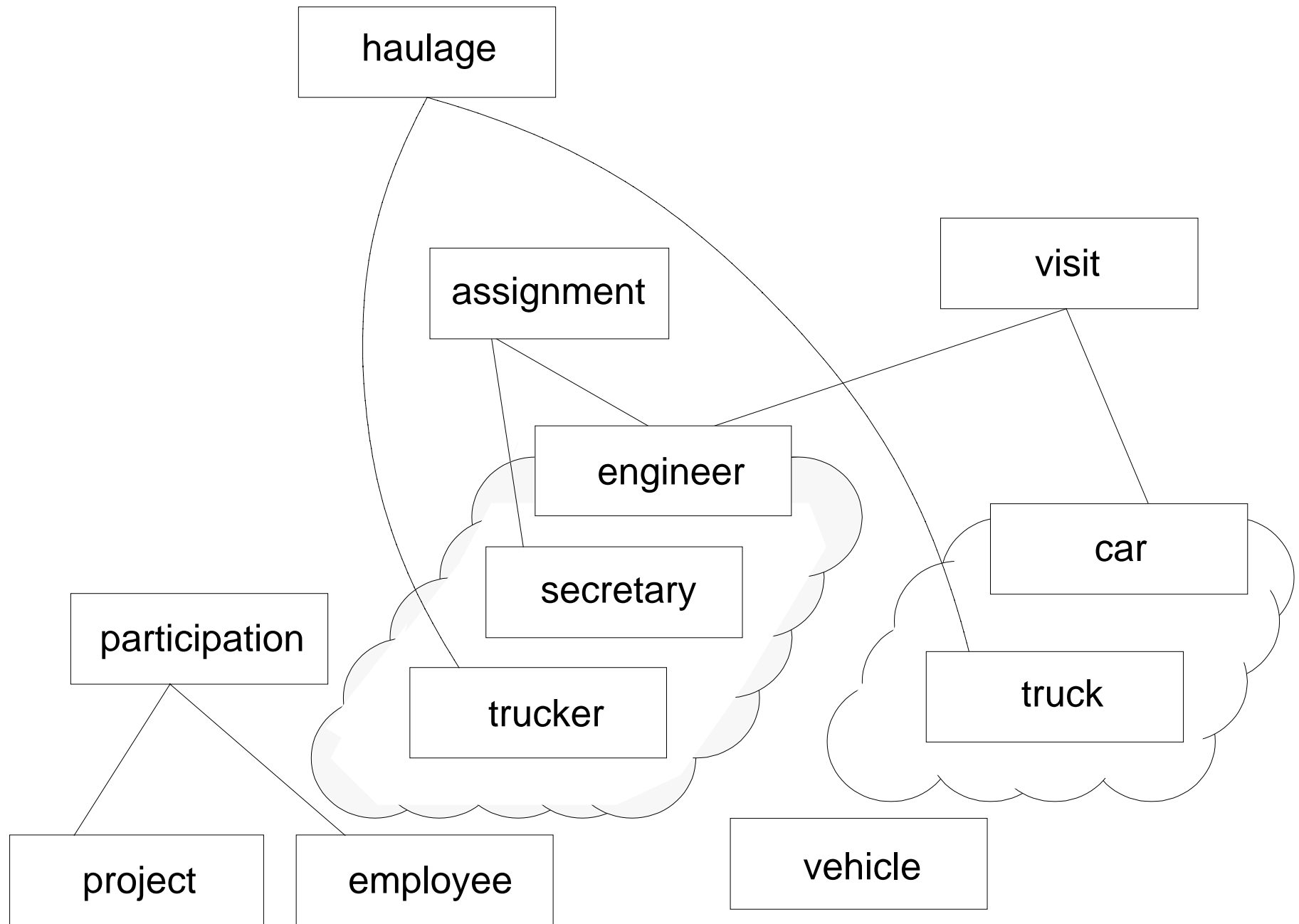


Modern approaches: an overview

- **SEMANTIC HIERARCHY MODEL** (Smith & Smith 1977)
abstractions: classification, aggregation, generalization; no data manipulation.
- **EXTENDED RELATIONAL APPROACH** (Codd 1979)
theoretic extensions to the basic relational approach to capture more meaning.
- **SEMANTIC NETWORKS** (Brachman 1979)
artificial intelligence: generalizations and inheritance play a dominant role.
- **ENHANCED ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP APPROACH** (> 1985)
extensions to the original model proposed by Chen (1976).
- **FUNCTIONAL DATA MODEL** (Shipman 1981)
model based on functions, with an emphasis on inheritance.
- **ACTIVE/PASSIVE COMPONENT MODELING** (Brodie 1982)
abstractions: classification, aggregation, generalization, association; integrity control by procedures instead of structures.
- **OBJECT ORIENTED** incl. object modeling technique (Rumbaugh 1991)
concepts: method, encapsulation, inheritance, polymorphism.
- **SEMANTIC DATA MODELING** (ter Bekke 1992)
abstractions: classification, aggregation, generalization and object relativity, includes a complete data manipulation language.

