Enhanced Entity Relationship Modeling

Source:

Fundamentals of Database Systems, 5th ed. Ramez Elmasri and Shamkant B. Navathe Chapter-4



PM Jat pm_jat@daiict.ac.in

Extended Modeling Concepts

- ☐ Generalization and specialization: Sub-classing in conceptual model
- ☐ Multiple Inheritance
- ☐ Union

☐ Can you give some examples of Generalization/Specializations

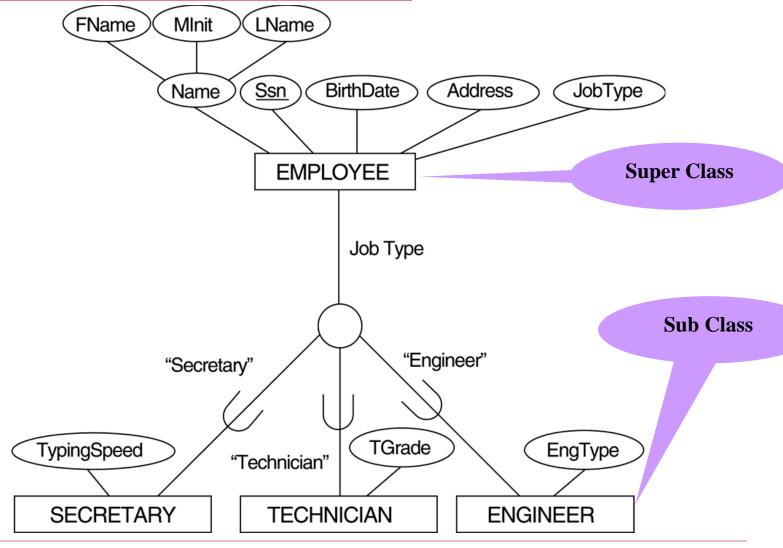
Examples: Generalization/Specializations

- ☐ Faculty is special entity type of employee, where as employee is general entity type of faculty.
- Capital is special type of more general type City.

Subclasses, Superclasses, and Inheritance

- ☐ Subclass is specialized case of super-class, therefore it is also called specialization
- ☐ Superclass is more general case of sub-class, therefore it is called generalization
- ☐ The phenomenon of deriving sub-class from superclass is called inheritance.
- ☐ This is also called as IS-A type of relationship, for example: SECRETARY IS-A EMPLOYEE, TECHNICIAN IS-A EMPLOYEE

Specialization/Generalization



☐ Instances of a specialization.

