COP 4710: Database Systems Fall 2006

Chapter 4 – In Class Exercises (Part 1)

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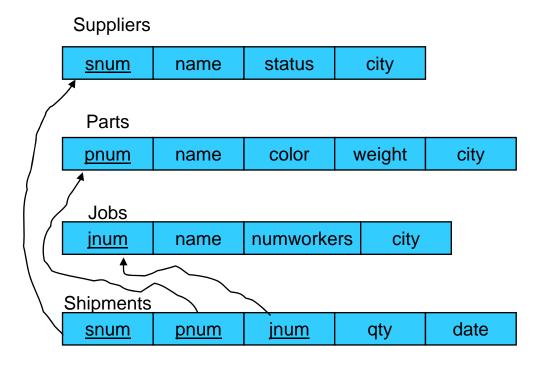
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Chapter 4 In Class Exercises

• Use the following database scheme for the problems in this exercise.



• Develop relational algebra query expressions, using only the five fundamental operators, for each of the following queries:



1. List the parts that are either blue or weigh more than 20.

Solution#1:
$$\sigma_{\text{(color="blue")OR (weight>20)}}(Parts)$$

Solution#2:
$$\sigma_{(color="blue")}(Parts) \cup \sigma_{(weight>20)}(Parts)$$



2. List the parts that are blue and weigh more than 20.

Solution#1:
$$\sigma_{(color="blue") AND (weight>20)}(Parts)$$

Solution#2:
$$\sigma_{(color="blue")}(Parts) \cap \sigma_{(weight>20)}(Parts)$$

Why isn't the following solution correct?

$$\sigma_{(color="blue")}(Parts) \cup \sigma_{(weight>20)}(Parts)$$



3. List only the names of those parts that are not blue.

Solution#1:
$$\pi_{(name)}(\sigma_{(color \neq "blue")}(Parts))$$



4. List the names of those suppliers who ship part number P3.

Solution#1:
$$\pi_{(name)}(\sigma_{(pnum="P3")}(Shipments \times Suppliers))$$

Is solution #1 correct?

No, because the Cartesian product pairs all combinations from the two operand tables, even those combinations which are not related.

A Correct Solution

$$\pi_{(name)}\!\!\left(\!\sigma_{(pnum="P3")\,\text{AND}\,(Shipments.snum}=Suppliers.snum)}\!\!\left(\!Shipments\times Suppliers)\!\right)$$

This condition eliminates from the Cartesian product unrelated tuples.



5. List only the names of those suppliers who ship a blue part.

Solutions

To shorten the expressions let:

S = Suppliers

P = Parts

SPJ = Shipments

$$\pi_{(name)} (\sigma_{(S.snum=SPJ.snum)} (S \times (\sigma_{(P.pnum=SPJ.pnum)} ((\sigma_{(color="blue")} ((P) \times SPJ))))))$$

$$\pi_{(name)} \Big(\sigma_{(S.snum=SPJ.snum)} \Big(S \times \Big(\sigma_{(color="blue")\,AND(P.pnum=SPJ.pnum)} \Big(P \times SPJ \Big) \Big) \Big) \Big)$$

$$\pi_{(name)} \! \left(\! \sigma_{(S.snum=SPJ.snum) \, AND \, (P.pnum=SPJ.pnum) \, AND \, (color="blue")} \! \left(\! S \times P \times SPJ \right) \right)$$

