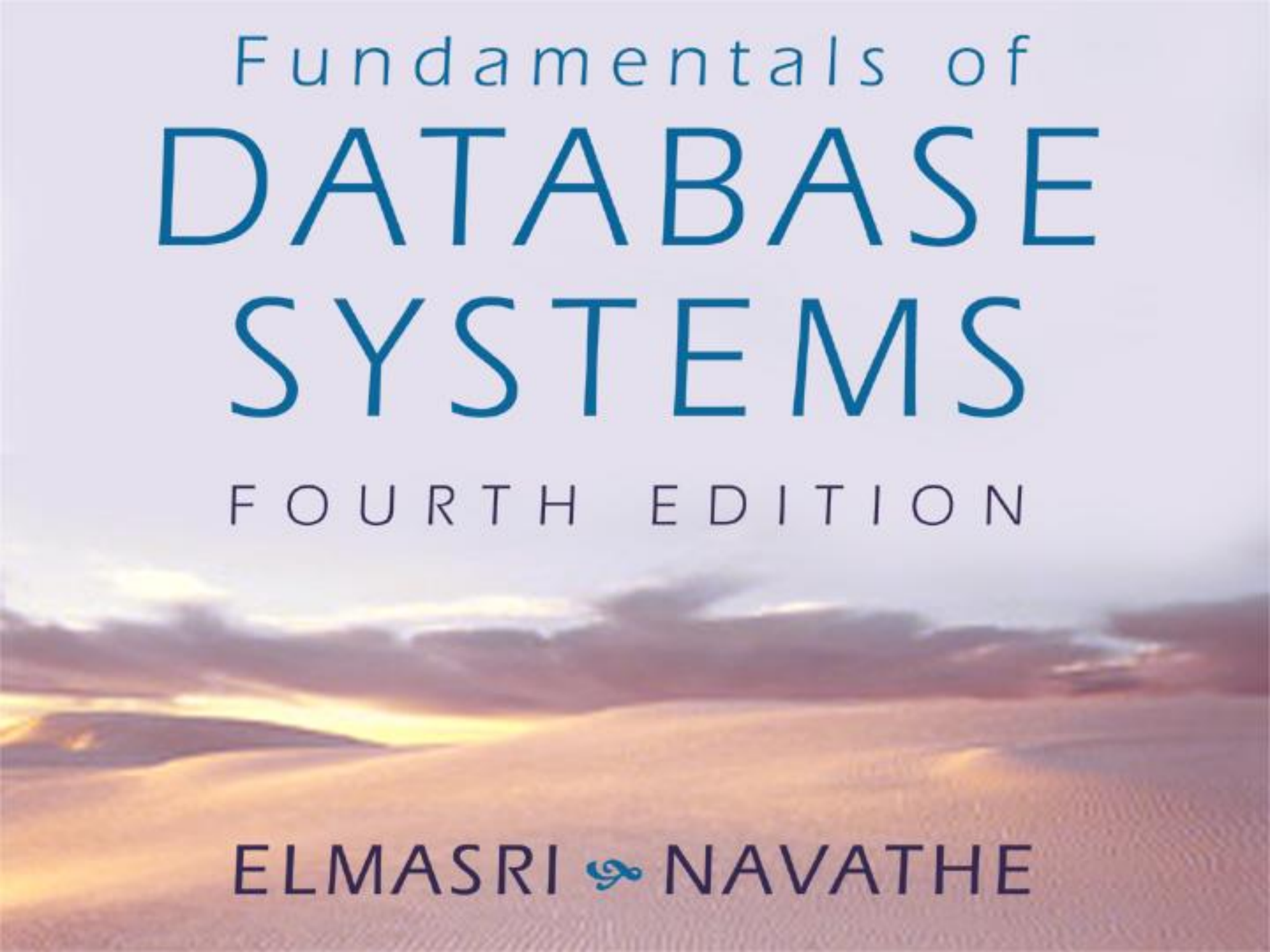
Fundamentals of DATABASE SYSTEMS

FOURTH EDITION



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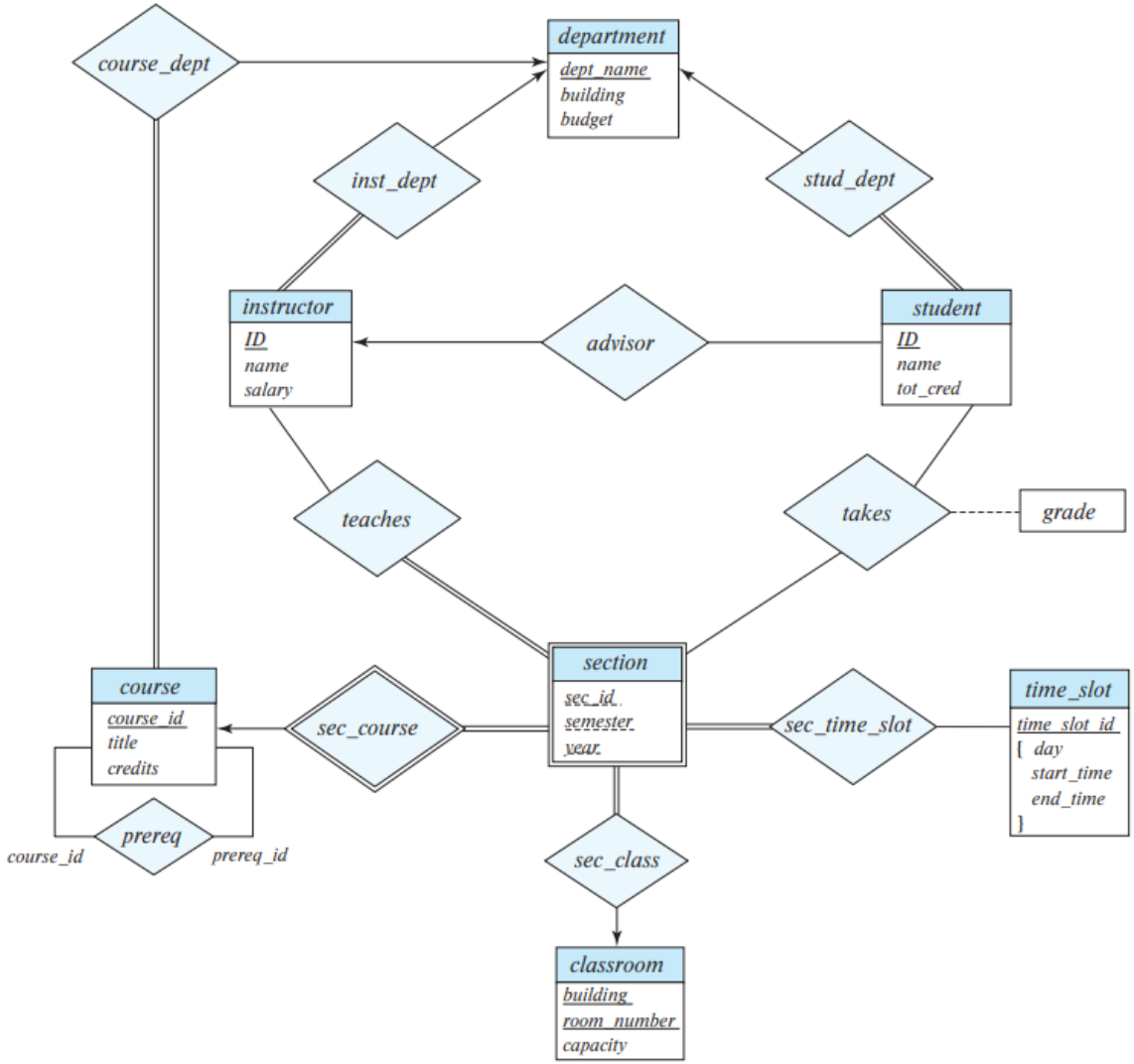


Figure 6.15 E-R diagram for a university enterprise.

Chapter 4 - Part I

Enhanced Entity-Relationship and UML Modeling

Enhanced-ER (EER) Model Concepts

- **Includes all modeling concepts of basic ER**
- Additional concepts: subclasses/superclasses, specialization/generalization, categories, attribute inheritance
- The resulting model is called the enhanced-ER or Extended ER (E2R or EER) model
- **It is used to model applications more completely and accurately if needed**
- It includes some object-oriented concepts, such as inheritance

Subclasses and Superclasses (1)

- An entity type may have additional meaningful subgroupings of its entities
- Example: EMPLOYEE may be further grouped into SECRETARY, ENGINEER, MANAGER, TECHNICIAN, SALARIED_EMPLOYEE, HOURLY_EMPLOYEE,…
  - Each of these groupings is a subset of EMPLOYEE entities
  - Each is called a subclass of EMPLOYEE
  - EMPLOYEE is the superclass for each of these subclasses
- These are called superclass/subclass relationships.
- Example: EMPLOYEE/SECRETARY, EMPLOYEE/TECHNICIAN

Subclasses and Superclasses (2)