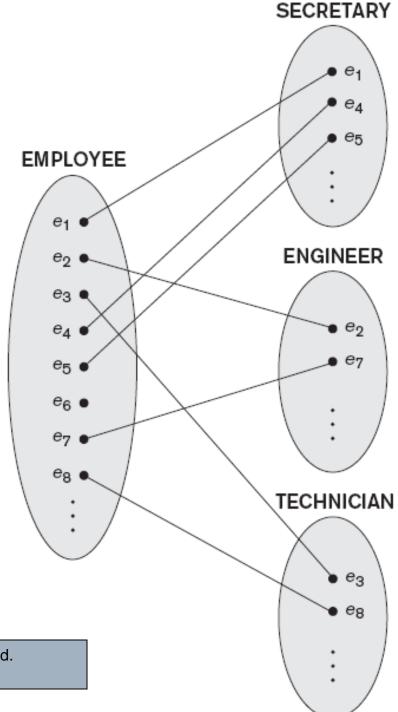


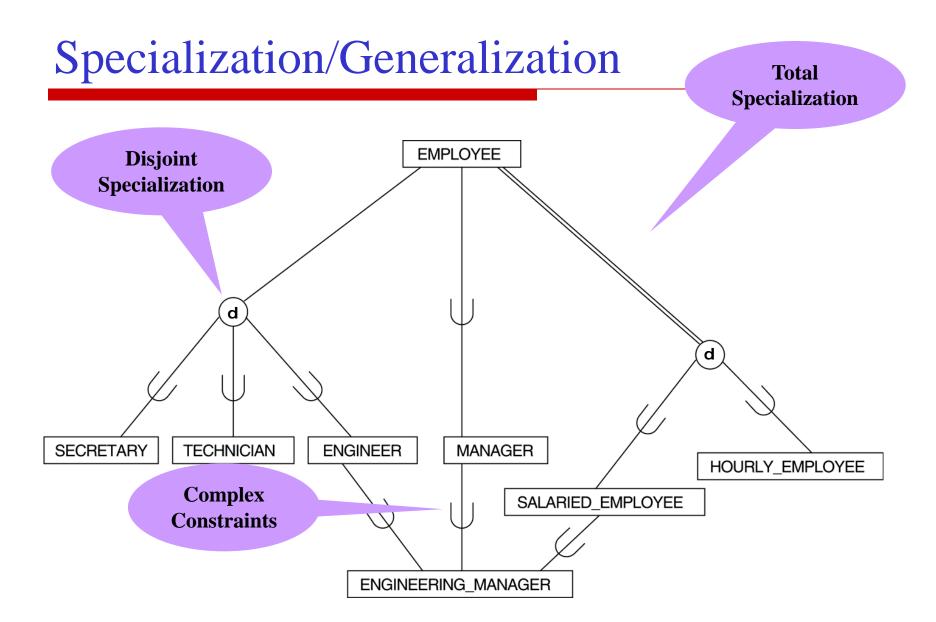
Figure source: Chapter 8, Fundamentals of Database Systems, 6th ed. Ramez Elmasri and Shamkant B. Navathe,

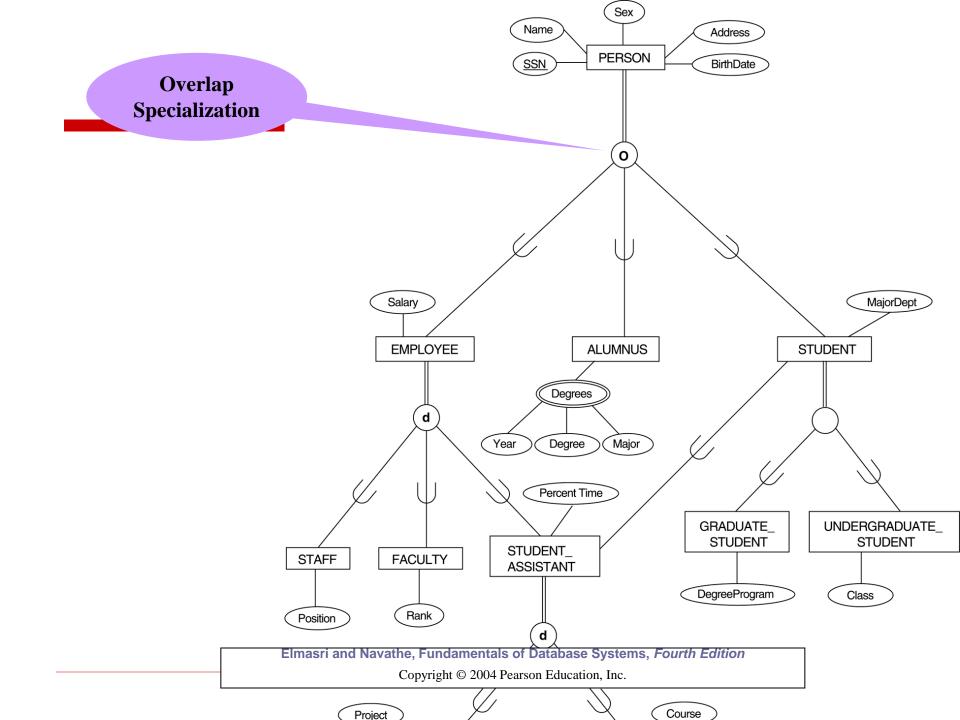
Interpretation of class/sub-class relationship

