

# Enhanced Entity Relationship Diagram - EER

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# What is EER Diagram?

- It is a high-level data model that incorporates the extensions to the original ER model.
- With their enhanced features, you can plan databases more thoroughly by delving into the properties and constraints with more precision.

# Concepts of EER Diagram

An EER diagram provides you with all the elements of an ER diagram while adding:

- Subclasses and superclasses.
- Specialization and generalization.
- Category or union types.
- Aggregation.

# Example

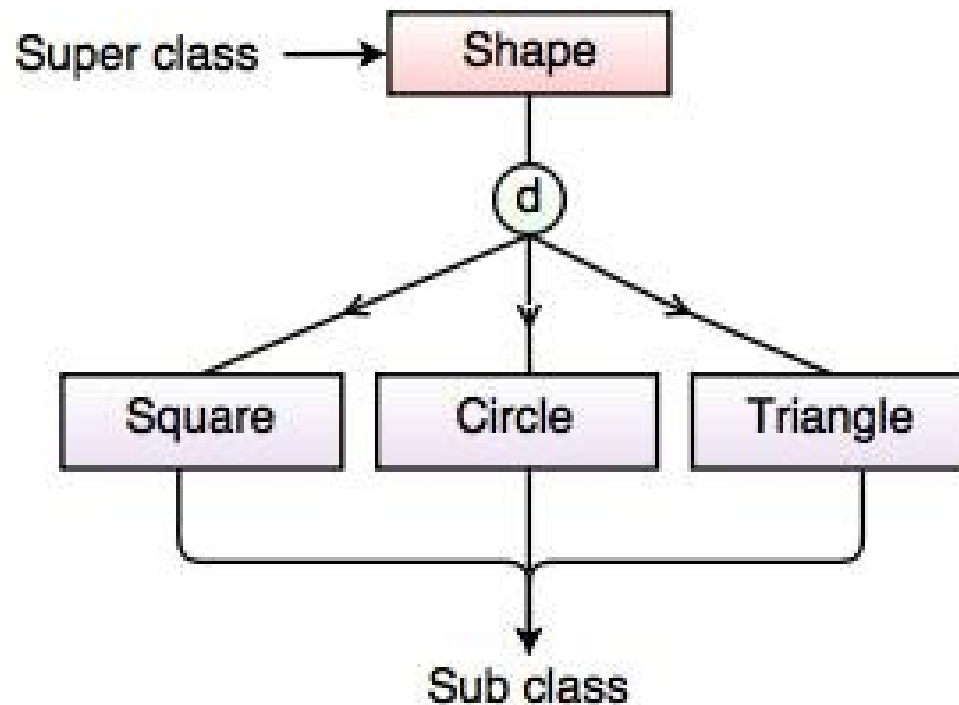
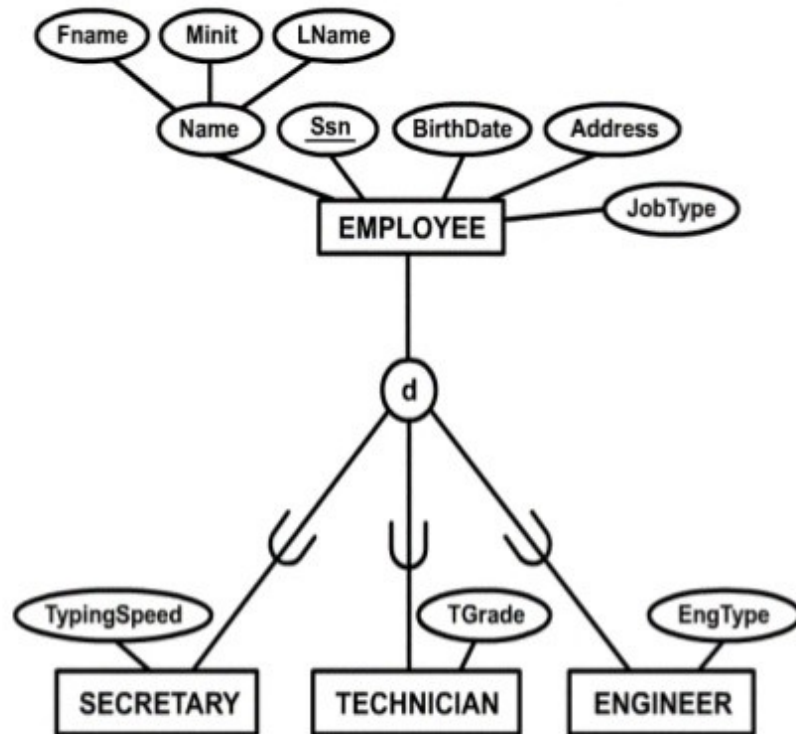


