erwin Data Modeler

Metamodel Overview

Release 2019 R2

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Contents

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 *erwin Data Modeler ODBC Reporting Guide*.

This section contains the following topics

Entity and View Diagram

Model and Subject Area Diagram

Entity, Attribute, and Key_Group Diagram
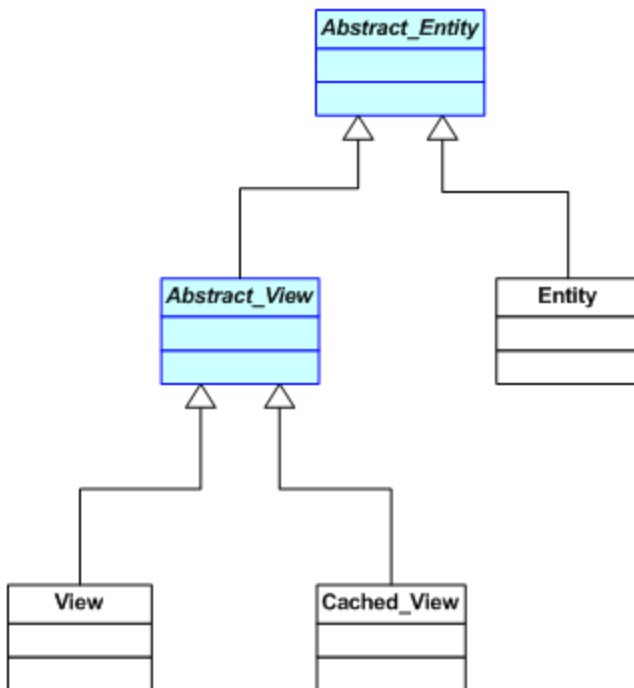
Entity, Attribute, Key_Group, and Relationship Diagram

Attribute, Domain, Default, and Validation Rule Diagram
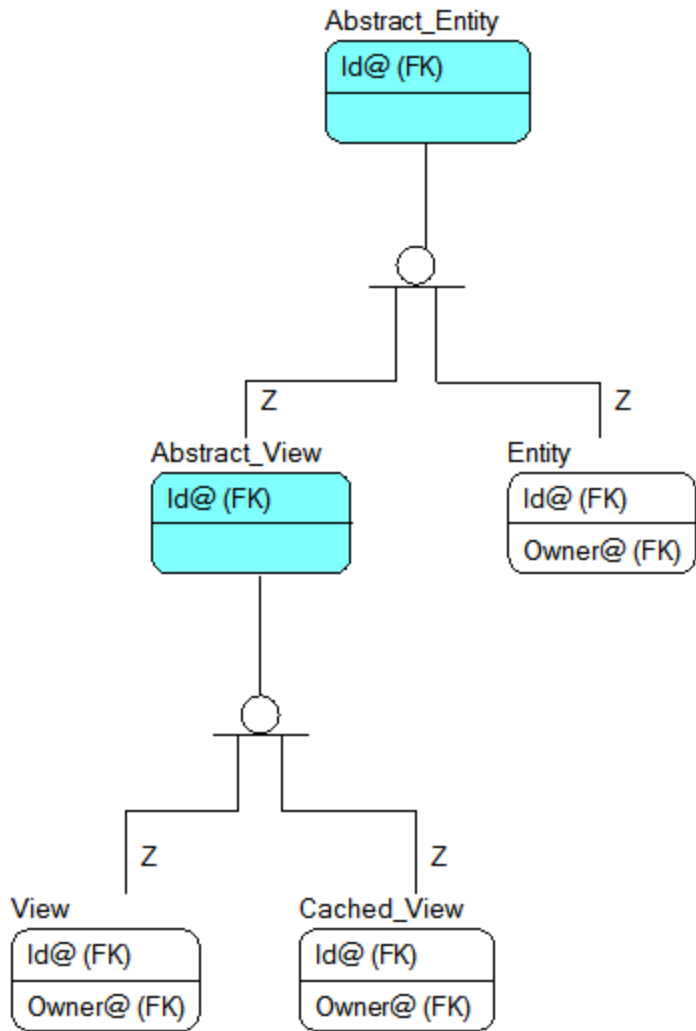
Entity and View Diagram

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*

Entity and View Diagram--UML Notation:

Entity and View Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:

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Abstract_Entity

Id@ (FK)

Z

Z

Abstract_View

Id@ (FK)

Entity

Id@ (FK)
Owner@ (FK)

Z

Z

View

Id@ (FK)
Owner@ (FK)

Cached_View

| Id@ (FK) |
| --- |
| Owner@ (FK) |

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.