- ☐ A subclass entity type has all the attributes of superclass entity type
- ☐ That is an entity (instance) of sub-class type, will have union of attributes of superclass type and sub-class type
- ☐ The term "class" here should be interpreted as "entity class" (recall: class is "object class" in OOP)

Constraints and Characteristics specialization and Generalization

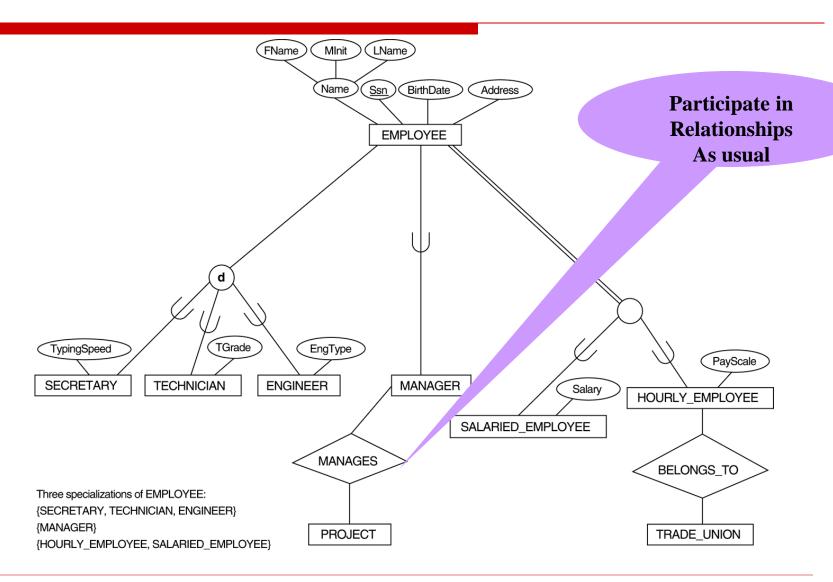
- ☐ Predicate Constraints
 - For example SECRETARY subclass by the predicate **JobType="Secretary"**.
 - So all the entities (instances) having this **JobType** will be of type Secretary subclass.
- ☐ Disjointness constraints.
 - Entity (instance) can be member of at most one of the subclasses of the specialization.
 - If the subclasses are not constrained to be disjoint, then it is overlap





Constraints and Characteristics specialization and Generalization

- ☐ Completeness constraints
 - Which may be total or partial
 - Total specialization constraint specifies that every entity in the super-class must be member of at-least one sub-class. For example Employee needs to be either Salaried or Hourly
 - Shown by double line in EER diagram
 - If it is not total then it is partial: For example Employee may not be any of Secretary, Technician or Engineer



