数据库系统概念

习题分析与解答



第二章 关系模型

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- **2.1** 考虑图2-35所示关系数据库,主码加了下划线。给出关系代数表达式来表示下列的每一个查询:
 - a. 找出与其经理居住在同一城市同一街道的所有员工的姓名。
 - b. 找出此数据库中不在First Bank Corporation工作的所有员工的姓名。
 - c. 找出比Small Bank Corporation的所有员工收入都高的所有员工的姓名。

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.1.a. 找出与其经理居住在同一城市同一街道的所有员工的姓名。

参考解答:

a. $\prod_{person-name}$ ((employee ∞ manages) (manager-name=employee2.person-name \wedge employee.street=employee2.street \wedge employee.city=employee2.city)($\rho_{employee2}$ (employee)))

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.1.b. 找出此数据库中不在First Bank Corporation工作的所有 员工的姓名。

参考解答:

b.1)如果每个员工都有一个确定的公司:

 $\prod_{\text{person-name}} (\sigma_{\text{company-name} \neq \text{"First Bank Corporation"}} (\text{works}))$

2)如果存在有些员工不属于任何公司或者属于多个公司的情况:

 $\prod_{person-name} (employee) - \prod_{person-name} (\sigma_{company-name= "First Bank Corporation"} \ (works))$

employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)

2.1.c. 找出比Small Bank Corporation的所有员工收入都高的所有员工的姓名。

参考解答:

c. $\prod_{person-name}$ (works)—($\prod_{works.person-name}$ (works (works.salary \leq works2.salary \wedge works2.company-name="Small Bank Corporation") ρ_{works2} (works)))

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```



- **2.3** 考虑图2-35关系数据库,对于下列每个要求,给出一个关系代数表达式:
 - a. 修改数据库,使Jones现在居住在Newtown。
 - b. 为数据库中所有经理都提高工资10%。

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.3.a. 修改数据库,使Jones现在居住在Newtown

参考解答:

```
a.employee \leftarrow \prod_{emplyee-name, street, city \leftarrow \text{``Newtown''}} (\sigma_{employee=\text{``Jones''}}(employee)) \cup \\ (employee - \sigma_{employee=\text{``Jones''}}(employee))
```

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.3.b. 修改数据库,为数据库中所有经理都提高工资10%

参考解答:

```
b. t1 \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{works.person-name,company-name,salary}} (\sigma_{\text{works.person-name=manager-name}}(\text{works} \times \text{manages})) 找出所有经理 t2 \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{person-name,company-name,1.1*salary(t1)}} 提高工资 works \leftarrow (\text{works} - t1) \cup t2
```

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```



- **2.5** 考虑图2-35所示关系数据库,主码加了下划线。给 出关系代数表达式来表示下列的每一个查询:
 - a. 找出First Bank Corporation的所有员工的姓名。
 - b. 找出First Bank Corporation所有员工的姓名和居住的城市。
 - c. 找出First Bank Corporation所有年收入在10 000美元以上的员工的姓名和居住的街道、城市。
 - d. 找出所有居住地与工作的公司在同一城市的员工的姓名。
 - e. 假设公司可以位于几个城市中。找出位于Small Bank Corporation所在的各个城市的所有公司。

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.5.a. 找出First Bank Corporation所有员工的姓名

参考解答:

a. $\prod_{\text{person-name}} (\sigma_{\text{company-name}=\text{"First Bank Corporation"}}(\text{works}))$

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.5.b. 找出First Bank Corporation的所有员工的姓名和居住的城市

参考解答:

b. $\prod_{person-name, city}$ (employee ($\sigma_{company-name="First Bank Corporation"}$ (works)))

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.5.c. 找出First Bank Corporation所有年收入在10 000美元以上的员工的姓名和居住的街道、城市。

参考解答:

c. $\prod_{person-name, street, city} (\sigma_{company-name="First Bank Corporation" \land salary>10000} (works \ \infty \ emplyee))$

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.5.d. 找出所有居住地与工作的公司在同一城市的员工的姓名

参考解答:

d. $\prod_{person-name}$ (employee ∞ works ∞ company)

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.5.e. 假设公司可以位于几个城市中, 找出位于Small Bank Corporation所在的各个城市的所有公司。

参考解答:

e. $\prod_{company-name}$ (company $\div \prod_{city} (\sigma_{company-name="Small Bank Corporation"}(company)))$