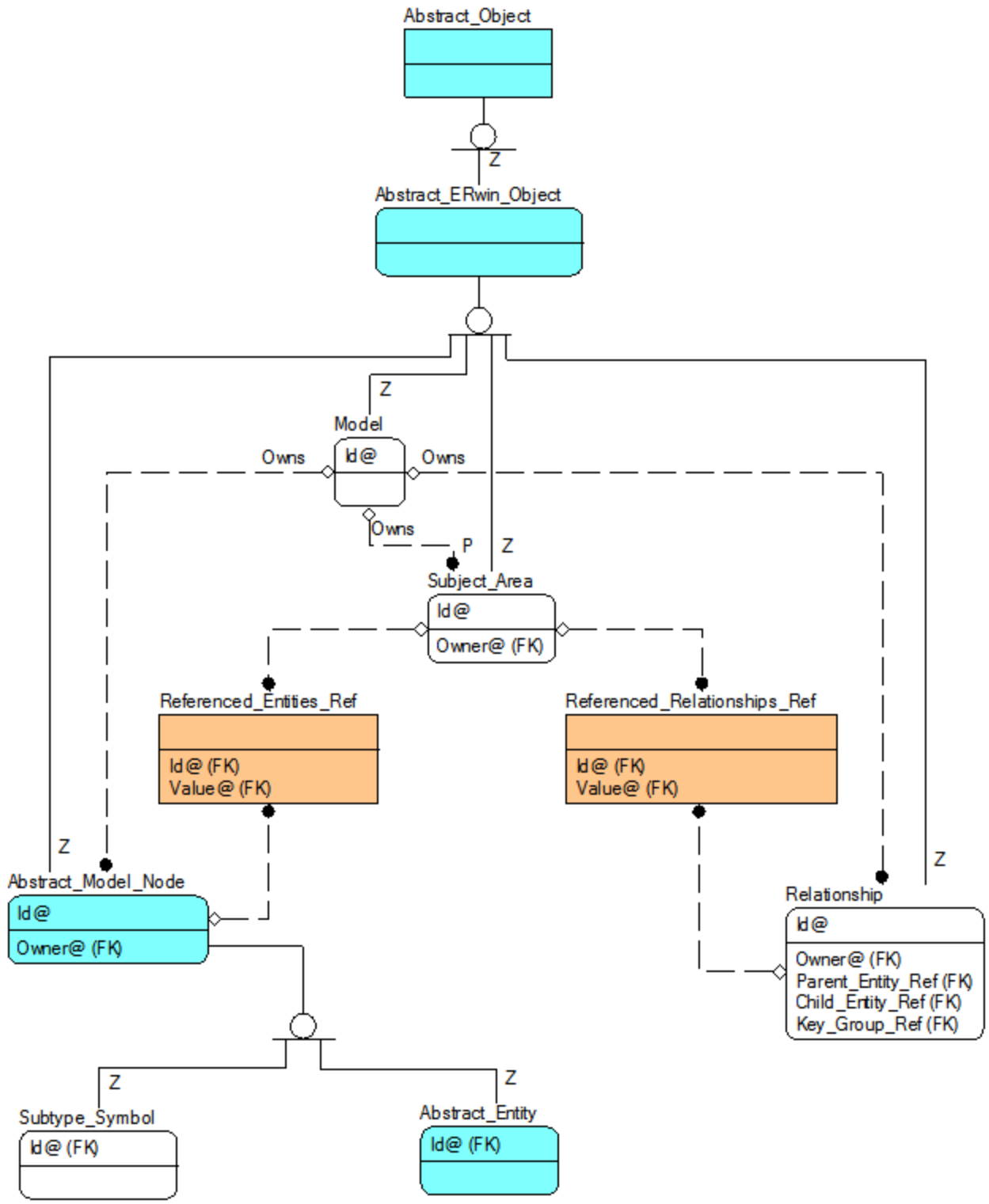   **Note:** This data is maintained by erwin   Data Modeler based on the data in *Referenced_Entities_Ref*. Do not attempt to directly change this data.

