

# Week 9 Assessment

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## 1 Parameters

- Generalisation Hierarchy Levels: 2
- M:N Relationships: 2
- Symetric Recursive Relationship: 1 : 1
- Multi-valued Attribute: 1

## 2 Astronomical Objects

This database describes the classification of a few astronomical objects, namely stars, planets and asteroids. Each of these objects has some aspects in common and so a generalisation hierarchy is used. Each type of object has a mass and an average distance that it lies from earth.

Stars are a type of object. In addition to the object attributes, they have a luminosity, as viewed from earth. They can also exist in a binary system where a star orbits at most one other star. Each star is made up of a number of elements; hydrogen, helium, etc; each of which has an atomic mass and number.

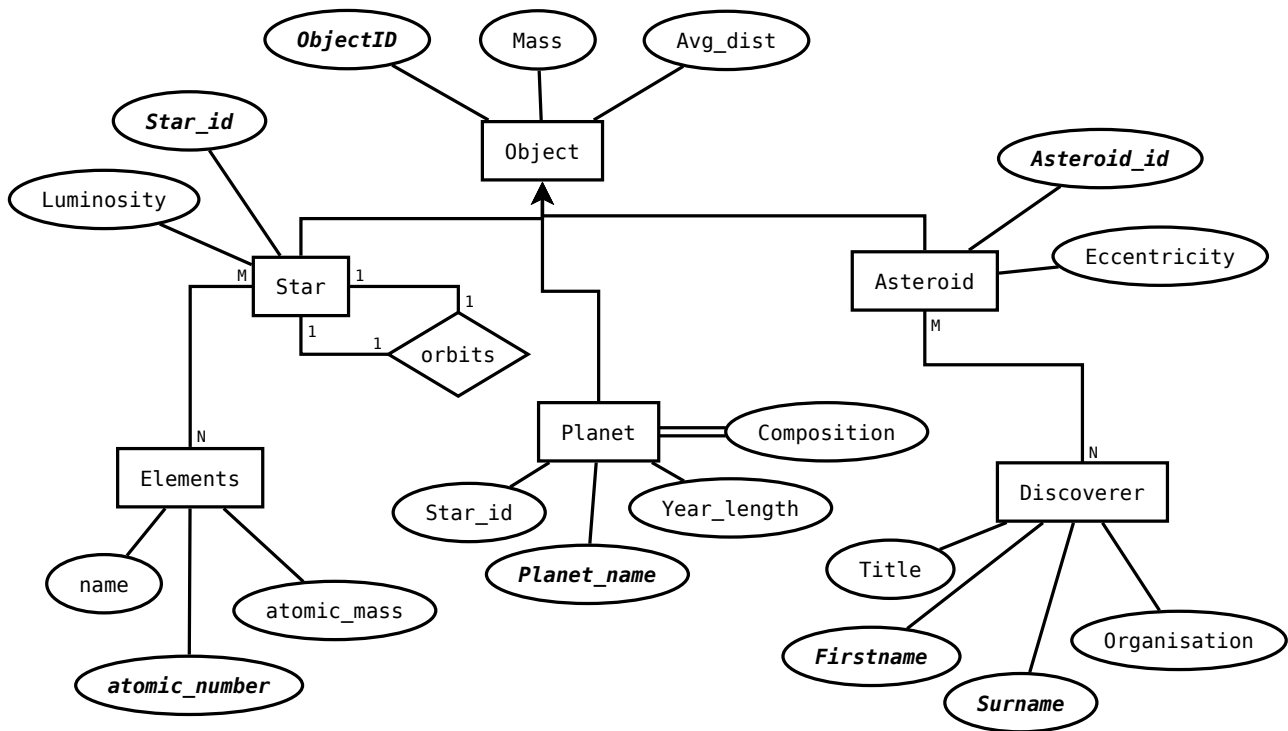
Planets exist in isolation, but contain information about their orbital duration, an optional star that they orbit (this must exist in the star table) and a list of constituents that they are made from.

Asteroids have an associated eccentricity of their orbit (how non-circular it is) as well as a number of discoverers who were responsible for finding and measuring it.

## 3 Business Rules

1. All stars, planets and asteroids are astronomical objects, called objects.
2. Stars can orbit zero or 1 other star.
3. Stars are composed of many elements and each element can appear in many stars.
4. Planets are composed of two or more elements.
5. Planet classification is either “rocky” or “gasseous”.
6. Asteroids all have one or more discoverers. Each asteroid can have multiple discoverers, representing a group discovery, and each discoverer can have discovered many asteroids.