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```



- **2.7** 考虑图2-35所示关系数据库,对于下列每个要求,给出一个关系代数表达式:
- a. 为First Bank Corporation的所有员工都提高工资10%。
- b. 为数据库中所有工资不高于100 000美元的经理提高工资10%, 而高于100000 美元的经理提高工资3%。
- c. 删除works 关系中Small Bank Corporation的员工的所有元组。

employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)

2.7.a. 为First Bank Corporation的所有员工都提高工资10%

参考解答:

```
a. works \leftarrow \prod_{\text{salary} \leftarrow \text{salary}*1.1} (\sigma_{\text{company-name}=\text{``First Bank Corporation''}}(\text{works}))
\cup (\text{works} - \sigma_{\text{company-name}=\text{``First Bank Corporation''}}(\text{works}))
```

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.7.b. 为数据库中所有工资不高于100 000美元的经理提高工资10%,而高于100 000美元的经理提高工资3%。

参考解答:

employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)

2.7.c. 删除works 关系中Small Bank Corporation的员工的所有元组

参考解答: c. works ← works ¬σ company-name="Small Bank Corporation" (works)

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```



2.9 考虑图2-35所示关系数据库,分别给出下列查询的关系代数表达式:

- a. 找出员工最多的公司。
- b. 找出工资最少的员工所在公司。
- c. 找出人均工资比First Bank Corporation人均工资高的公司。

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.9.a. 找出员工最多的公司

参考解答:

```
t1 \leftarrow company-name G_{count\text{-distinct}} (employee-name) (works) 按公司名计算每个公司员工数 t2 \leftarrow G_{max}(num-employee) (\rho_{company\text{-strength}} (company-name,num-employee)(t1)) 重命名并找出最大值
```

 $\Pi_{\text{company-name}}$ (ρ_{t3} (company-name,num-employee)(t1) ∞ ρ_{t4} (num-employee)(t2)) 投影

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.9.b. 找出工资最少的员工所在公司。

参考解答:

```
t1 \leftarrow G_{min (salary)} (works)
\Pi_{company-name} (works \propto t1)
```

找出工资最小的员工 找出工资最小的员工的所在公司

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```

2.9.c. 找找出人均工资比First Bank Corporation人均工资高的公司

参考解答:

```
employee(<u>person_name</u>, street, city)
works(<u>person_name</u>, company_name, salary)
company(<u>company_name</u>, city)
manages(<u>person_name</u>, manager_name)
```



2.11 考虑以下的关系模式:

employee(empno,name,office,age) books(isbn,title,authors,publisher) loan(empno,isbn,date)

用关系代数写出下列查询

- a. 找出借了任何由McGraw-Hill出版的书的员工的姓名。
- b. 找出借了由McGraw-Hill出版的所有的书的员工的姓名。
- c. 找出借了至少5本不同的由McGraw-Hill出版的书的员工的姓名。
- d. 对每个出版商人,找出借了至少5本该出版商的书的员工的姓名。

2.11.a. 找出借了任何由McGraw-Hill出版的书的员工的姓名

参考解答:

a. $\Pi_{name}(\sigma_{publisher= "McGraw_Hill"} (employee \infty books \infty loan))$

employee(empno,name,office,age) books(isbn,title,authors,publisher) loan(empno,isbn,date)

2.11.b.找出借了由McGraw-Hill出版的所有的书的员工的姓名

参考解答:

b. $\Pi_{\text{name}}(\Pi_{\text{name,isbn}}(\text{employee} \propto \text{loan}) \div \Pi_{\text{isbn}(\sigma \text{publisher}=\text{``McGraw Hill''}}(\text{books}))$

employee(empno,name,office,age) books(isbn,title,authors,publisher) loan(empno,isbn,date)

2.11.c. 找出借了至少5本不同的由McGraw-Hill出版的书的员工的姓名。

参考解答:

c. $\Pi_{\text{name}}(\text{name } \sigma_{\text{publisher="McGraw_Hill"}} \land_{\text{NUM}>5} (\text{isbnG}_{\text{count_distinct}}(\text{isbn}) \text{ (books) as NUM)}$ $(\text{(books} \bowtie \text{loan} \bowtie \text{employee})))$

employee(<u>empno</u>,name,office,age) books(<u>isbn</u>,title,authors,publisher) loan(<u>empno</u>,<u>isbn</u>,date)

2.11.d. 对每个出版商人,找出借了至少5本该出版商的书的员工的姓名

参考解答:

d. Π_{name} (name, publisher $G_{\text{count}}(\text{isbn}) \ge 5$ (books ∞ loan ∞ employee))

employee(empno,name,office,age) books(isbn,title,authors,publisher) loan(empno,isbn,date)