Model and Subject Area Diagram--UML Notation:
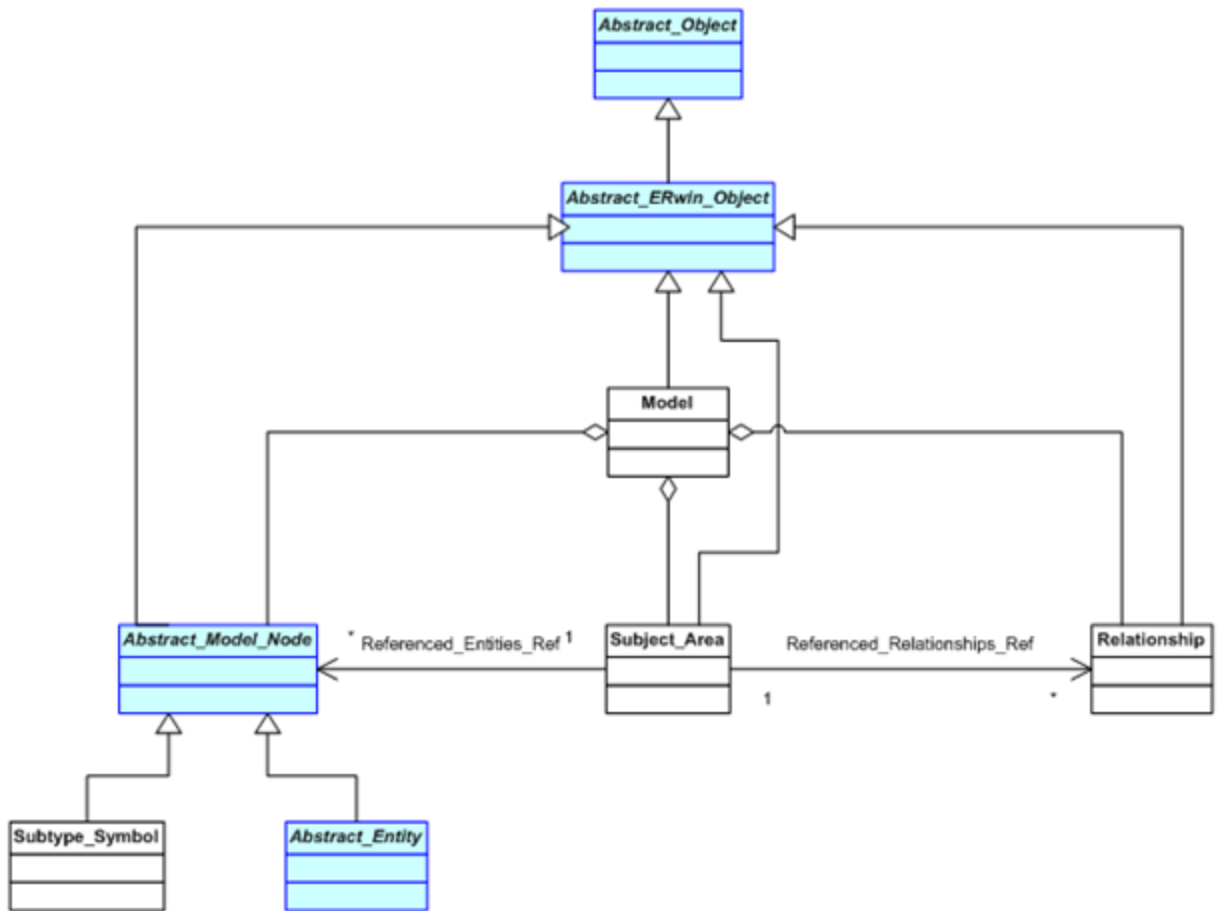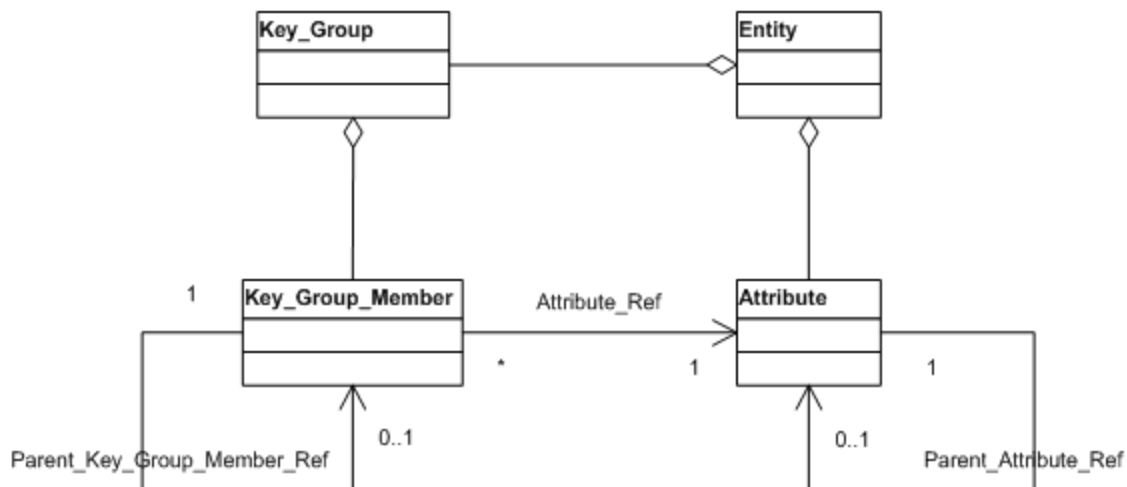