Fig. Super class/Sub class Relationship

# A superclass/subclass EER diagram

## Example of Specialization



The subset symbol on each line connecting a subclass to the circle indicates direction of the superclass/subclass relationship.

# Example

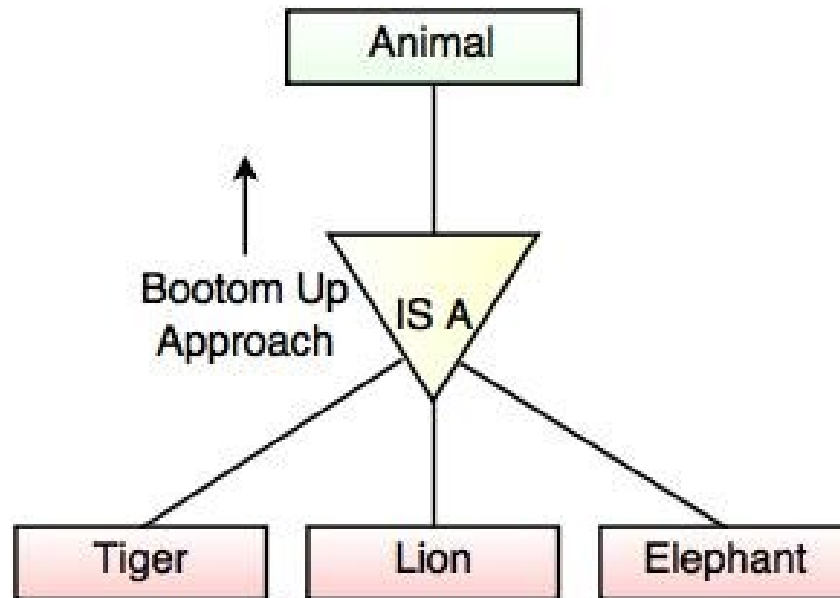


Fig. Generalization

In the above example, Tiger, Lion, Elephant can all be generalized as Animals.

# Example

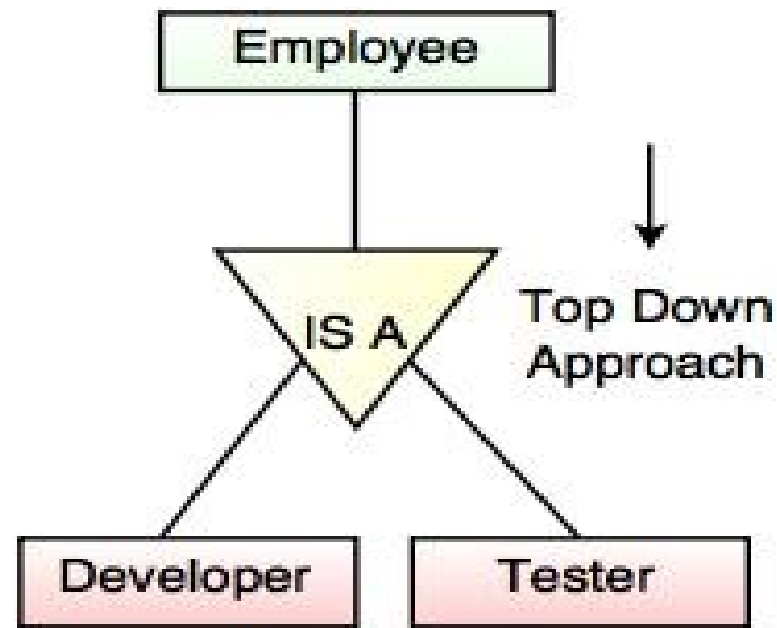


Fig. Specialization

Employee can be specialized as Developer or Tester, based on what role they play in an Organization.