- **These are also called IS-A relationships** (SECRETARY IS-A EMPLOYEE, TECHNICIAN IS-A EMPLOYEE, …).
- Note: An entity that is member of a subclass represents the same real-world entity as some member of the superclass
  - The Subclass member is the same entity in a distinct specific role.
  - **An entity cannot exist in the database merely by being a member of a subclass; it must also be a member of the superclass**
  - A member of the superclass can be optionally included as a member of any number of its subclasses
- Example: A salaried employee who is also an engineer belongs to the two subclasses ENGINEER and SALARIED_EMPLOYEE
  - It is not necessary that every entity in a superclass be a member of some subclass

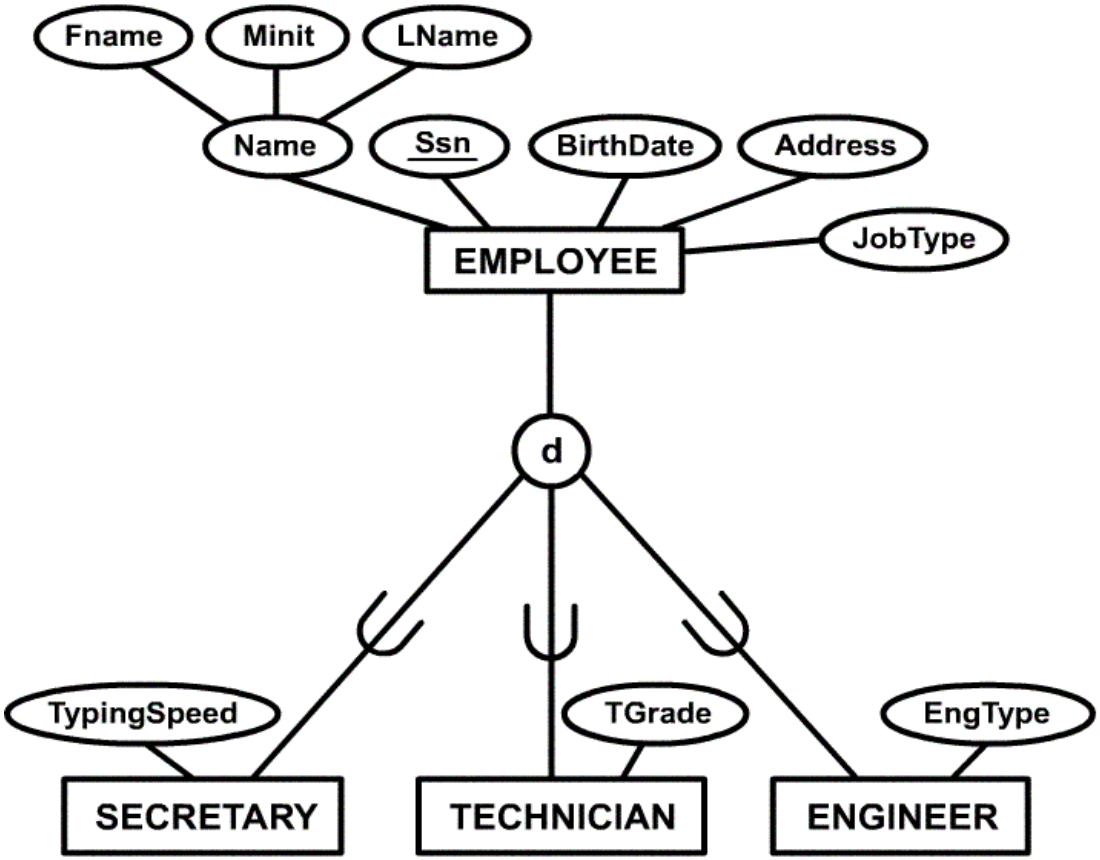
Attribute Inheritance in Superclass / Subclass Relationships

- **An entity that is member of a subclass *inherits* all attributes of the entity as a member of the superclass**
- **It also inherits all relationships**

Specialization

- **Is the process of defining a set of subclasses of a superclass**
- The set of subclasses is based upon some distinguishing characteristics of the entities in the superclass
- **Example: {SECRETARY, ENGINEER, TECHNICIAN} is a specialization of EMPLOYEE based upon *job type*.**
  - May have several specializations of the same superclass
- Example:} **Another specialization of EMPLOYEE based in *method of pay* is {SALARIED_EMPLOYEE, HOURLY_EMPLOYEE.**
  - Superclass/subclass relationships and specialization can be diagrammatically represented in EER diagrams
  - Attributes of a subclass are called specific attributes. For example, TypingSpeed of SECRETARY
  - The subclass can participate in specific relationship types. For example, BELONGS_TO of HOURLY_EMPLOYEE