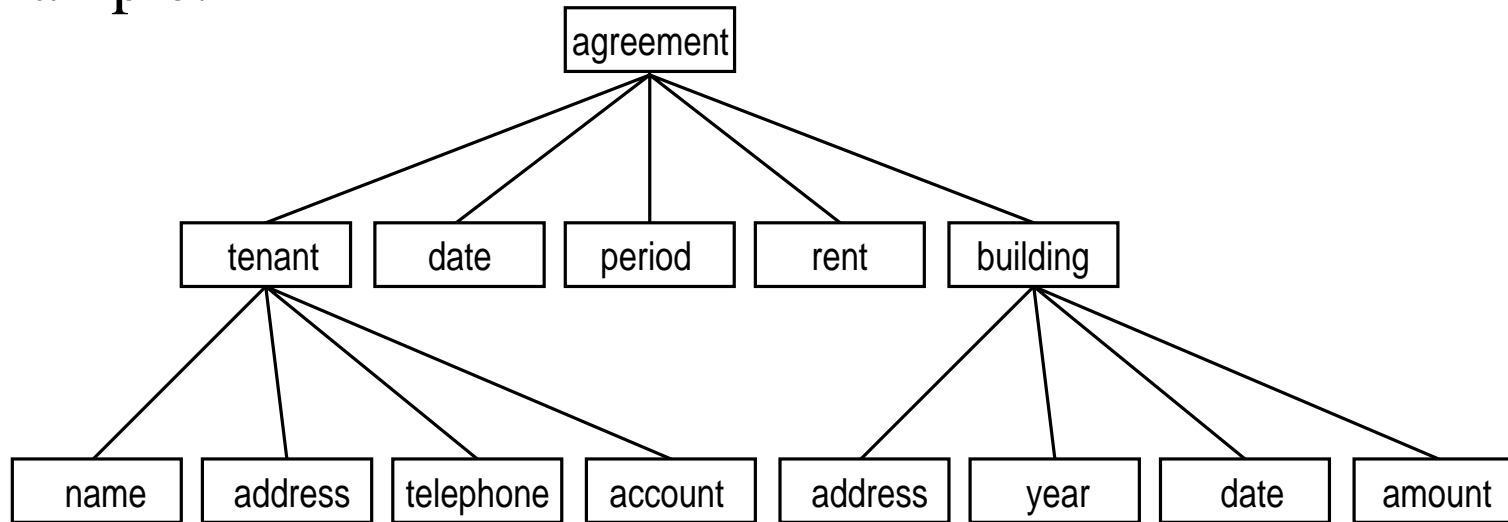
Example: Semantic Hierarchy Model



AGGREGATION:

The collection of certain types into a new type.

Example:



VIEW INDEPENDENCE:

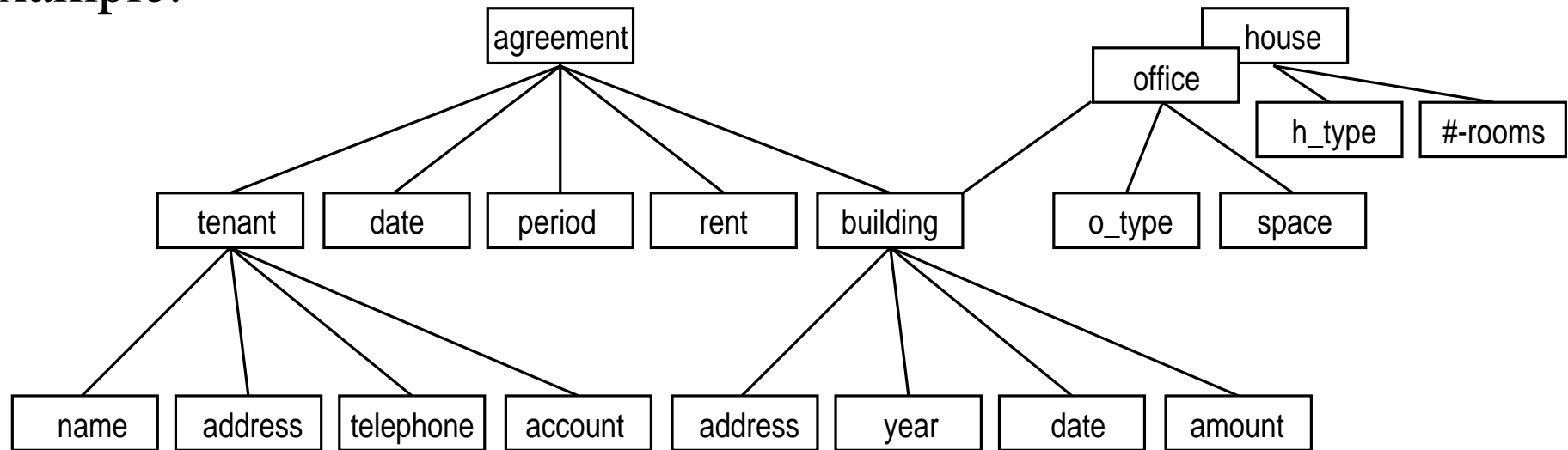
- tenant can be considered as a type but also as an attribute.
- building is an attribute, but can later be considered as a type.
- building is a type, it can also be considered as a generalization.

RELATED TO THE VERB **"TO HAVE"**

GENERALIZATION:

The intersection of types from different types.

Example:



PROPERTY:

- inheritance of attributes.

RELATED TO THE VERB **"TO BE"**

TYPE DEFINITIONS

- AGGREGATION

type tenant = name, address, telephone, account.

type agreement = tenant, building, date, period, rent.

- GENERALIZATION

type building = address, year, date, amount.

type house = [building], house type, number of rooms.

type office = [building], office type, space.