# Category or Union Type

- Category represents a single super class or sub class relationship with more than one super class.
- It can be a total or partial participation.
- With multiple inheritance the shared subclass inherits all the attributes of its superclasses



# Example

- Car booking, Car owner can be a person, a bank (holds a possession on a Car) or a company. Category (sub class) → Owner is a subset of the union of the three super classes → Company, Bank, and Person. A Category member must exist in at least one of its super classes.

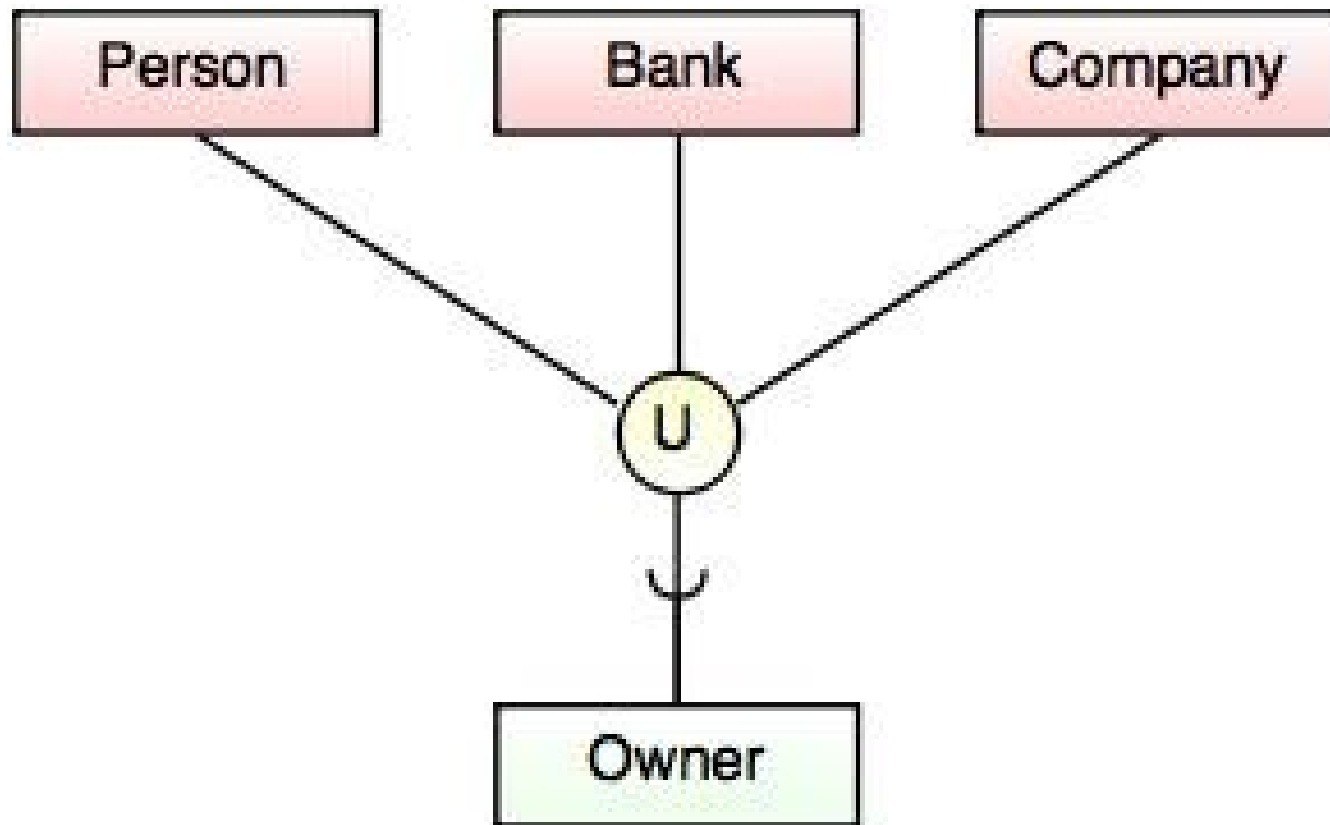
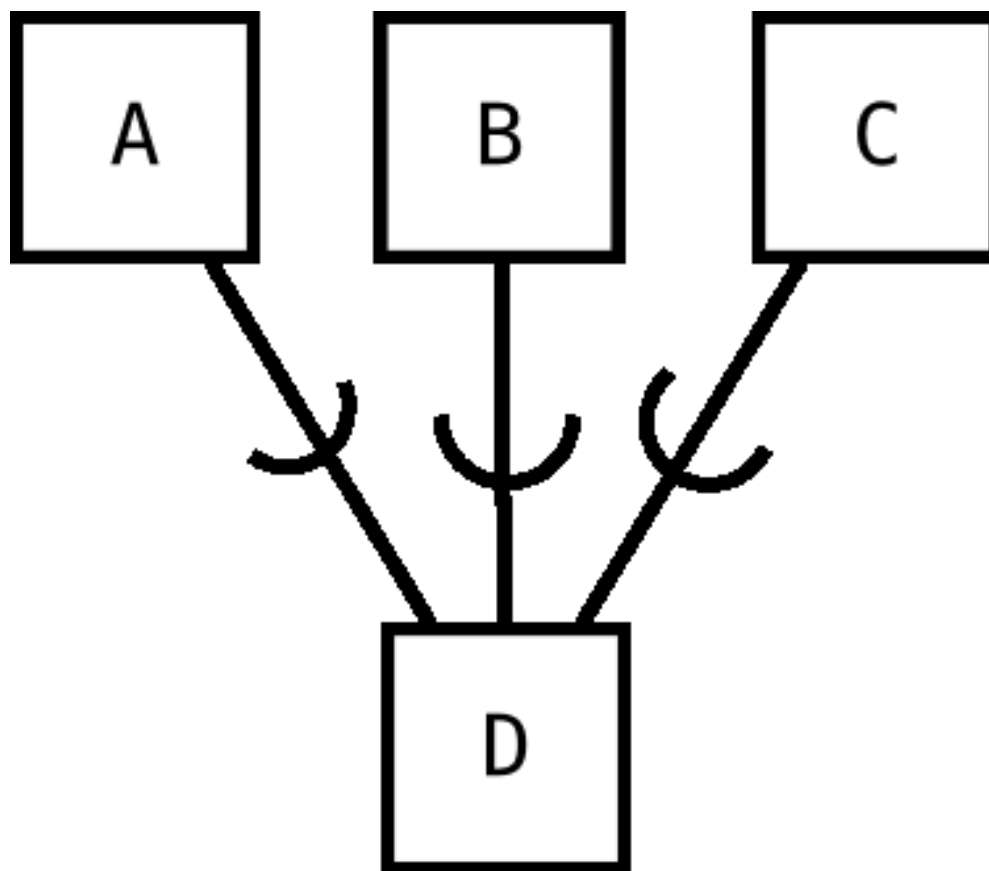