Example of a Specialization



Generalization

- **The reverse of the specialization process**
- Several classes with common features are generalized into a superclass; original classes become its subclasses
- Example: CAR, TRUCK generalized into VEHICLE; both CAR, TRUCK become subclasses of the superclass VEHICLE.
  - **We can view {CAR, TRUCK} as a specialization of VEHICLE**
  - **Alternatively, we can view VEHICLE as a generalization of CAR and TRUCK**

Generalization and Specialization

- Diagrammatic notation sometimes used to distinguish between generalization and specialization
  - **Arrow pointing to the generalized superclass represents a generalization**
  - **Arrows pointing to the specialized subclasses represent a specialization**
  - We do not use this notation because it is often subjective as to which process is more appropriate for a particular situation
  - We advocate not drawing any arrows in these situations
- Data Modeling with Specialization and Generalization
  - A superclass or subclass represents a set of entities
  - Shown in rectangles in EER diagrams (as are entity types)
  - Sometimes, all entity sets are simply called classes, whether they are entity types, superclasses, or subclasses

Constraints on Specialization and Generalization (1)

- If we can determine exactly those entities that will become members of each subclass by a condition, the subclasses are called *predicate-defined* (or condition-defined) subclasses
  - **Condition is a constraint that determines subclass members**
  - Display a predicate-defined subclass by writing the predicate condition next to the line attaching the subclass to its superclass
- **If all subclasses in a specialization have membership condition on same attribute of the superclass, specialization is called an *attribute defined*-specialization**
  - Attribute is called the defining attribute of the specialization
  - Example: JobType is the defining attribute of the specialization {SECRETARY, TECHNICIAN, ENGINEER} of EMPLOYEE
- **If no condition determines membership, the subclass is called *user-defined***
  - Membership in a subclass is determined by the database users by applying an operation to add an entity to the subclass
  - Membership in the subclass is specified individually for each entity in the superclass by the user

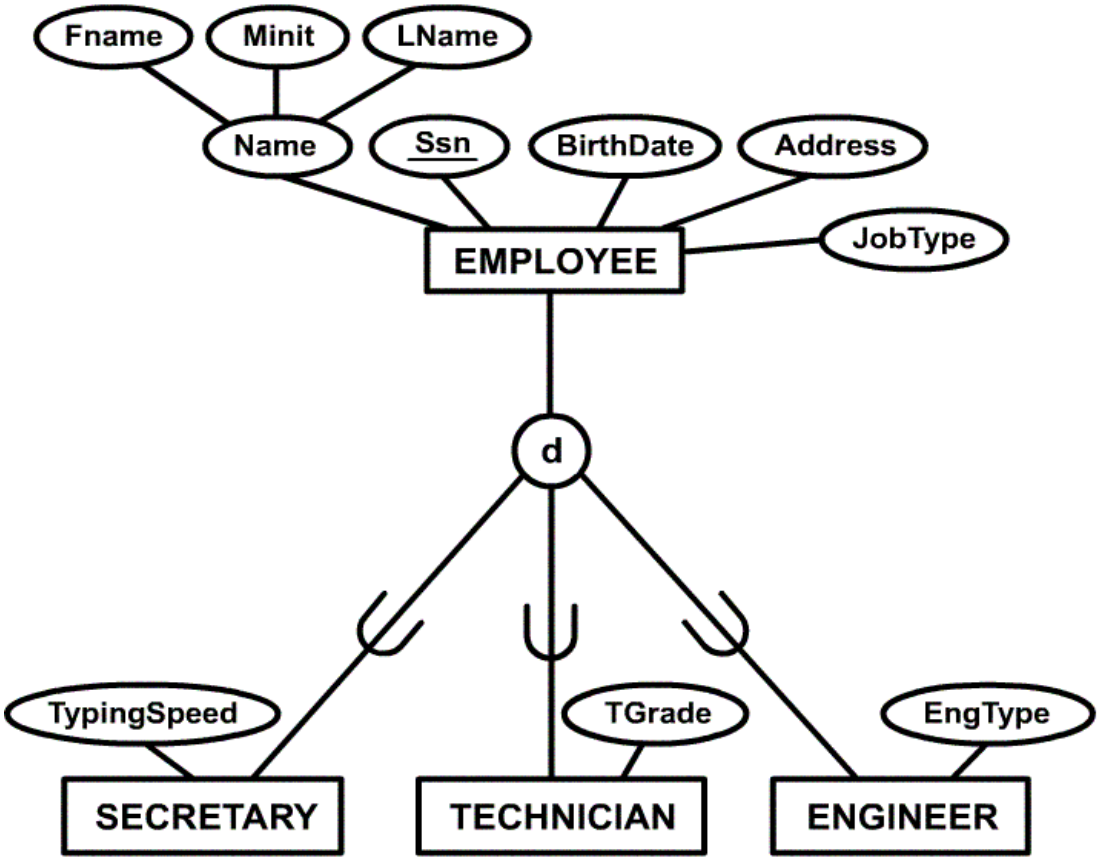
Constraints on Specialization and Generalization (2)

