

# CAT 1

## Database Design

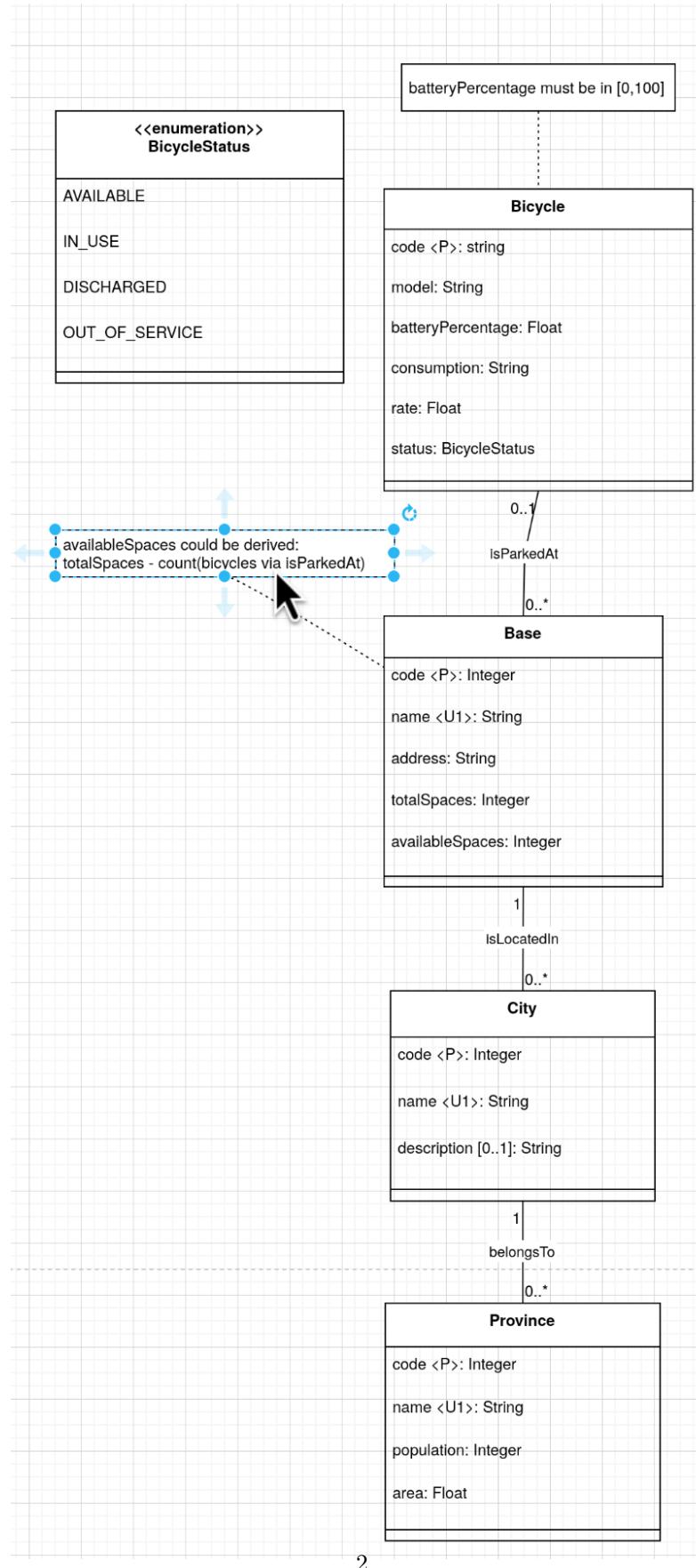
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## Exercise 1



Following the class diagram, here are a few assumptions made:

- The **name** attribute for all the classes that have it has been assumed to be unique, that is why in the diagram all of them are marked with <U1>.
- As stated in the diagram, the number of available spaces in a **Base** could be calculated from existing properties.

## Exercise 2

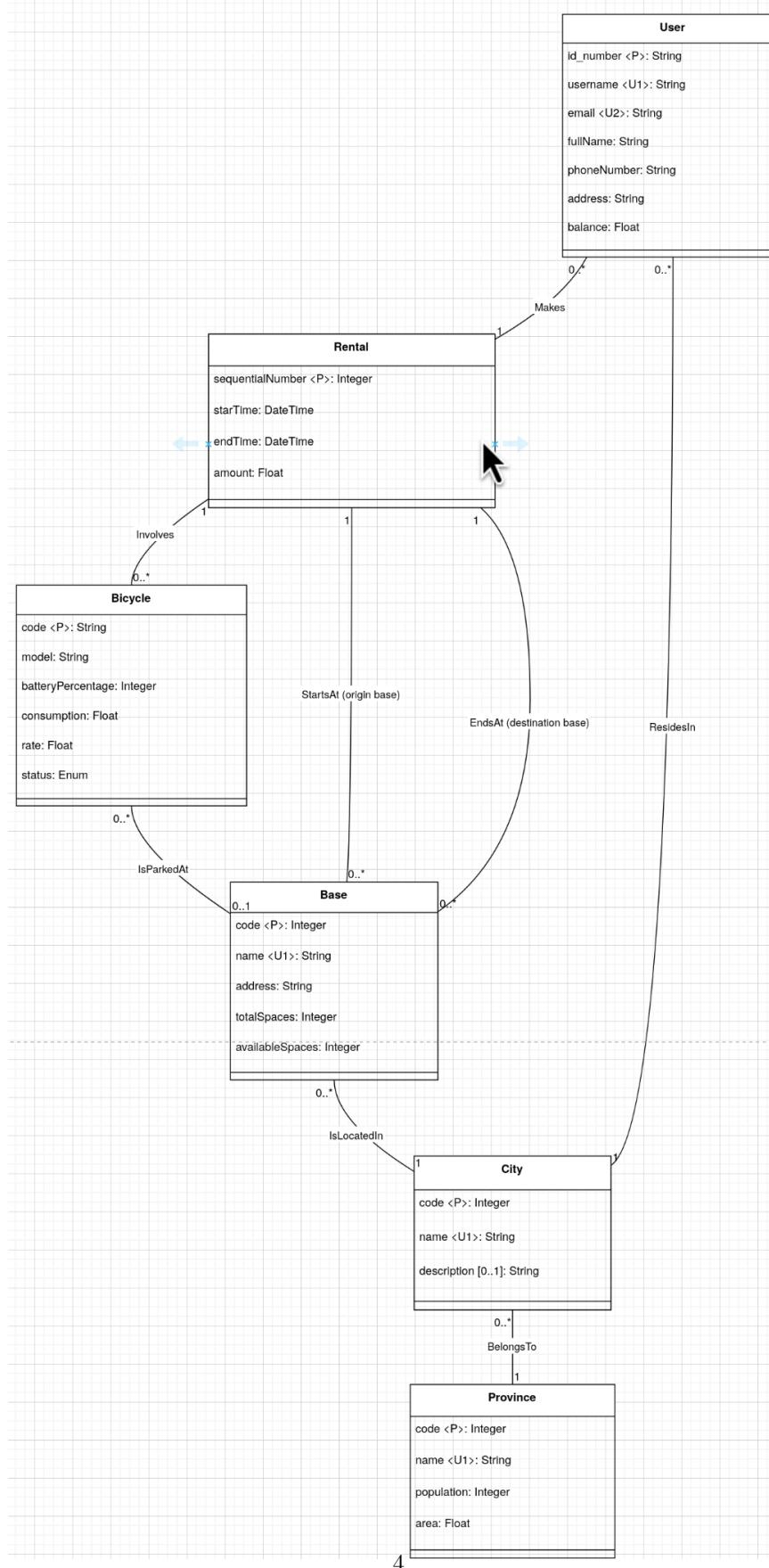


Figure 2: UML Class diagram

Assumptions made for this updated diagram:

- The **Rental** entity is a weak entity because its instances are identified by a partial key (**sequentialNumber**) and their relationship to a **User** entity.
- The **User** entity has two candidate keys **username** and **email**, both of which must be unique across all users.
- The cardinalities reflect that a **User** may have never made a rental, a **Bicycle** may have never been rented, and a **Base** may have never been the origin or destination of any rental.

## Exercise 3

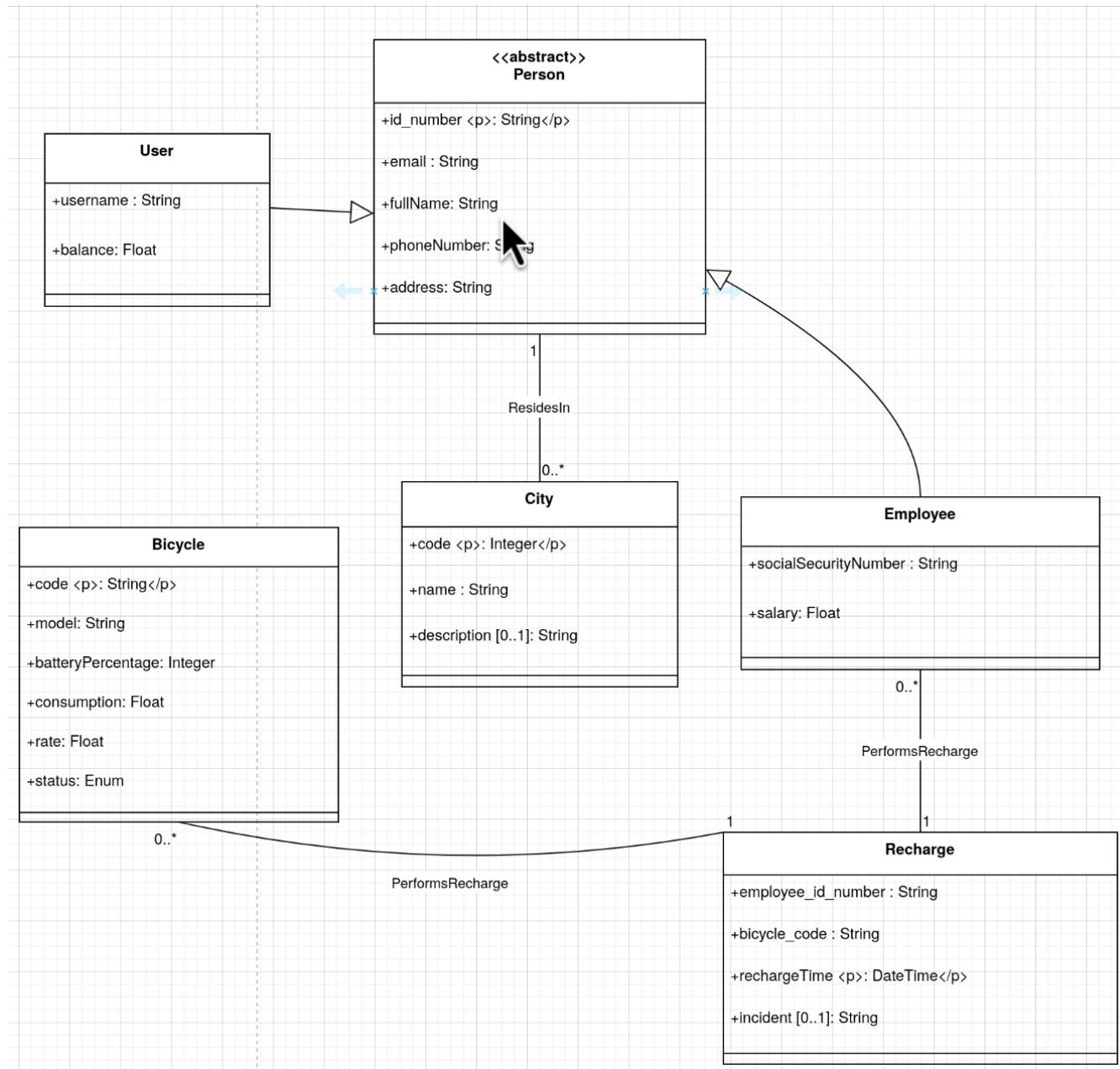


Figure 3: UML Class Diagram

Assumptions made:

- The main change is the introduction of the **Person** superclass to avoid redundancy and correctly model the domain, where both users and employees are types of people with shared characteristics.
- The composite primary key for **Recharge** (**employee\_id\_number**, **bicycle\_code**, **rechargeTime**) follows the constraint that at any given moment a bicycle can only be recharged by a single employee, and an employee at any given moment can only perform the recharge of one bicycle. This structure ensures that the combination of **bicycle\_code** and **rechargeTime** is unique, as is the combination of **employee\_id\_number** and **rechargeTime**.

## Exercise 4

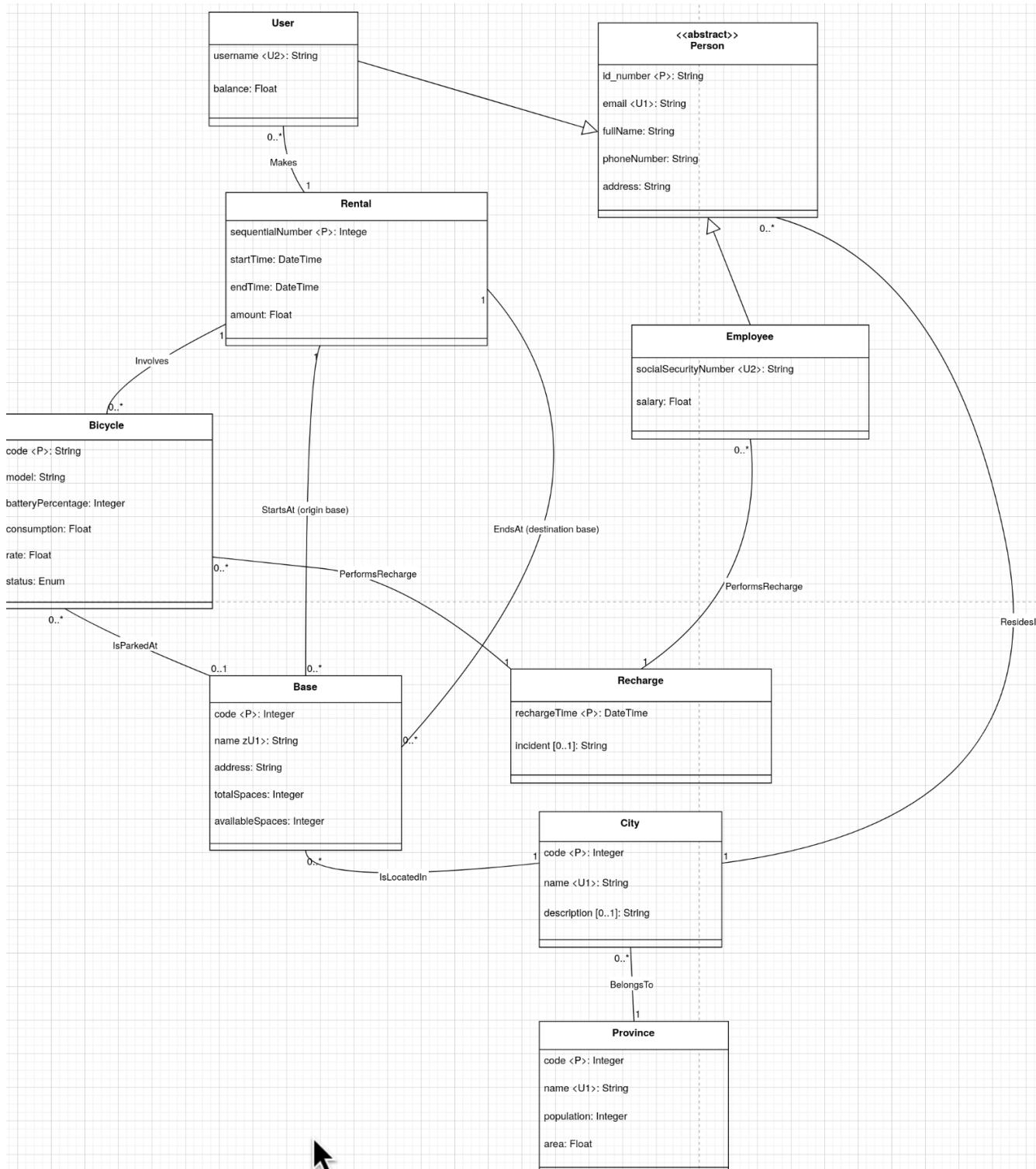


Figure 4: UML Class Diagram

## Exercise 5

Here is a screenshot proving the setup is properly installed:

The screenshot shows the pgAdmin 4 interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons for file operations like New, Open, Save, and Print, along with a SQL button. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with 'Data Output', 'Messages', and 'Notifications'. The main area is a large dark window where a SQL query has been run. The query is:

```
1 SELECT COUNT(*), VERSION(), CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
2 FROM Seat
3 WHERE SUBSTR(passport,9,1) = 'A';
```

The result of the query is displayed in a table at the bottom:

	count	version	current_timestamp
1	81	PostgreSQL 16.10 (Ubuntu 16.10-0ubuntu0.24.04.1) on x86_64-pc-linu...	2025-10-21 20:09:16.176641+00

On the right side of the result table, there are buttons for 'Edit' and 'Page No:'.

Figure 5: pgAdmin 4 Query Result