# THE ENHANCED ER (EER) MODEL

CHAPTER 8 (6/E)

CHAPTER 4 (5/E)

# **CHAPTER 8 OUTLINE**

- Extending the ER model
  - Created to design more accurate database schemas
    - Reflect the data properties and constraints more precisely
    - Address more complex requirements
  - Subclasses, Superclasses, and Inheritance
  - Specialization and Generalization
  - Modeling of UNION Types Using Categories

## **SPECIALIZATION AND INHERITANCE**

### Specialization

- Process of defining a set of subclasses of an entity type
- Defined on the basis of some distinguishing characteristic of the entities in the superclass
- Describing the relationship
  - Superclass/subclass or Class/subclass
  - Supertype/subtype or Type/subtype
- Subclass can define:
  - Specific attributes
  - Specific relationship types
- Subclass can be a subclass wrt more than one superclass

### Type inheritance

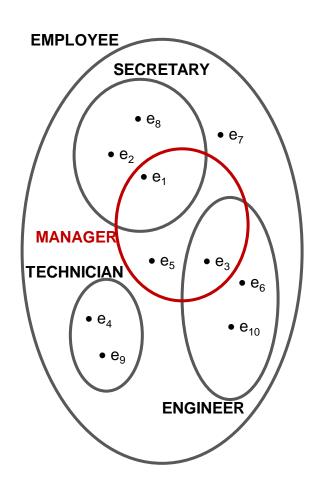
- Subclass entity has all attributes and participates in all relationships of superclass
- Multiple inheritance if more than one superclass

### **GENERALIZATION**

### Generalization

- Process of defining a more general entity type from given entity types
- Reverse process of specialization
- Generalize into a single superclass
  - Original entity types are specialized subclasses
  - Entities in generalization must all come from subclasses

### **SPECIALIZED ENTITIES**

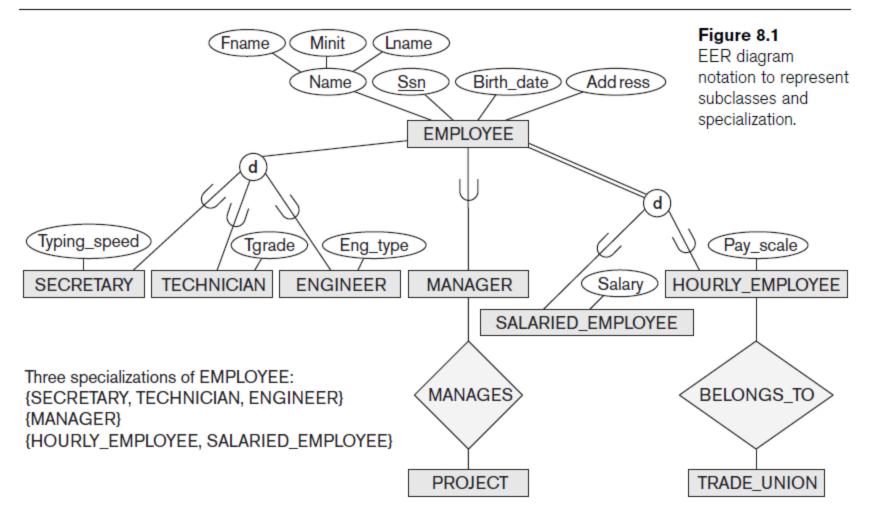


- Every technician/secretary/engineer is an employee.
- Not every employee of superclass must be in a subclass (unless specified as generalization).
- All properties of employee (attributes and relationships) are inherited by specialized subclasses.
- Specialized entities might have additional attributes and be involved in additional relationships.
- Subclasses may be disjoint or overlapping.

## **CONSTRAINTS ON SUBCLASSES**

- Disjointness constraint
  - Specifies that the subclasses of the specialization must be disjoint
- Completeness constraint
  - Specifies that every superclass entity must be in a subclass
  - Required of generalization
- Disjointness and completeness constraints are independent constraints

## **EER DIAGRAM WITH SUBCLASSES**



### REFINING CONCEPTUAL SCHEMAS

- Using specialization
  - Starting with entity type, define subclasses by successive specialization
  - Top-down conceptual refinement
- Using generalization
  - Starting with entity type, define superclasses by successive generalization
  - Bottom-up conceptual synthesis

### **MODELING WITH UNION TYPES**

- Union type or category
  - Represents a single superclass/subclass relationship with more than one superclass
  - Subclass represents a collection of objects that is a subset of the UNION of distinct entity types
  - Attribute inheritance works more selectively
  - Category can be total or partial
- Some modeling methodologies do not have union types
  - Usually (always?) clearer to use specification/generalization