- Two other conditions apply to a specialization/generalization:
- **Disjointness Constraint**:
  - Specifies that the subclasses of the specialization must be disjointed (**an entity can be a member of at most one of the subclasses of the specialization**)
  - Specified by d in EER diagram
  - If not disjointed, overlap; that is the same entity may be a member of more than one subclass of the specialization
  - Specified by o in EER diagram
- **Completeness Constraint**:
  - Total specifies that every entity in the superclass must be a member of some subclass in the specialization/ generalization
  - Shown in EER diagrams by a double line
  - Partial allows an entity not to belong to any of the subclasses
  - Shown in EER diagrams by a single line

Constraints on Specialization and Generalization (3)

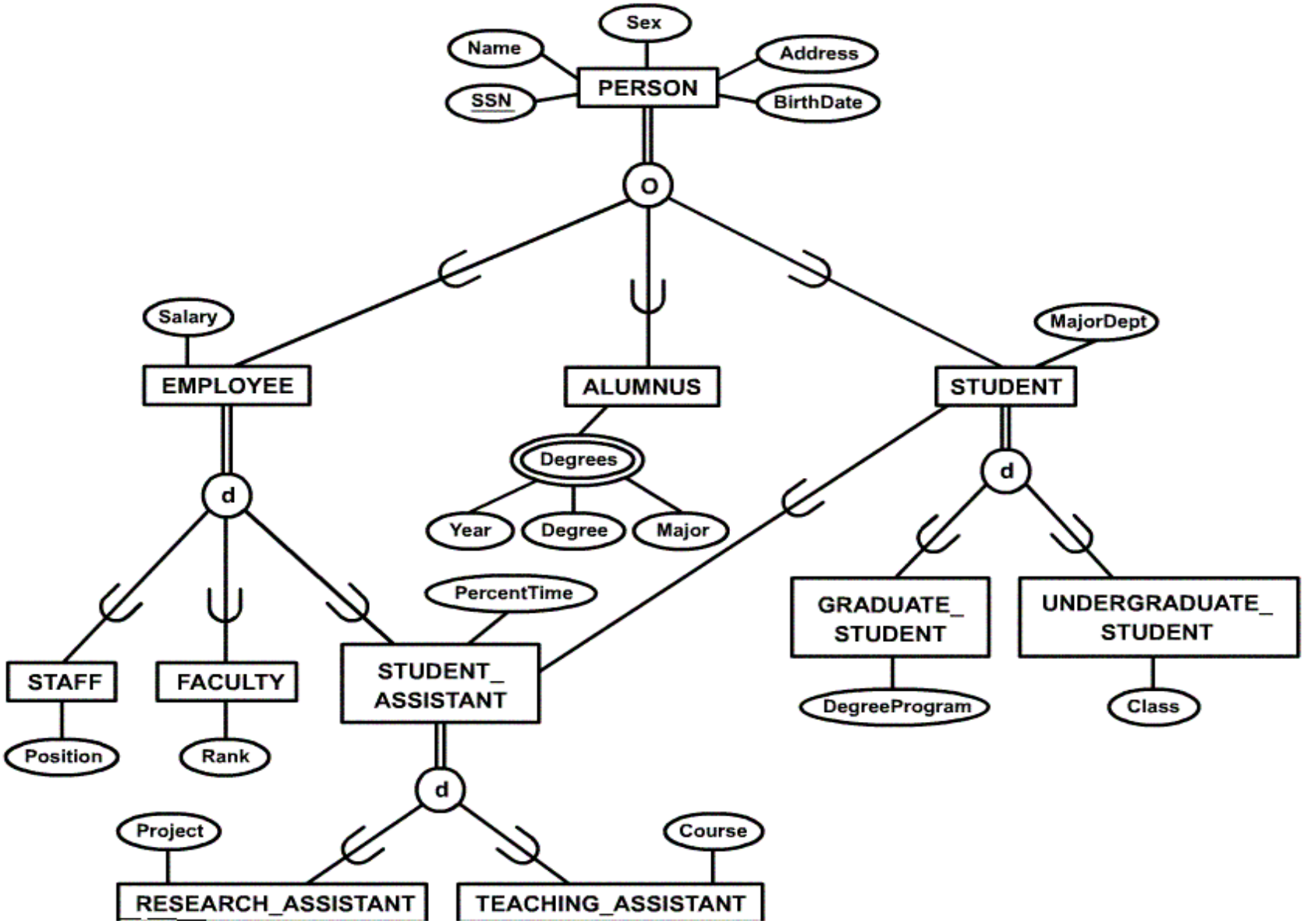
- Hence, we have four types of specialization/generalization:
  - Disjoint, total
  - Disjoint, partial
  - Overlapping, total
  - Overlapping, partial
- Note: Generalization usually is total because the superclass is derived from the subclasses.