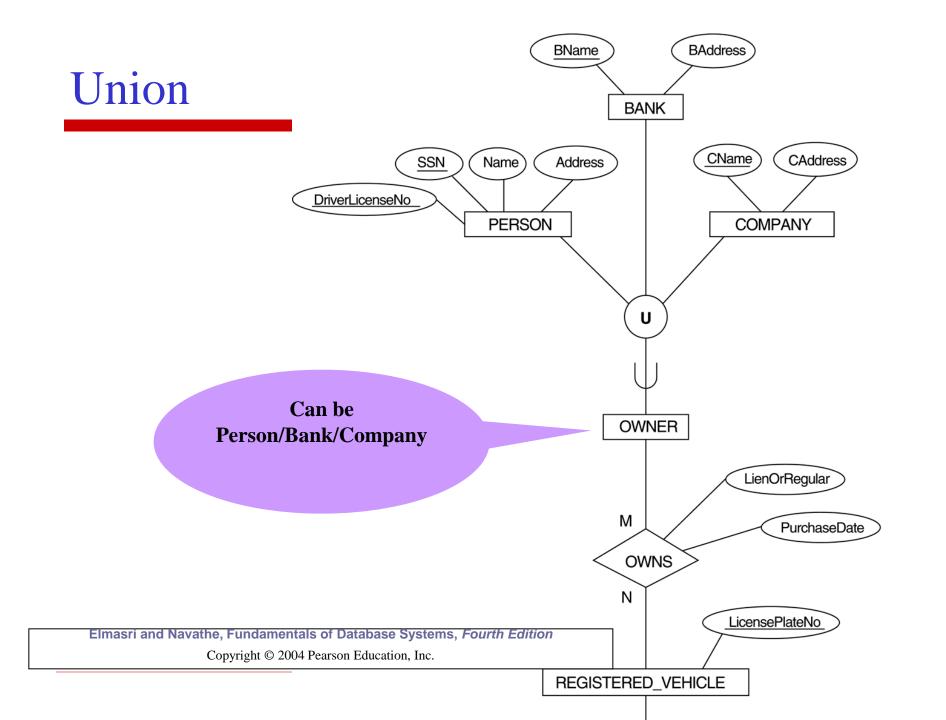
Multiple Inheritance

- □ "Student-Assistant" in one of the diagram shown previous slides, is a combination of Student and an Employee multiple inheritance
- □ Note that entity type (or entity class) "Student-Assistant" inherits person attributes twice in inheritance lattice should be inherited once only

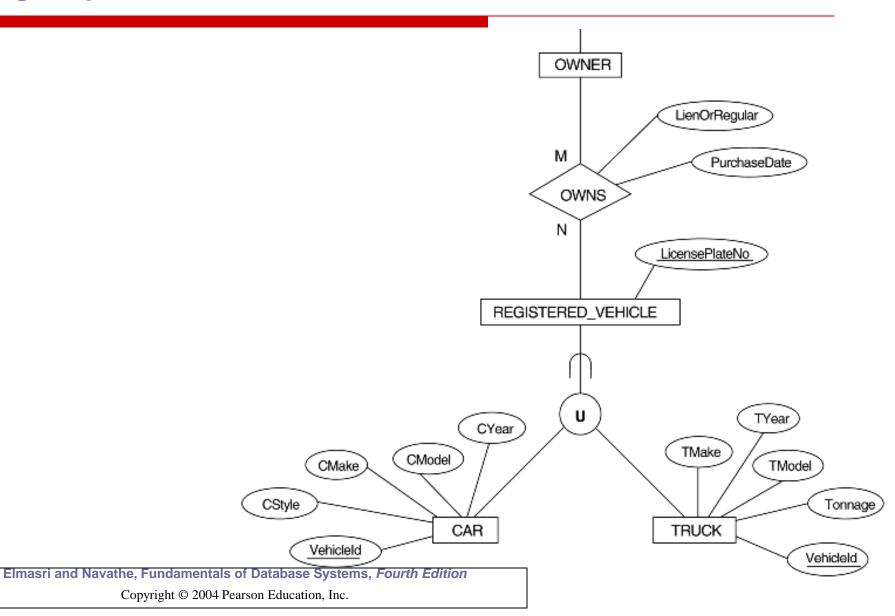
Union types

☐ Libray Members entity is UNION of Student, Faculty, and Staff entities

- ☐ In Vehicle Registration; owner could be a Person or a Company, or a Bank; in other words Vehicle Owner entity is union of Person, Company, and Bank entities
- □ Not very common kind of relationship.



Union



UNION and Multiple Inheritance

- ☐ Multiple Inheritance means- subclass has multiple super-classes and entity belonging to a subclass belongs to all super classes
 - Is a combination of all super-class entities
 - For example Engineering_Manager is all; Engineer, Manager, and Salaried_Employee
- Where as, UNIONS is (Attributes of sub-class entity are combined by OR), For example Library Member is Either Faculty, or Student, or Staff. Or a Vehicle Owner either could be a Person or a Company!

UNION and **Sub-class**

- ☐ Union may look like reverse of Sub-class;
 - Employee is union of all type of employees.
 - Library Members are UNION of Faculty, Student, and Staff?
 - Objects in collection are objects of subclass of a single super class.
- ☐ Contrary
 - There can be employees that do not belong to any class
 - There can be faulty who are not member of Library
 - Objects in collection are not objects of subclass of a single super class.