Fig. Categories (Union Type)

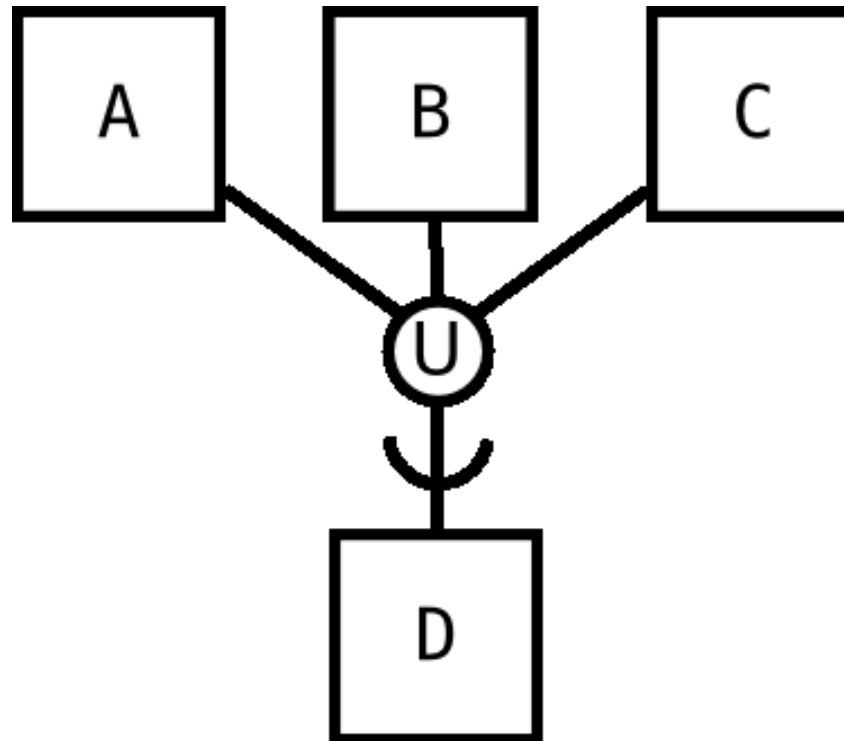
# Total Participation



# Total Participation

- An entity in D is also in A, B, and C.
- What if you want a “shared subclass” to be in *one of* its super classes—to inherit some of the attributes!
- This union type includes total participation.

# Partial Participation

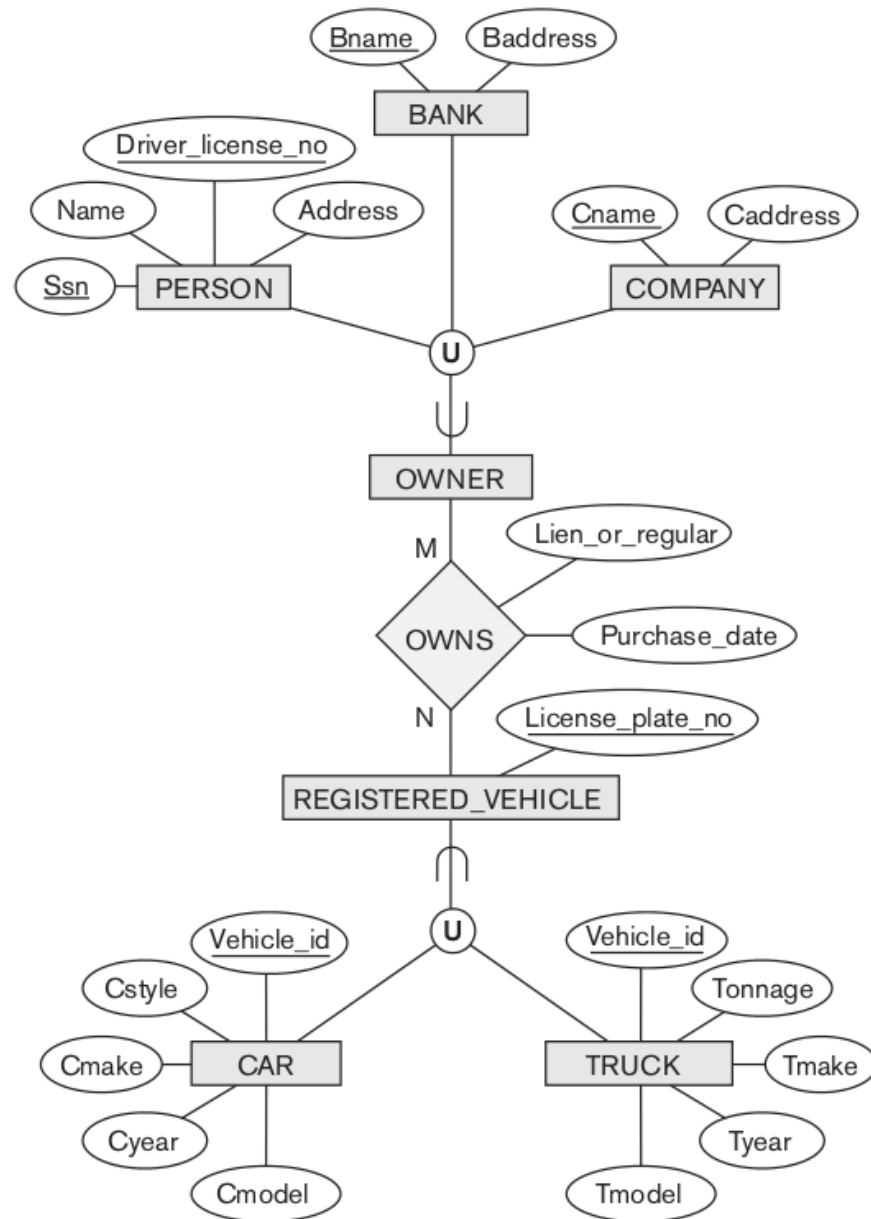


# Partial Participation

- This union type is *partial*, shown with a single line, meaning an entity may be a member of type A without also having type D.
- If the union type were *total*, shown with a double line between D and the  $\bigcirc$ , every entity in one of the super classes would necessarily also be in D.