Example of disjoint partial Specialization



Specialization / Generalization Hierarchies, Lattices and Shared Subclasses

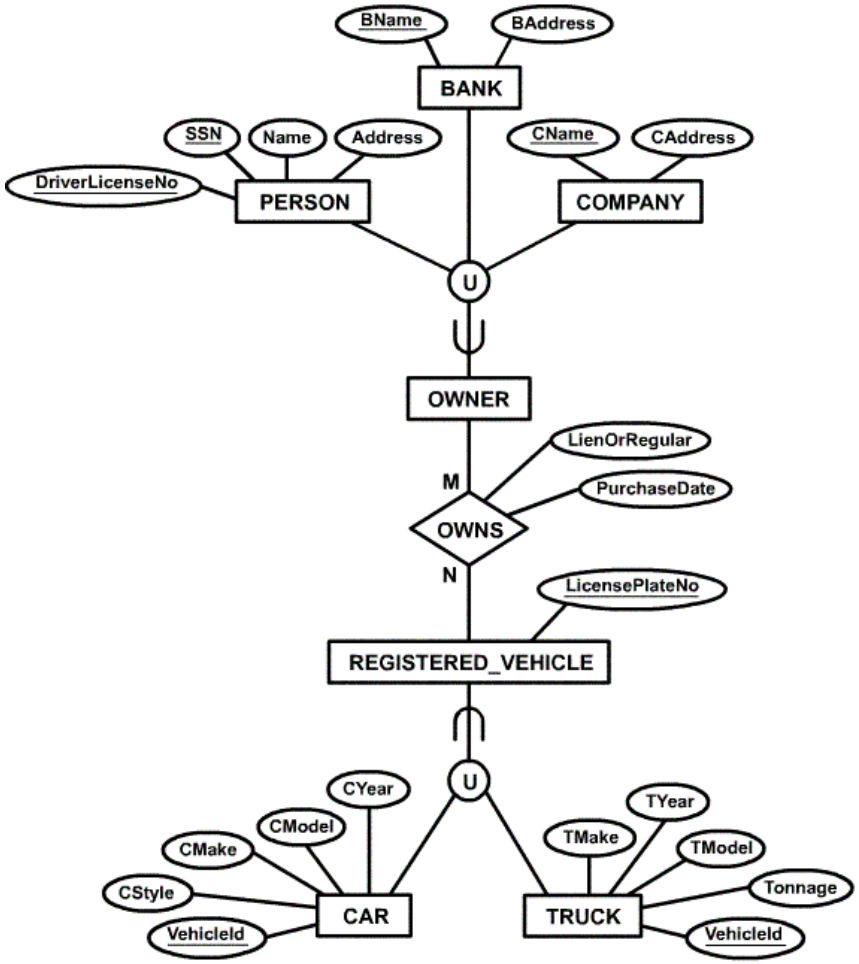
- A subclass may itself have further subclasses specified on it
- Forms a hierarchy or a lattice
- Hierarchy has a constraint that every subclass has only one superclass (called *single inheritance*)
- In a lattice, a subclass can be subclass of more than one superclass (called *multiple inheritance*)
- In a lattice or hierarchy, a subclass inherits attributes not only of its direct superclass, but also of all its predecessor superclasses
- A subclass with more than one superclass is called a shared subclass
- Can have specialization hierarchies or lattices, or generalization hierarchies or lattices
- In specialization, start with an entity type and then define subclasses of the entity type by successive specialization (top down conceptual refinement process)
- In generalization, start with many entity types and generalize those that have common properties (bottom up conceptual synthesis process)
- In practice, the combination of two processes is employed



