

Develop an EER schema for the HORSE RACING ENTERPRISE:

A horse has a registration number, name, type (quarter horse or thoroughbred), gender, and trainer. The heritage of every horse must also be maintained, if the information is available. For example, the mother (dam) and father (sire) should be recorded. It is also necessary to identify the offspring of a given horse.

Information about people involved in the horse-racing business should be maintained. An identifier, a name, an address, and a phone number should be maintained about every person. If a person is a horse trainer, the salary of the trainer should be indicated, along with the names of the horses trained by the trainer. If a person is a jockey, the weight of the jockey must be recorded, along with the date of the last recorded weight. It is sometimes necessary to know whether a person is a trainer and a jockey. Name and contact information can also be maintained about people other than trainers and jockeys.

A stable is a company that breeds, trains, and sells or buys horses. A stable has an identifier, a name, a phone number, and a contact person. A horse trainer works for a specific stable.

A horse can have more than one owner, and an owner can own more than one horse. An owner can be either a stable or a person. Information is always recorded about the most recent date and purchase price of a horse by its current owner(s). Each owner must also record its percentage of ownership of a horse. For example, a horse could be owned by three owners, one with a 50% share and the other two owners with 25% shares.

A racetrack has a track identifier and a track name. Every racetrack has a race schedule indicating the date of each race day and the list of races for each race day. A race day typically has 10 scheduled races, where each race has a race number (from 1 to 10) and a purse. The purse is the amount of money awarded to the winner of the race.

Every race has several entries. Each entry indicates the horse, jockey, and gate position of the horse at the start of the race. After the race, the entry records the finishing position of the horse (first, second, third, etc.). Every horse and every jockey must be able to produce a history of the races in which they have participated.