## **UNION TYPES**

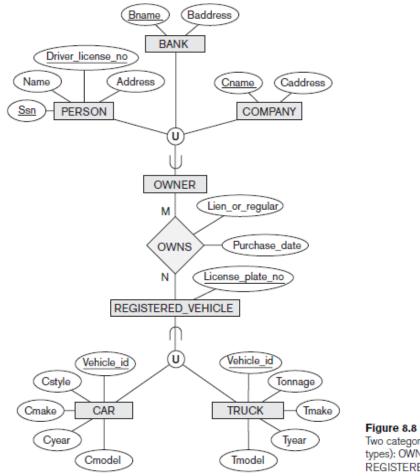
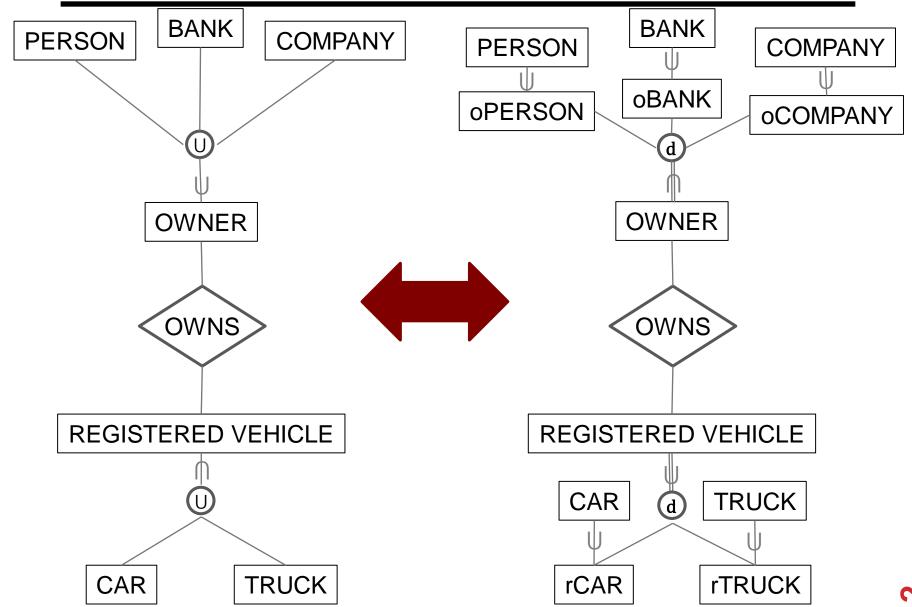
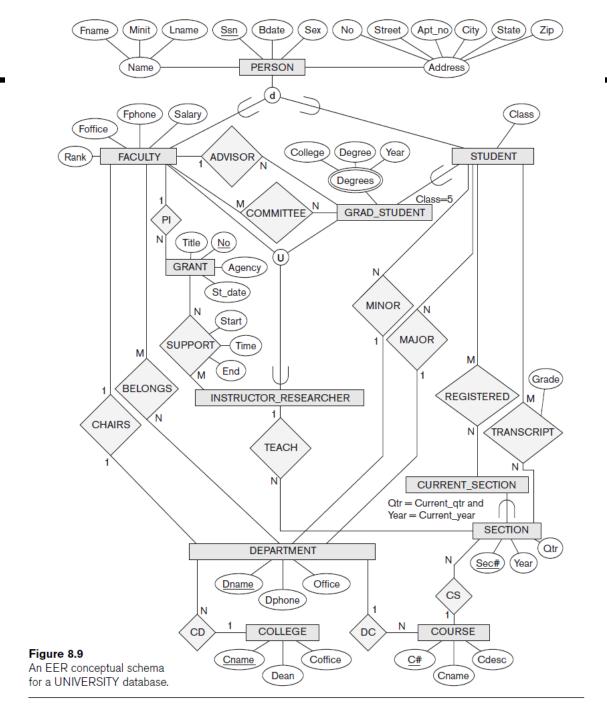


Figure 8.8 Two categories (union types): OWNER and REGISTERED\_VEHICLE.

# **REWRITING UNION AS SPECIALIZATION**





### **DESIGN CHOICES**

- Many specializations/generalizations can be defined to make the conceptual model accurate
  - Constrain as disjoint/overlapping or total/partial as needed
  - Driven by rules in miniworld being modeled
- If all the subclasses of a specialization/generalization have few specific attributes and no specific relationships
  - Can be merged into the superclass C
  - Include in C one or more "type" attributes that specify the (virtual) subclasses to which each entity belongs
- Union types should generally be avoided

### **SUMMARY**

- Enhanced ER or EER model
  - Extensions to ER model that improve its representational capabilities
  - Subclass and its superclass
  - Category or union type
  - EER diagrams