Categories (UNION TYPES)

- All of the superclass/subclass relationships we have seen thus far have a single superclass
- A shared subclass is subclass in more than one distinct superclass/subclass relationships, where each relationships has a single superclass (multiple inheritance)
- **In some cases, need to model a single superclass/subclass relationship with more than one superclass**
- Superclasses represent different entity types
- **Such a subclass is called a category or UNION TYPE**
- **Example: Database for vehicle registration, vehicle owner can be a person, a bank (holding a lien on a vehicle) or a company.**
  - **Category (subclass) OWNER is a subset of the union of the three superclasses COMPANY, BANK, and PERSON**
  - A category member must exist in at least one of its superclasses
- Note: The difference from shared subclass, which is subset of the intersection of its superclasses (shared subclass member must exist in all of its superclasses).

Example of categories (UNION TYPES)



Formal Definitions of EER Model (1)

- Class C: A set of entities; could be entity type, subclass, superclass, category.
- **Subclass S: A class whose entities must always be subset of the entities in another class, called the superclass C of the superclass/subclass (or IS-A) relationship S/C:**

  $S \subseteq C$

- **Specialization Z: Z = {S1, S2,…, Sn} a set of subclasses with same superclass G; hence, G/Si a superclass relationship for i = 1, …., n.**
  - **G is called a generalization of the subclasses {S1, S2,…, Sn}**
  - **Z is total if we always have:**

    $S1 \cup S2 \cup \ldots \cup Sn = G;$

    Otherwise, Z is partial.
  - Z is disjoint if we always have:

    $Si \cap S2$ empty-set for $i \neq j;$

    Otherwise, Z is overlapping.

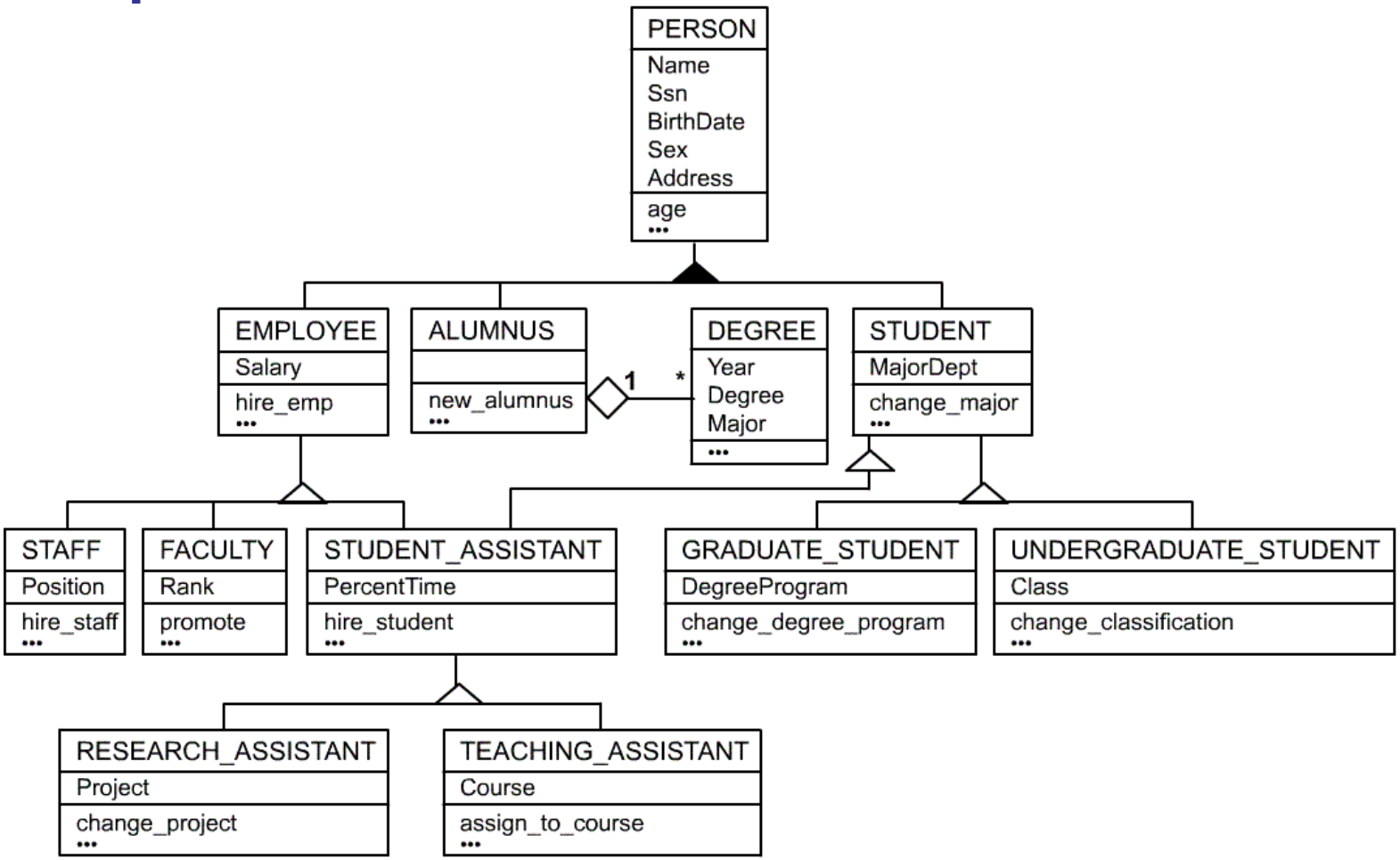
Formal Definitions of EER Model (2)

