

Relational Algebra Practice Queries

CS430/630
Lecture 3

Relational Algebra

▶ Basic operations:

- ▶ Selection σ Selects a subset of rows from relation
- ▶ Projection π Deletes unwanted columns from relation
- ▶ Cross-product \times Allows us to combine several relations
- ▶ Join \bowtie Combines several relations using conditions
- ▶ Division \div A bit more complex, will cover later on
- ▶ Set-difference $-$ Union \cup Intersection \cap
- ▶ Renaming ρ Helper operator, does not derive new result, just renames relations and fields

$$\rho(R(\overline{F}), E)$$

- ▶ F contains *oldname* \rightarrow *newname* pairs
-



Operator Precedence

- ▶ In decreasing order of priority:
 1. Selection σ Projection π
 2. Cross-product \times Join \bowtie
 3. Set-difference $-$ Intersection \cap
 4. Union \cup



Example Schema

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	interlake	red
103	clipper	green

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96



Sample Query 1

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
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Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
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Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

- ▶ Find names of sailors who've reserved boat #103

$$\pi_{sname}((\sigma_{bid=103} Reserves) \bowtie Sailors)$$

$$\pi_{sname}(\sigma_{bid=103}(Reserves \bowtie Sailors))$$



Example Schema

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	interlake	red
103	clipper	green

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96



Sample Query 2

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
------------	-------	--------	-----

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
------------	------	-------

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

- ▶ Find names of sailors who've reserved a red boat

$$\pi_{sname}(\pi_{sid}((\pi_{bid}(\sigma_{color='red'}Boats)) \bowtie Res) \bowtie Sailors))$$
$$\pi_{sname}((\sigma_{color='red'}Boats) \bowtie Reserves \bowtie Sailors)$$


Example Schema

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	interlake	red
103	clipper	green

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96



Sample Query 3

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
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Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
------------	------	-------

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

- ▶ Find names of sailors who've reserved a red or a green boat

ρ (*Tempboats*, ($\sigma_{color='red' \vee color='green'}$ *Boats*))

π_{sname} (*Tempboats* \bowtie *Reserves* \bowtie *Sailors*)



Example Schema

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	interlake	red
103	clipper	green

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96



Sample Query 4

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
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Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
------------	------	-------

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

- ▶ Find names of sailors who've reserved a red and a green boat

ρ (*Tempred*, $\pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color='red'} \text{Boats}) \bowtie \text{Reserves})$)

ρ (*Tempgreen*, $\pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color='green'} \text{Boats}) \bowtie \text{Reserves})$)

$\pi_{sname}((\text{Tempred} \cap \text{Tempgreen}) \bowtie \text{Sailors})$



Example Schema

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
101	interlake	red
103	clipper	green

Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96



Sample Query 5

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
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Boats

<u>bid</u>	name	color
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Reserves

<u>sid</u>	<u>bid</u>	<u>day</u>
------------	------------	------------

- ▶ Find names of sailors who've reserved only red boats

$\rho(\text{Tempred}, \pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color='red'} \text{Boats}) \bowtie \text{Reserves}))$

$\rho(\text{Tempothers}, \pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color \neq 'red'} \text{Boats}) \bowtie \text{Reserves}))$

$\pi_{sname}(\text{Tempred} - \text{Tempothers}) \bowtie \text{Sailors}$



An Example of Self-Joins

Sailors

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

- ▶ Find sailors with maximum age



An Example of Self-Joins

<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age	<u>sid</u>	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0	22	dustin	7	45.0
22	dustin	7	45.0	31	lubber	8	55.5
22	dustin	7	45.0	58	rusty	10	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5	22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5	31	lubber	8	55.5
31	lubber	8	55.5	58	rusty	10	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0	22	dustin	7	45.0
58	rusty	10	35.0	31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0	58	rusty	10	35.0

- ▶ Join condition: “left” age smaller than “right” age



An Example of Self-Joins

$\rho(S1, Sailors)$

$\rho(S2, Sailors)$

$\rho(TempJoin(1 \rightarrow f1, 2 \rightarrow f2, 3 \rightarrow f3, 4 \rightarrow f4),$
 $S1 \bowtie_{S1.age < S2.age} S2)$

$\rho(LeftHalf, \pi_{f1, f2, f3, f4} TempJoin)$

- ▶ Finally, subtract the resulting left hand side from the initial relation, and you get sailors with maximum ages
 - ▶ Final result is

$Sailors - LeftHalf$