# Example

- Consider “Owner” and “Registered Vehicle” as the two entities that have partial participation.
- “Owner” is a sub-class of the super-classes – Person, Company and Bank.
- Car and truck are the superclasses of “Registered Vehicle”.
- Draw an EER representing the union types for attributes “Owner” and “Registered Vehicle”.



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



# Aggregation

- Aggregation is a process that represent a relationship between a whole object and its component parts.
- It abstracts a relationship between objects and viewing the relationship as an object.
- It is a process when two entity is treated as a single entity.

# Example

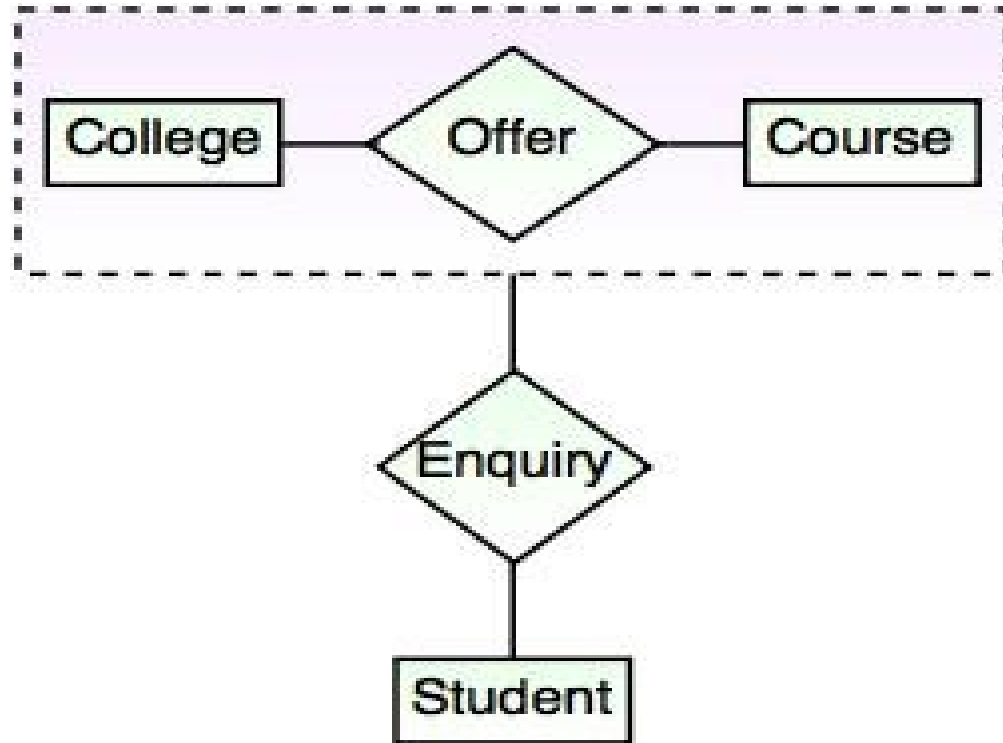


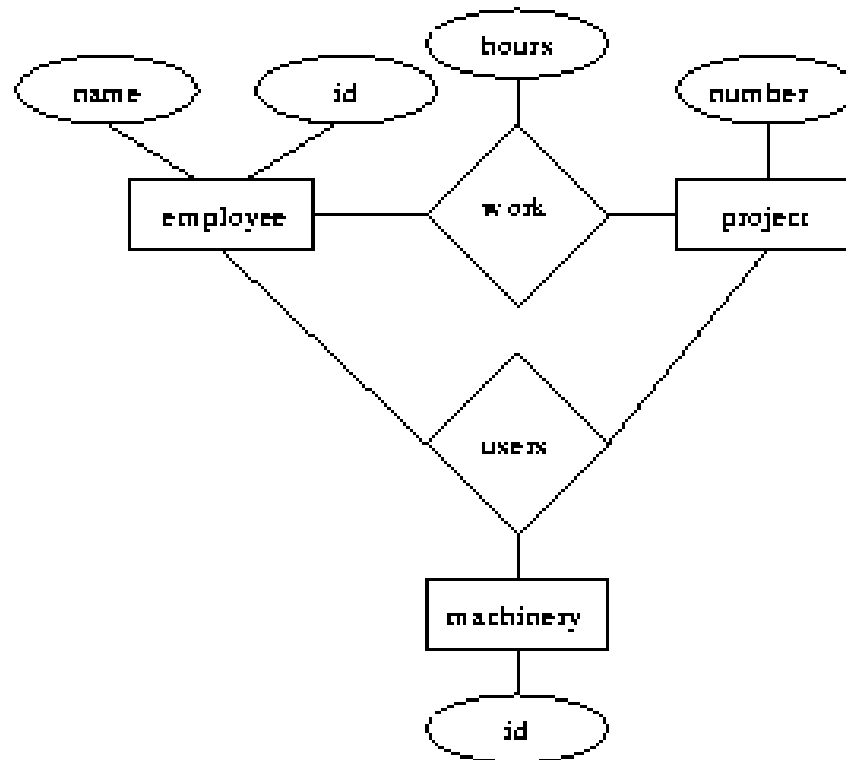
Fig. Aggregation

# Why do we need Aggregation?

- The E-R model cannot express relationships among relationships.
- When would we need such a thing?

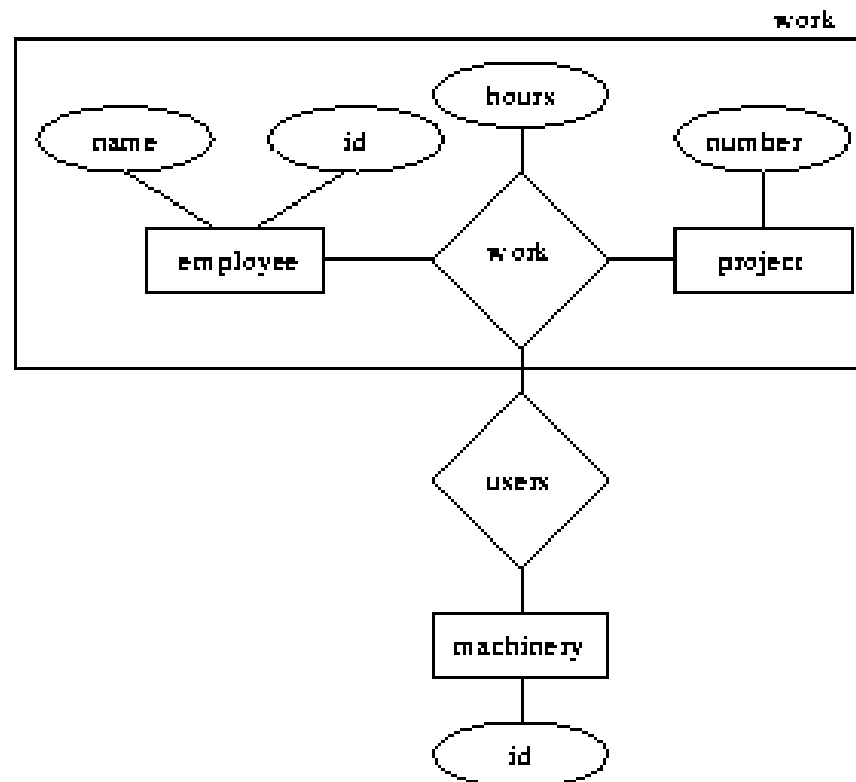
# Example Scenario

- Consider a DB with information about employees who work on a particular project and use a number of machines doing that work.



- Relationship sets *work* and *uses* could be combined into a single set. However, they shouldn't be, as this would obscure the logical structure of this scheme.
- The solution is to use **aggregation**.
- An abstraction through which relationships are treated as higher-level entities.

- For our example, we treat the relationship set *work* and the entity sets *employee* and *project* as a higher-level **entity set** called *work*.



# Aggregation

- Aggregation is a process when relation between two entities is treated as a **single entity**.

# Example of EER Diagrams

- Explain the following EER Diagram.
- Describe each entity and its superclass and subclass.
- Explain the specialization and generalization concepts.
- Figure out the total and partial participation.
- Also, try and add an “Aggregation”.