- Subclass S of C is predicate defined if predicate p on attributes of C is used to specify membership in S; that is, S = C[p], where C[p] is the set of entities in C that satisfy p
- A subclass not defined by a predicate is called user-defined
- Attribute-defined specialization: if a predicate A = ci (where A is an attribute of G and ci is a constant value from the domain of A) is used to specify membership in each subclass Si in Z
- Note: If ci ≠ cj for i ≠ j, and A is single-valued, then the attribute-defined specialization will be disjoint.
- Category or UNION type T
  - A class that is a subset of the union of n defining superclasses D1, D2,…Dn, n>1:

    $T \subseteq (D1 \cup D2 \cup \ldots \cup Dn)$

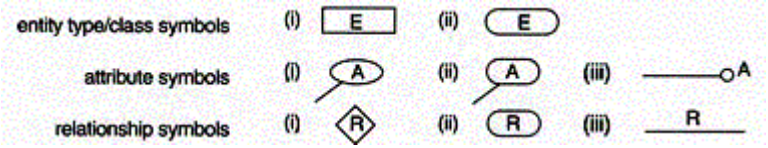
    A predicate pi on the attributes of T.
  - If a predicate pi on the attributes of Di can specify entities of Di that are members of T.
  - If a predicate is specified on every Di: T = (D1[p1] ∪ D2[p2] ∪…∪ Dn[pn]
  - Note: The definition of relationship type should have 'entity type' replaced with 'class'.

UML Example for Displaying Specialization / Generalization

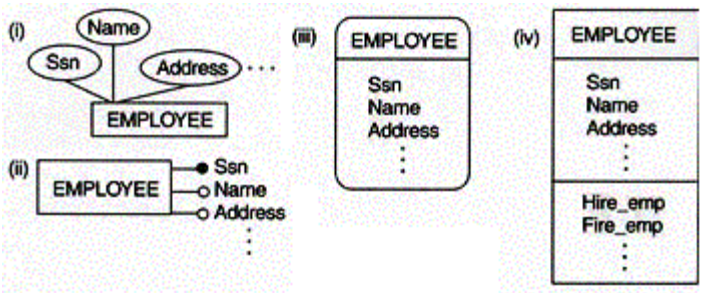


Alternative Diagrammatic Notations

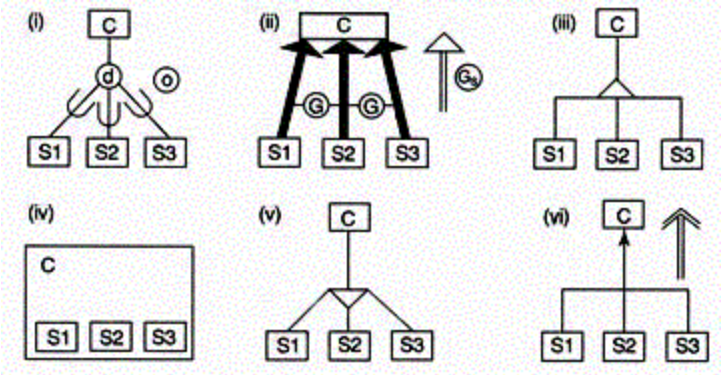
Symbols for entity type / class, attribute and relationship



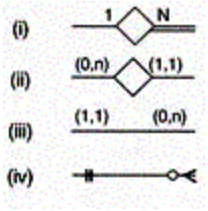
Displaying attributes



Notations for displaying specialization / generalization



Various (min, max) notations



Displaying cardinality ratios