# erwin® Data Modeler

# erwin Metamodel Overview

Release 9.7



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■ erwin® Data Modeler (erwin DM)

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# **Contents**

Chapter 1: The erwin Data Modeler Metamodel		
Introduction	7	
Uses	7	
Related Documentation	8	
Chapter 2: Diagrams	9	
Entity and View Diagram		
Model and Subject Area Diagram		
Entity, Attribute, and Key_Group Diagram	15	
Entity, Attribute, Key_Group, and Relationship Diagram	17	
Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram	20	

# **Chapter 1: The erwin Data Modeler Metamodel**

This section contains the following topics

Introduction (see page 7)
Uses (see page 7)
Related Documentation (see page 8)

### Introduction

Metadata is data about data. Data Architects use model metadata to describe the business information and database structures depicted by the diagrams developed and maintained using erwin® Data Modeler. Model metadata typically includes objects such as ENTITY, TABLE, ATTRIBUTE, COLUMN, KEY GROUP, and INDEX. Model metadata also includes properties such as Entity Name, Attribute Definition, Column Data Type, Key Group Type, and Index Owner.

Metadata information has been available in erwin® Data Modeler for years using XML export/import and the SCAPI API. An additional mechanism was added to facilitate access to underlying model metadata further, and to assist Data Architects to use this information effectively.

### Uses

An ODBC connectivity interface is provided that permits SQL-based queries to retrieve model metadata from any open model. Using any ODBC-compliant reporting product, you can retrieve:

- Information related to model objects and properties
- The metadata defining those objects and properties
- The action log that records the changes that were made to the model during the current modeling session

You can also edit the SQL templates used by the Forward Engineering and Alter Script processes to produce SQL customized exactly to your specifications.

The HTML document describes all of the accessible metadata associated with erwin® Data Modeler, and the relationships that exist between the individual metadata components.

### **Related Documentation**

The ODBC connectivity layer and reporting interface is documented in the *Creating a Report on the Model Metadata* guide. The *Creating a Report on the Model Metadata* guide is installed to the \erwin Bookshelf\Bookshelf\_Files\HTML\ODBC Reporting directory.

## **Chapter 2: Diagrams**

This section includes diagrams that illustrate some of the key portions of the metamodel. These diagrams are provided as a visual counterpart to the textual descriptions of the metadata.

The diagrams are presented in pairs, one using UML notation and the other using IDEF1X notation. The UML notation presents a raw view of the metamodel; the IDEF1X notation presents the view exposed using the ODBC interface.

**Note:** Some of the diagrams include abstract object types. Abstract object types are colored light blue in the diagrams. Although the definitions of these object types exist in the metamodel (termed 'M1'), no instances of them exist within any data model (termed 'M0'). Because no instances exist in any data model, abstract object types are unavailable for M0 queries using the ODBC interface.

Some of the IDEF1X diagrams show vector properties (properties with more than one value). Vector properties are shown as tables colored orange. For more information about the transformations between the raw metamodel view and the ODBC metamodel view, see the <code>erwin® Data Modeler ODBC Reporting Guide</code>.

This section contains the following topics

Entity and View Diagram (see page 9)

Model and Subject Area Diagram (see page 12)

Entity, Attribute, and Key Group Diagram (see page 15)

Entity, Attribute, Key Group, and Relationship Diagram (see page 17)

Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram (see page 20)

### **Entity and View Diagram**

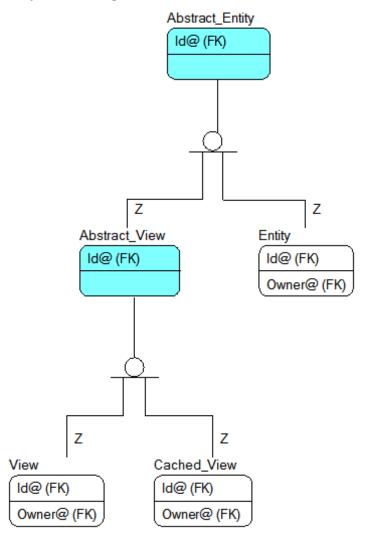
This diagram shows the object type structure for Entities, Views, and Cached Views. This diagram makes the following assertions:

- Entity is a type of Abstract\_Entity
- Abstract\_View is a type of Abstract\_Entity
- Cached\_View is a type of Abstract\_Entity
- View is a type of Abstract\_Entity

# Abstract\_Entity Abstract\_View Entity View Cached\_View

### **Entity and View Diagram--UML Notation:**

### **Entity and View Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:**



### **Model and Subject Area Diagram**

This diagram shows the storage of Subject Area membership information and makes the following assertions:

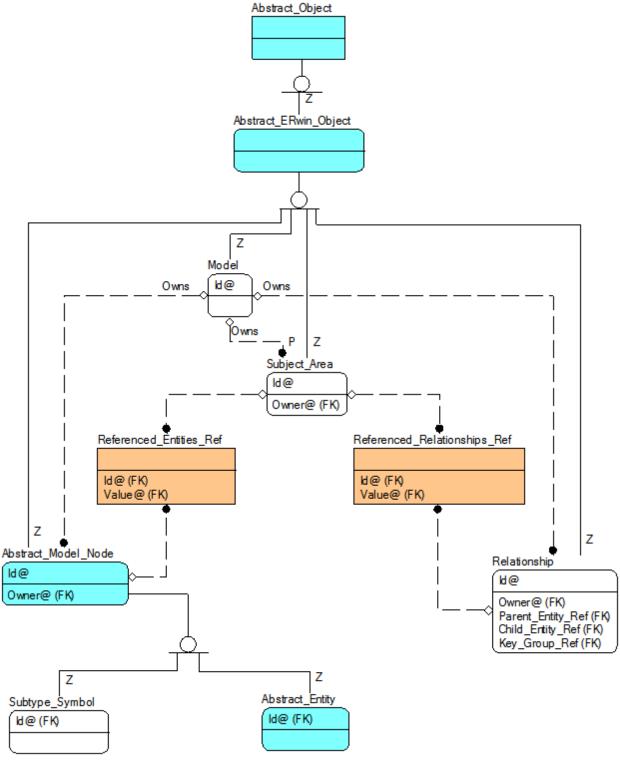
- Abstract\_ERwin\_Object is a type of Abstract\_Object
- The object types Abstract\_Model\_Node, Model, Subject\_Area, and Relationship are all types of Abstract\_Objects
- The object types Subtype\_Symbol and Abstract\_Entity are both types of Abstract Model Nodes
- Abstract\_Model\_Nodes are owned by Model
- Relationships are owned by Model
- Subject\_Areas are owned by Model
- Subject\_Areas hold their collection of member Abstract\_Model\_Nodes in Referenced\_Entities\_Ref. When viewed using SCAPI, this is held as a vector reference property on the Subject\_Area. When viewed using ODBC, the associative table Referenced Entities Ref stores this membership information.
- Subject\_Areas hold their collection of member Relationships in Referenced\_Relationships\_Ref. When viewed using SCAPI this is held as a vector reference property on the Subject\_Area. When viewed using ODBC, the associative table Referenced\_Relationships\_Ref stores the membership information.

**Note:** This data is maintained by erwin® Data Modeler based on the data in *Referenced\_Entities\_Ref*. Do not attempt to directly change this data.

# 

### **Model and Subject Area Diagram--UML Notation:**

# Model and Subject Area Diagram--IDEF1X Notation: Abstract\_Object

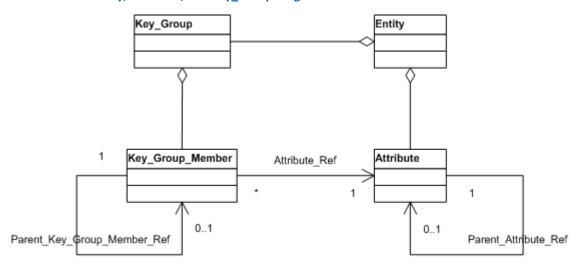


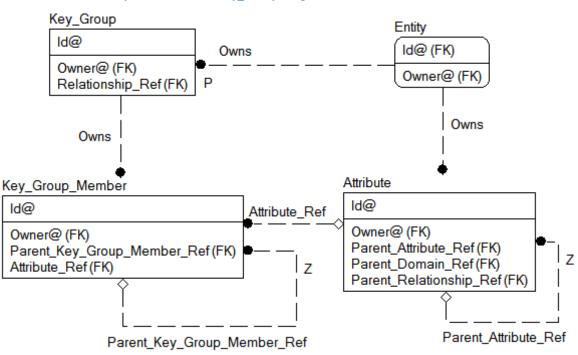
### **Entity, Attribute, and Key\_Group Diagram**

This diagram shows the structure of Entities and Attributes and their associated Key\_Groups and Key\_Group\_Members. This diagram makes the following assertions:

- Attributes are owned by Entities
- Key\_Groups are owned by Entities
- Key\_Group\_Members are owned by Key\_Groups
- Key\_Group\_Members are linked to their associated Attribute using the Attribute\_Ref property
- Key\_Group\_Members are linked to their parent Key\_Group\_Member using the Parent\_Key\_Group\_Member\_Ref property
- Attributes are linked to their parent Attribute using the Parent\_Attribute\_Ref property

