

Transitional Modeling

Invented by Lars Rönnbäck

For conflicting, unreliable, varying information

Very simple notation

DV, anchor, 3NF as special cases

Posits & Meta-Posits

An **appearance** is a pair of a unique identifier and a role this identifier can play.

$[\{(A, \textit{phone number}), +49 1712345678, 2008-11-02]$

A **dereferencing set** is a set of one or more appearances that belong together.

$[\{(B, \textit{phone number}), +49 1723456789, 2011-07-13]$

A **posit** is a triple that consists of a dereferencing set, some value and the appearance time.

$[\{(C, \textit{duration}), 302 \textit{s}, 2018-12-05 14:47:31]$

A **meta-posit** consists of a posit, a positor, a reliability value ($-1..1$) and the assertion time.

$[\{(A, \textit{calling party}), (B, \textit{called party}), (C, \textit{phone call}), \textit{started}, 2018-12-05 14:42:29]$

Schema by Design

Only theoretical minimum of structure at write time

Provide enough metainformation to create models

Choose appropriate model at read time

Classes & Models

A **class** is a thing that can be used to classify other things.

A **classifier** is a posit that assigns a thing to a certain class.

A **classifying meta-posit** is a meta-posit whose posit is a classifier.

A **model** is a body of information in which each thing has been classified using meta-posit.

[[{(A, thing), (Customer, class)}, active, 2008-11-02]

[[{(B, thing), (Customer, class)}, active, 2011-07-03]

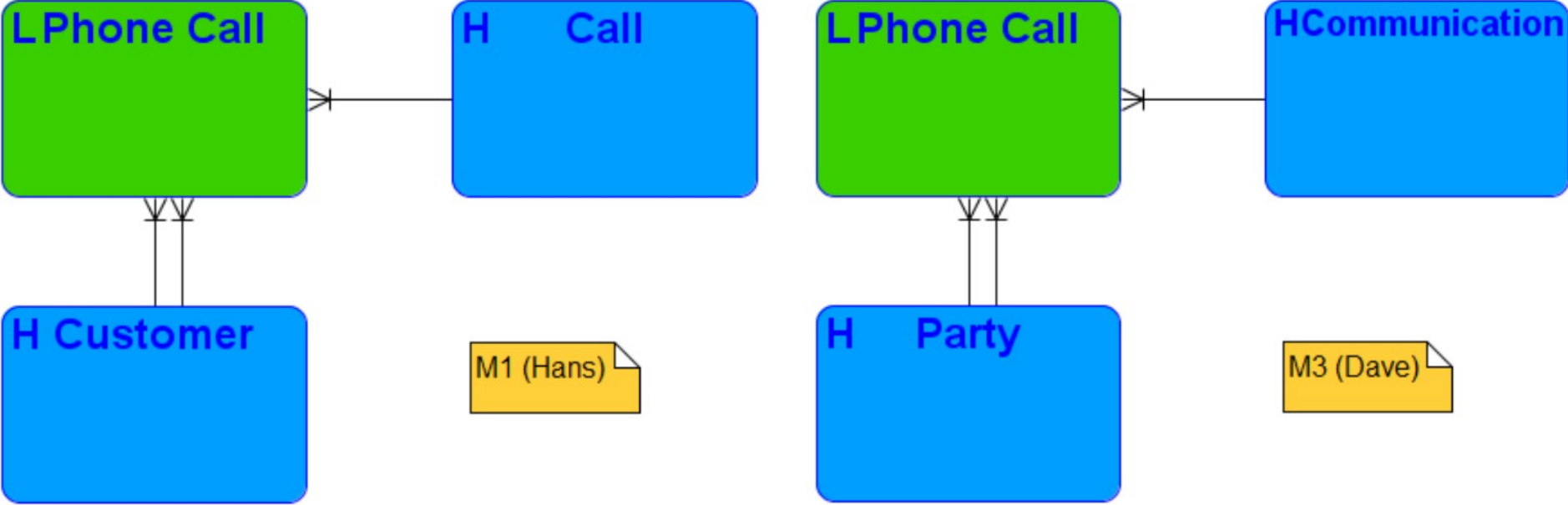
[[{(C, thing), (Call, class)}, active, 2018-12-05]

[[{(A, thing), (Party, class)}, active, 1972-05-18]

[[{(B, thing), (Party, class)}, active, 1987-03-14]

[[{(C, thing), (Communication, class)}, active, 2018-12-05]

Same Data, Different Models



About Me

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Ask me about the
Knowledge Gap Spring 2020
data modeling conference!