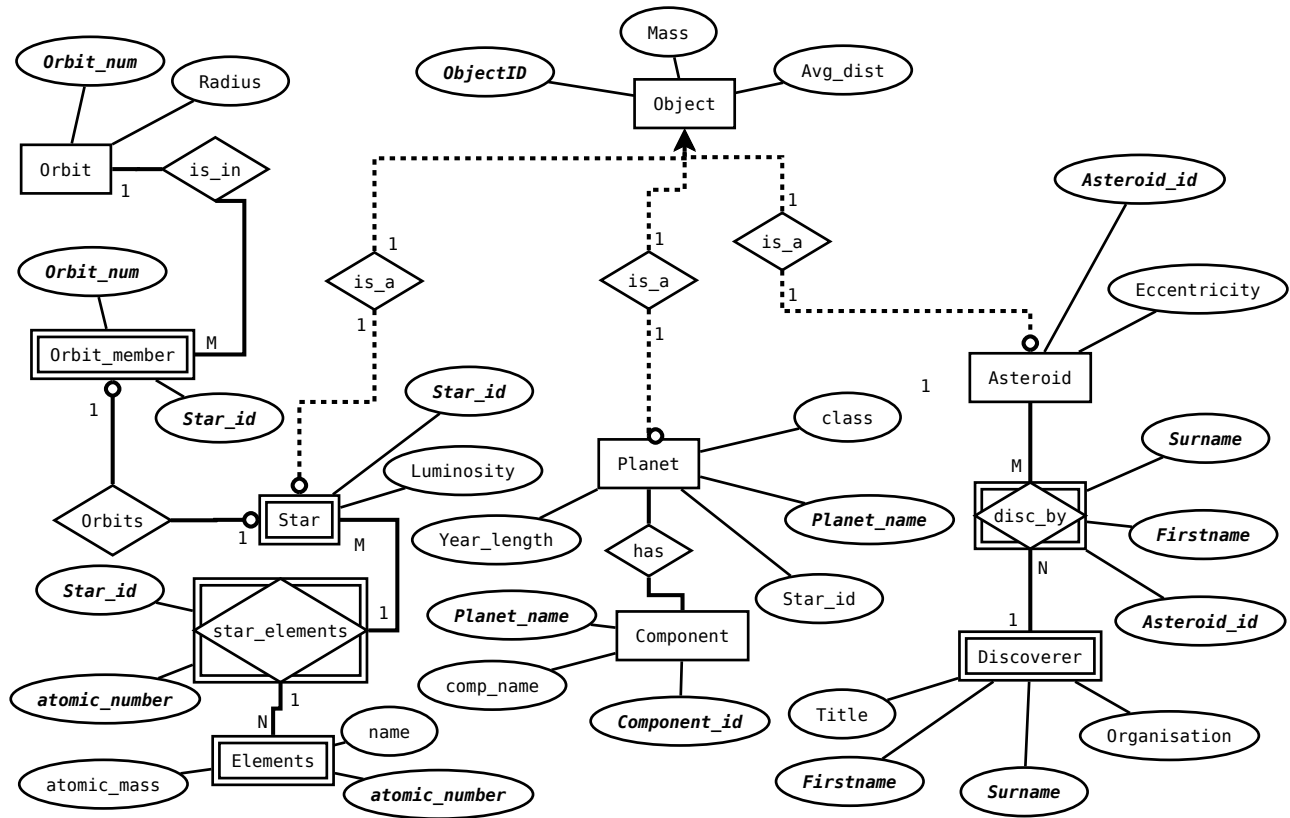
## 4 High Level ERD



### 4.1 Notes

- Chen Entity Relationship Diagram.
- The attributes making up the primary key is shown in bold.
- All generalisation hierarchies have exhaustive relationships.
- A subtype to supertype relationship is denoted with an arrow from subtype to supertype.
- Multi-valued attributes are shown with a double line.

