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Feedback for Week 2 Lecture

1. **i) EER:** similar to **inheritance** concept in OOP. Where there are supertype (containing common attributes) and subtype extending from the supertype (containing specific attributes that only for its subtype). The subtypes do not store common attributes, but store the primary key so it can refer to its supertype table.

   ii) EER's Constraint: There are 2: participation (mandatory/ optional), and disjoint (AND/ OR).
   Participation: **mandatory** means one record/row/tuple must also belong to one of its subtype; whereas **optional** means one tuple does not necessarily need to belong to its subtype.
   Disjoint: **AND** means one tuple can belong to **more than one** subtype at a time; where **OR** means one tuple can only belong to **one** subtype at a time.

   iii) Logical/ Physical Data Model:
   Logical Data Model: a graphical view (model) that provides overall insight of the structures, relationship, data characteristics, and constraints. All database has the same standard way to present its logical data model. E.g.: ERD

   Physical Data Model: a real-world implementation to present the table. For example: the SQL code "CREATE TABLE xxx (attr1 datatype constrains)…". Therefore, different languages will have different physical data model.

2. I was confused with the concept of surrogate key. This is because neither the slide nor the recorded video provides an example, therefore it can be confusing by just reading the definition given.

   However, it's a simple concept that can be found from other online resources. For me, the following link is clear enough to understand what surrogate key is and its usage: https://www.sisense.com/blog/when-and-how-to-use-surrogate-keys/

3. Comment
   - It will be better to make the slide's order fits the video as it will be easier to follow. (but it's not a must to do so)