EERD

"EERD" stands for Entity-Relationship Diagram Enhanced (EERD). It is an extension of the traditional Entity-Relationship (ER) model used in database design. The EERD model incorporates additional concepts and features to represent more complex relationships and constraints between entities in a database system.

In an EERD, entities represent real-world objects or concepts, and relationships represent associations between these entities. The enhanced features of EERD include:

1. Subclasses and Superclasses: EERD allows entities to be organized into hierarchies, where a superclass can have one or more subclasses. This enables the modeling of inheritance and specialization relationships between entities.
2. Specialization and Generalization: Specialization refers to the process of creating subclasses from a superclass, whereas generalization represents the reverse process. This feature allows for the representation of specific characteristics and relationships unique to certain subclasses while maintaining common attributes and relationships inherited from the superclass.
3. Attribute Inheritance: EERD allows attributes to be inherited from a superclass to its subclasses. This means that the subclasses share common attributes defined in the superclass.
4. Union Types: EERD supports the modeling of entities that can participate in multiple relationships simultaneously. This is achieved through the use of union types, which allow an entity to be a member of more than one entity set.
5. Constraints: EERD provides additional constraints to define the relationships between entities more precisely. These constraints can include cardinality ratios (such as one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-many), participation constraints (mandatory or optional participation), and other integrity constraints.

Resources:

Link: <https://youtu.be/Wy-GW_1NNUQ>

Link: <https://youtu.be/3VU16LGMqHI>

Link: <https://youtu.be/Iygg5gsOZ80>