Model and Subject Area Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:
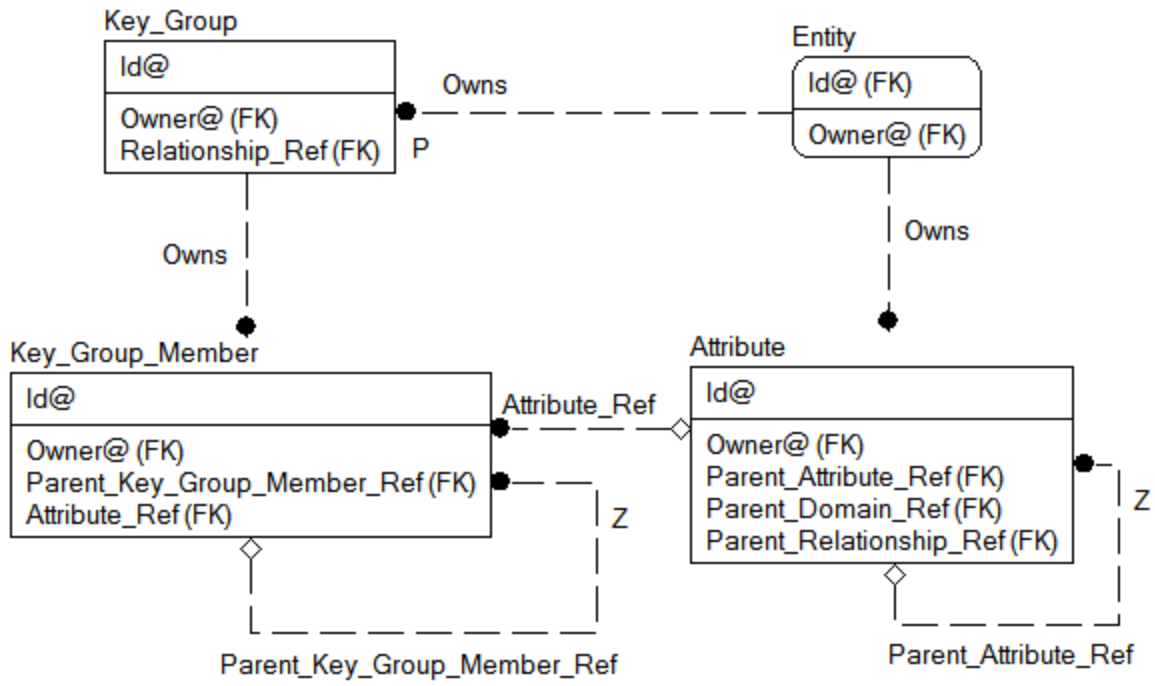
Entity, Attribute, and Key_Group Diagram

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:

Key_Group

Id@
Owner@ (FK) Relationship_Ref (FK)

Owns

Entity

Id@ (FK)
Owner@ (FK)

P

Owns

Owns

Key_Group_Member

Id@
Owner@ (FK) Parent_Key_Group_Member_Ref (FK) Attribute_Ref (FK)

Attribute_Ref

Attribute

Id@
Owner@ (FK) Parent_Attribute_Ref (FK) Parent_Domain_Ref (FK) Parent_Relationship_Ref (FK)

Z
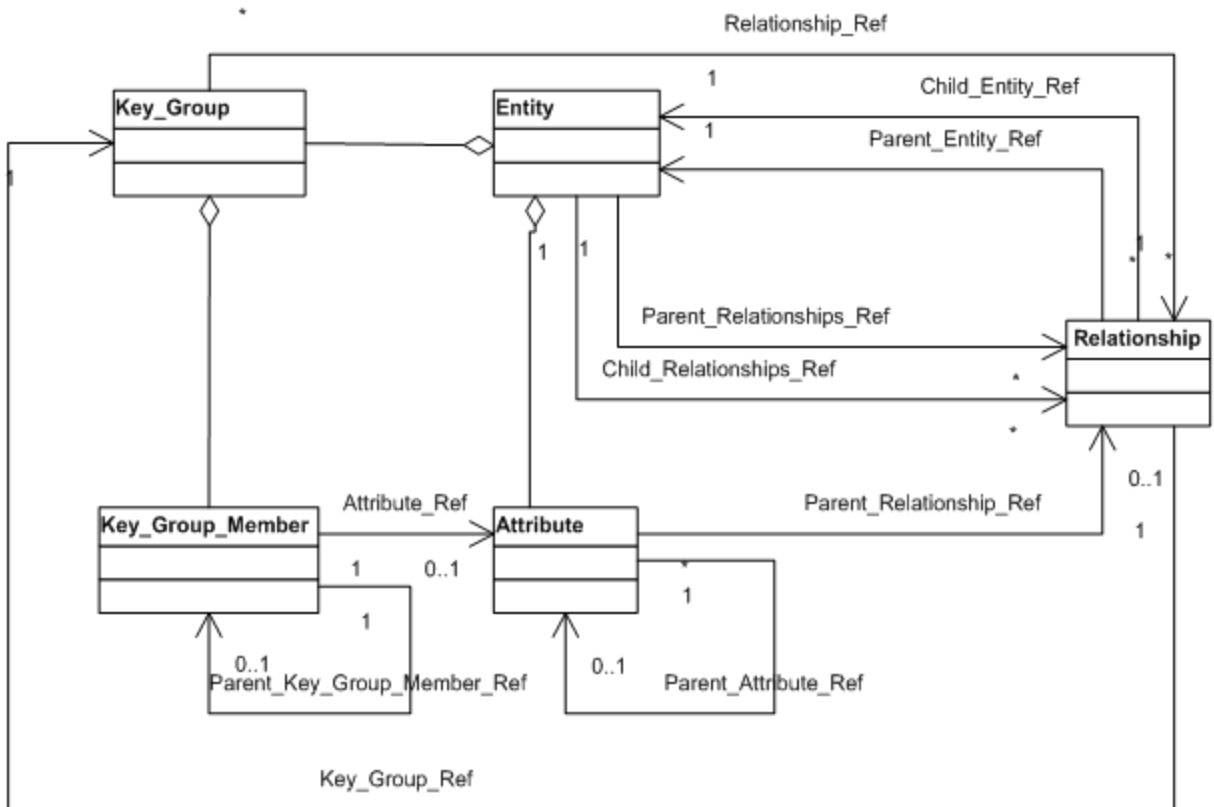
Z

Parent_Key_Group_Member_Ref

Parent_Attribute_Ref

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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.