### Entity, Attribute, and Key\_Group Diagram--UML Notation:





**Entity, Attribute, and Key\_Group Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:** 

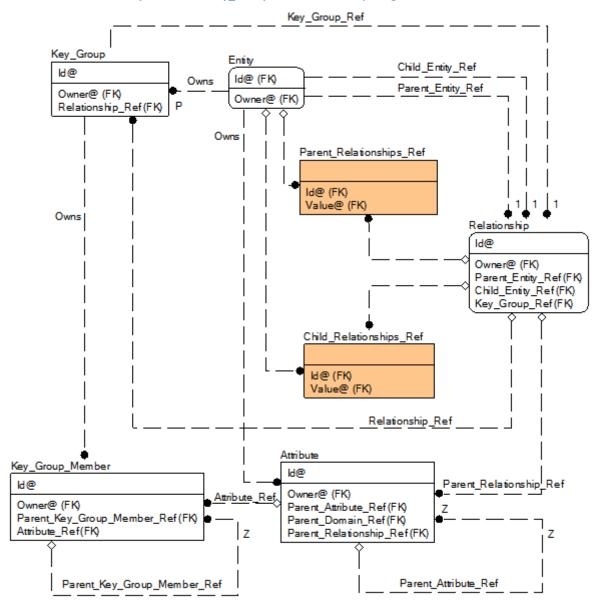
### Entity, Attribute, Key\_Group, and Relationship Diagram

This diagram extends the prior diagram by adding Relationships. The following assertions are added:

- Key\_Groups reference their associated Relationships using the Key\_Group\_Ref property
- Relationships reference their associated Key\_Group using the Key\_Group\_Ref property
- Relationships reference their parent Entity using the Parent Entity Ref property
- Relationships reference their child Entity using the Child\_Entity\_Ref property
- The collection of *Relationships* in which an *Entity* participates as the parent is stored in the *Parent\_Relationships\_Ref* property. When viewed using SCAPI, this is held as a vector reference property on *Entity*. When viewed using ODBC, the associative table *Parent\_Relationships\_Ref* stores this information.
- The collection of *Relationships* in which an *Entity* participates as the child is stored in the *Child\_Relationships\_Ref* property. When viewed using SCAPI, this is held as a vector reference property on *Entity*. When viewed using ODBC, the associative table *Child Relationships Ref* stores this information.
- Attributes reference their parent Attribute using the Parent\_Relationship\_Ref property.

### Relationship\_Ref 1 Child\_Entity\_Ref Key\_Group Entity Parent\_Entity\_Ref 1 Parent\_Relationships\_Ref Relationship Child\_Relationships\_Ref 0..1 Parent\_Relationship\_Ref Attribute\_Ref Attribute Key\_Group\_Member 0..1 0..1 Parent\_Key\_Group\_Member\_Ref 0..1 Parent\_Attr|bute\_Ref Key\_Group\_Ref

Entity, Attribute, Key\_Group, and Relationship Diagram--UML Notation:



**Entity, Attribute, Key\_Group, and Relationship Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:** 

### Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram

This diagram shows the links between Attributes, Domains, Defaults, and Validation\_Rules. This diagram makes the following assertions:

- Attributes reference their parent Attribute using the Parent Attribute Ref property
- Attributes reference their parent Domain using the Parent\_Domain\_Ref property
- Domains reference their parent Domain using the Parent\_Domain\_Ref property
- Default Constraint Usage objects can be owned by Attributes or Domains
- Default\_Constraint\_Usage objects reference their parent using the Parent\_Default\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref property
- Default\_Constraint\_Usage objects reference their associated Default object using the Default Ref property
- Check\_Constraint\_Usage objects can be owned by Attributes or Domains
- Check\_Constraint\_Usage objects reference their parent using the Parent\_Check\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref property
- Check\_Constraint\_Usage objects reference their associated Validation\_Rule object using the Validation\_Rule\_Ref property

# Parent\_Attribute\_Ref Parent\_Domain\_Ref O...1 Default\_Constraint\_Usage Parent\_Domain\_Ref O...1 Validation\_Rule\_Ref

### Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram--UML Notation:

### Attribute Domain ld@ M@ Parent\_Domain\_Ref Owner@ (FK) Owner@ (FK) Z Parent\_Attribute\_Ref (FK) Z Parent\_Attribute\_Ref Parent\_Domain\_Ref (FK) Parent\_Domain\_Ref (FK) Parent\_Relationship\_Ref (FK) Ζ Parent\_Domain\_Ref Owns Owns Owns Owns Default\_Constraint\_Usage Check\_Constraint\_Usage ld@ ld@ Owner@ (FK) Owner@ (FK) Parent\_Default\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref (FK) Parent\_Check\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref (FK) Ζ ΙZ Default\_Ref (FK) Validation\_Rule\_Ref (FK) ĪΖ ĪΖ Parent\_Default\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref Parent\_Check\_Constraint\_Usage\_Ref Default\_Ref Validation\_Rule\_Ref Default Validation\_Rule ld@ ld@ Owner@ (FK) Owner@ (FK)

Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram--IDEF1X Notation: