## Relational Databases

## Relational Algebra (2) Set operators, renaming, notation

## Relational Algebra (2)

Relational algebra query (expression) on set of relations produces relation as a result

College(cName, state, enrol1ment)
Student(sID, sName, GPA, sizeHS)
Apply(sID, cName, major, decision)


Union operator
List of college and student names


Difference operator
IDs and names of students who didn't apply anywhere

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \left(\left(\pi_{\text {sID }} \text { student }-\pi_{\text {sID Apply }}\right) \bowtie \text { student }\right) \\
& \uparrow \Pi_{\text {sName }}
\end{aligned}
$$

College
Student
Apply

| cName | state | er |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |



| sID | cName | major | dec |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Relational Algebra (2)

## Intersection operator

Names that are both a college name and a student name

$$
\Pi_{\text {cName }} \text { college } \cap \Pi_{\text {SName }} \text { student }
$$



## Relational Algebra (2)

Intersection doesn't add expressive power (1)


## Relational Algebra (2)

Intersection doesn't add expressive power (2)


| Student |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sID | sName | GPA | HS |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



## Relational Algebra (2)

## Rename operator

1. $P_{R\left(A_{1}, \ldots, A_{n}\right)}(E) \ll G_{C \text { neral }} \nRightarrow$
2. $P_{R}(E)$
3. $\left.P_{\frac{A_{1}, \ldots, A_{n}}{}}^{\tau}(E)\right\}$

| COllege |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| cName | state | ens |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |


| Student |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sID | sName | GPA | HS |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



## Relational Algebra (2)

## Rename operator

To unify schemas for set operators
List of college and student names

$$
\begin{aligned}
& P_{C \text { (name })}\left(\Pi_{C \text { Name }} C \text { College }\right) U \\
& P_{c \text { (name })}\left(\Pi_{\text {shame }} \text { Student }\right)
\end{aligned}
$$



| Student |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| sID | sName | GPA | HS |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |



Rename operator
For disambiguation in "self-joins"
Pairs of colleges in same state

$$
\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{n \mid<n 2}( & P_{c 1(n 1, s, e 1)}(\text { College }) \bowtie \\
& \left.P_{c 22(n 2, s, e 2)}(\text { college })\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Berkeley stanford


## Alternate notation (1)

Assignment statements - Pairs of colleges in same state

$$
\begin{aligned}
& C 1:=P_{c 11}, \text { el College } \\
& C 2:=P_{c 2}, s, e 2 \text { college } \\
& C P:=C 1 \infty c 2 \\
& \text { Ans }:=\sigma_{n 1<n 2} C P
\end{aligned}
$$



Alternate notation (2)
Expression tree - GPAs of students applying to CS in CA


Relational Algebra summary

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Core } \\
& R \\
& \sigma_{c}(E) \\
& \Pi_{A_{1}, \ldots, A_{n}}(E) \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}
E_{1} \infty E_{2} \\
E_{1} \infty \Phi_{\theta} \\
E_{1} \cap E_{2}
\end{array}\right. \\
& \begin{array}{l}
\left.E_{1}\right) \times\left(E_{2}\right) \\
E_{1} \cup E_{2} \\
E_{1}-E_{2} \\
P_{R\left(A_{1}, \ldots, A_{n}\right)}(E)
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