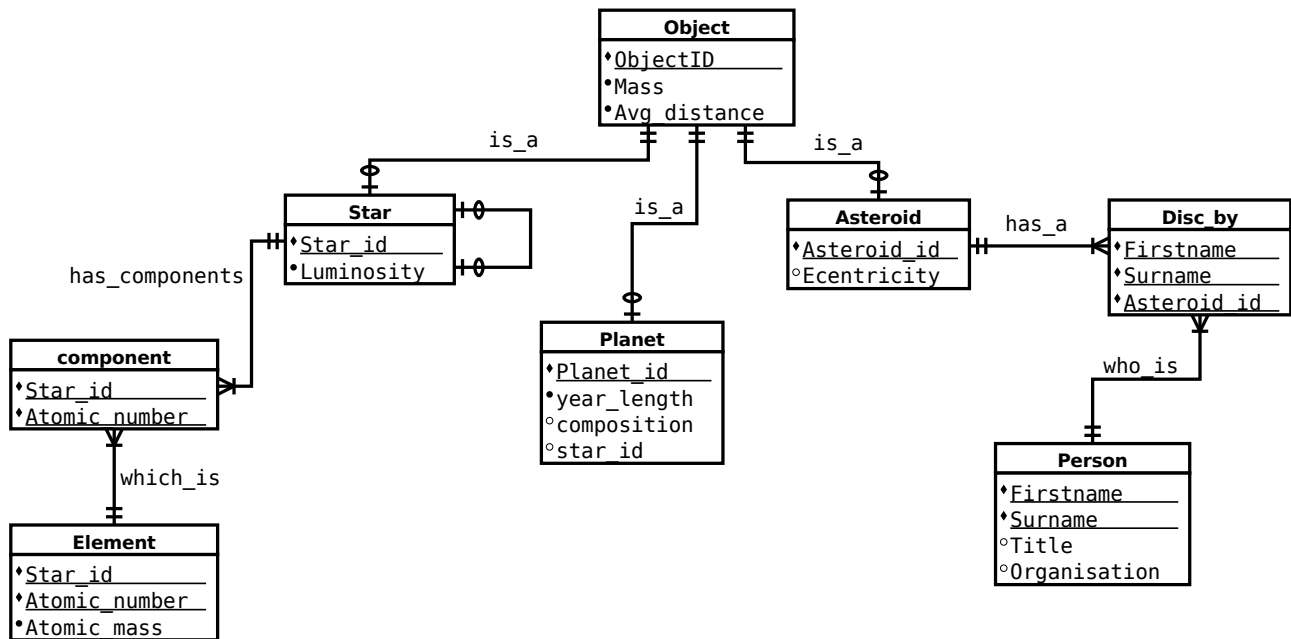
## 5 Low Level ERD



### 5.1 Notes

- Chen Entity Relationship Diagram.
- Attributes making up the primary key are shown in bold.
- Recursive relationships have been broken down.
- Weak relationships are shown with a dotted line, strong with a bold line.
- Weak entity types have a double border.
- Multivalued attributes have been split into separate tables.

## 6 Low Level ERD



### 6.1 Notes

- Crows foot low level entity relationship diagram.

## 7 Table Creation

```
CREATE TABLE Object (  
    object_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    mass      INT      CHECK(mass > 0),  
    avg_dist  INT      CHECK(avg_dist > 0)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Planet (  
    object_id  SERIAL      REFERENCES Object ,  
    planet_name VARCHAR(30) UNIQUE PRIMARY KEY,  
    year_length INT        CHECK(year_length > 0),  
    class      CHAR(8)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Component (  
    planet_name VARCHAR(30) REFERENCES Planet ,  
    component_id SERIAL,  
    comp_name   VARCHAR(30),  
    PRIMARY KEY (planet_name , component_id)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Asteroid (  
    object_id  SERIAL REFERENCES Object ,  
    asteroid_id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    eccentricity DECIMAL CHECK(eccentricity > 0)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Discoverer (  
    firstname VARCHAR(20),  
    surname   VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,  
    title     VARCHAR(5)  NOT NULL,  
    organisation VARCHAR(30),  
    PRIMARY KEY (firstname , surname)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Disc_by (  
    asteroid_id SERIAL      REFERENCES Asteroid ,  
    firstname  VARCHAR(20) REFERENCES Discoverer ,  
    surname    VARCHAR(20) REFERENCES Discoverer ,  
    date_disc  DATE,  
    PRIMARY KEY (asteroid_id , firstname , surname)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Star (  
    object_id INT      REFERENCES Object ,  
    star_id   SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    luminosity INT      CHECK(luminosity > 0)  
);  
  
CREATE TABLE Elements (  
    atomic_number INT      CHECK(atomic_number > 0),  
    atomic_mass   NUMERIC CHECK(atomic_mass > 0),  
    PRIMARY KEY (atomic_number)
```

```

);

CREATE TABLE Star_Elements (
    star_id        SERIAL REFERENCES Star PRIMARY KEY,
    atomic_number  INT      REFERENCES Elements
);

CREATE TABLE orbit_member (
    star_id  SERIAL REFERENCES Star,
    orbit_num SERIAL,
    PRIMARY KEY (star_id, orbit_num)
);

CREATE TABLE orbit (
    orbit_num SERIAL REFERENCES orbit_member PRIMARY KEY,
    radius    NUMERIC
);

```

## 8 Adding Entities

```

INSERT INTO Object VALUES
    (DEFAULT ,474, 2759),
    (DEFAULT ,204, 3679),
    (DEFAULT ,216, 1576),
    (DEFAULT ,601, 3916),
    (DEFAULT ,18, 4502),
    (DEFAULT ,744, 2993),
    (DEFAULT ,450, 10704),
    (DEFAULT ,162, 5063),
    (DEFAULT ,515, 2107),
    (DEFAULT ,315, 4107)
;

INSERT INTO star VALUES
    (1, DEFAULT, 4),
    (2, DEFAULT, 5),
    (3, DEFAULT, 6),
    (4, DEFAULT, 7)
;

INSERT INTO Star_Elements VALUES
    (1, 1),
    (1, 2),
    (1, 3),
    (1, 4),
    (1, 7),
    (1, 8),
    (1, 16),
    (2, 1),
    (2, 2),
    (2, 3),
    (3, 1),
    (3, 2),

```

```
(3, 3),
(3, 5),
(3, 11),
(3, 6)
;
```

#### **INSERT INTO Elements VALUES**

```
(1, 1.001, 'Hydrogen'),
(2, 4.003, 'Helium'),
(3, 6.94, 'Lithium'),
(4, 9.01, 'Beryllium'),
(5, 10.81, 'Boron'),
(6, 12.01, 'Carbon'),
(7, 14.01, 'Nitrogen'),
(8, 15.999, 'Oxygen'),
(9, 18.998, 'Flourine'),
(10, 20.18, 'Neon'),
(11, 22.99, 'Sodium'),
(12, 24.31, 'Magnesium'),
(13, 26.98, 'Aluminium'),
(14, 28.19, 'Silicon'),
(15, 30.97, 'Phosphorus'),
(16, 32.06, 'Sulphur'),
(17, 35.45, 'Chlorine')
;
```

#### **INSERT INTO planet VALUES**

```
(5, 'Zark', 1.3, 'rocky'),
(6, 'Jupiter', 12, 'rocky'),
(7, 'Io', 4.3, 'gasseous')
;
```

#### **INSERT INTO component VALUES**

```
('Zark', DEFAULT, 'plutonium'),
('Zark', DEFAULT, 'carbon'),
('Zark', DEFAULT, 'hydrogren'),
('Jupiter', DEFAULT, 'iron'),
('Jupiter', DEFAULT, 'silicon'),
('Jupiter', DEFAULT, 'oxygen'),
('Io', DEFAULT, 'iron'),
('Io', DEFAULT, 'lithium'),
('Io', DEFAULT, 'silicon'),
('Io', DEFAULT, 'carbon')
;
```

#### **INSERT INTO asteroid VALUES**

```
(8, DEFAULT, 0.8),
(9, DEFAULT, 0.1),
(10, DEFAULT, 0.3)
;
```

#### **INSERT INTO disc\_by VALUES**

```
(1, 'Michael', 'Farrell', 20/06/1998),
(2, 'Katherine', 'Pearson', 29/09/1991),
(2, 'David', 'King', 29/09/1991),
```

```
(2, 'Amelie', 'Fleming', 29/09/1991),
(3, 'Kate', 'Slater', 04/04/1999),
(3, 'Freddie', 'Gould', 04/04/1999),
(3, 'Sophie', 'Freeman', 04/04/1999)
;
```

**INSERT INTO discoverer VALUES**

```
('Mr', 'Michael', 'Farrell', 'ESA'),
('Prof', 'Katherine', 'Pearson', 'NASA'),
('Prof', 'David', 'King', 'NASA'),
('Mrs', 'Amelie', 'Fleming', 'NASA'),
('Mrs', 'Kate', 'Slater', 'NASA'),
('Sir', 'Freddie', 'Gould',),
('Prof', 'Sophie', 'Freeman', 'NASA')
;
```

## 9 Queries

jaw097=> **SELECT \* FROM** component;

planet_id	component_id	comp_name
5	11	iron
5	12	silicon
5	13	oxygen
6	14	iron
6	15	lithium
6	16	silicon
6	17	carbon

(7 rows)

jaw097=> **SELECT** object\_id , planet\_id , year\_length , class , mass  
-> **FROM** planet , object  
-> **WHERE** planet.object\_id = object.object\_id;

object_id	planet_id	year_length	class	mass
5	1	1	rocky	18
6	2	12	rocky	744
7	3	4	gaseous	450

jaw097=> **SELECT DISTINCT** (comp\_name)

-> **FROM** component , planet

-> **WHERE** planet.planet\_name = component.planet\_name;

comp\_name

```
plutonium
hydrogren
iron
silicon
lithium
oxygen
carbon
```

(7 rows)