Entity, Attribute, Key_Group, and Relationship Diagram--UML Notation:

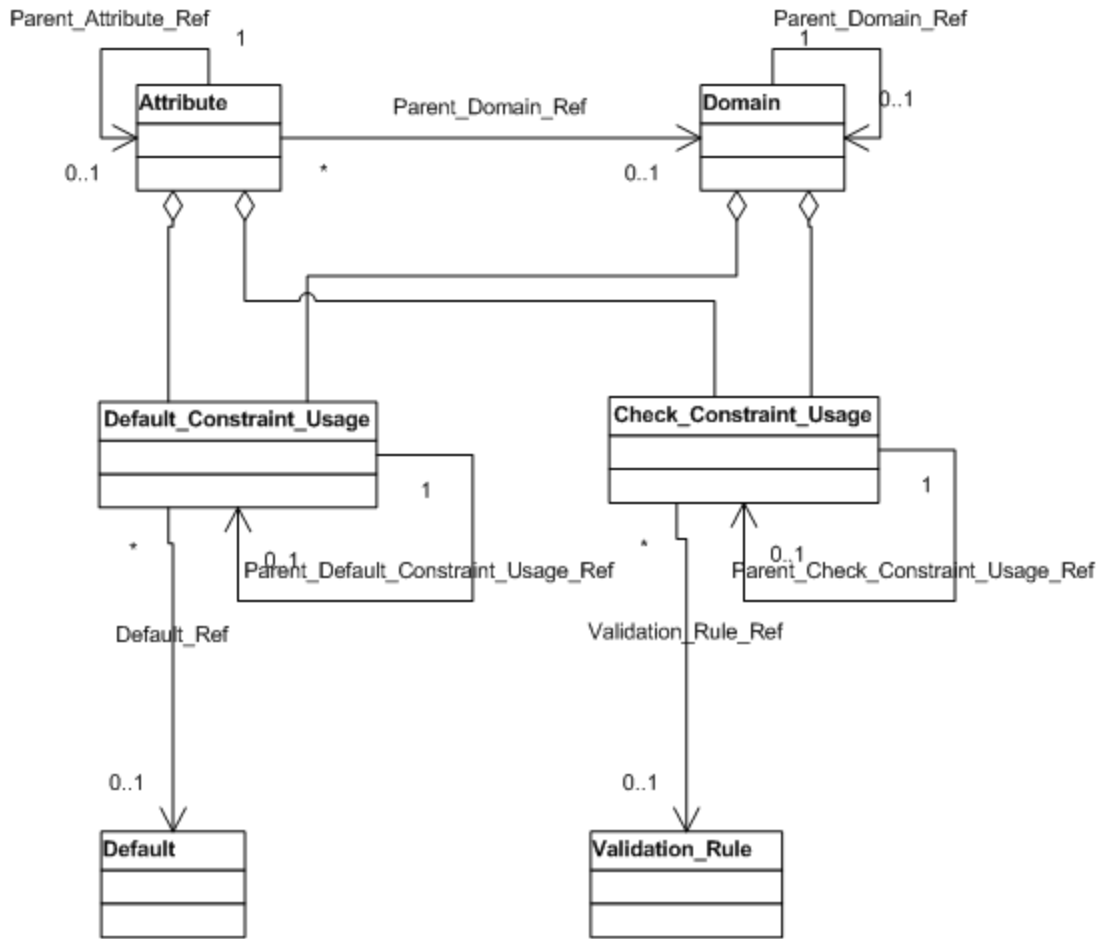Entity, Attribute, Key_Group, and Relationship Diagram--IDEF1X Notation:

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

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

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

Attribute
Id@
Owner@ (FK)
Parent_Attribute_Ref (FK)
Parent_Domain_Ref (FK)
Parent_Relationship_Ref (FK)

Domain
Id@
Owner@ (FK)
Parent_Domain_Ref (FK)

Parent_Domain_Ref

Z Parent_Attribute_Ref

Z

Z

Parent_Domain_Ref

Owns

Owns

Owns

Owns

Default_Constraint_Usage
Id@
Owner@ (FK)
Parent_Default_Constraint_Usage_Ref (FK)
Default_Ref (FK)

Check_Constraint_Usage
Id@
Owner@ (FK)
Parent_Check_Constraint_Usage_Ref (FK)
Validation_Rule_Ref (FK)

Z

Z

Z

Z

Parent_Default_Constraint_Usage_Ref

Parent_Check_Constraint_Usage_Ref

Default_Ref

Validation_Rule_Ref

Default
Id@
Owner@ (FK)

Validation_Rule
Id@
Owner@ (FK)