



# RELATIONAL DATA LANGUAGES

Part 2



# Union (denoted by U)

- R U S is a Binary Operation
- $r \cup s = \{t \mid t \in r \text{ or } t \in s\}$
- R and S should be type compatible
  - *R and S should have same number of attributes*
  - *Each pair of corresponding attributes must be type compatible (have same or compatible domains)*
- Tuples present in R or S or both are retrieved.
- Duplicate tuples are eliminated.
- Ex : Purchase\_Invoice U Sales\_Invoice

## Union Example

- Find ISBN, title of the books that were published in 2009 or belongs to NEWS category

ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	2007	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	2009	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	2010	NEWS	P010
B113	FINE ARTS	2009	NEWS	P010
B114	INDU – THE MAID	2008	NOVEL	P201

- $\text{Result1} \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{ISBN}, \text{Title}}(\sigma_{\text{year}=2009}(\text{Book}))$
- $\text{Result2} \leftarrow \Pi_{\text{ISBN}, \text{Title}}(\sigma_{\text{Category}=\text{'NEWS'}}(\text{Book}))$
- $\text{Result} \leftarrow \text{Result1} \cup \text{Result2}$

ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B112	GLOW	2009	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	2010	NEWS	P010
B113	FINE ARTS	2009	NEWS	P010

# Intersection

$$r \cap s = \{ t \mid t \in r \text{ and } t \in s \}$$

- Find ISBN, title of the books that were published in 2009 and belongs to NEWS category
- `Result1 <-  $\Pi_{\text{ISBN, Title}}(\sigma_{\text{year}=2009}(\text{Book}))$`
- `Result2 <-  $\Pi_{\text{ISBN, Title}}(\sigma_{\text{Category}=\text{'NEWS'}}(\text{Book}))$`
- `Result <- Result1  $\cap$  Result2`

ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	2007	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	2009	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	2010	NEWS	P010
B113	FINE ARTS	2009	NEWS	P010
B114	INDU – THE MAID	2008	NOVEL	P201



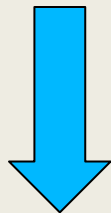
ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B113	FINE ARTS	2009	NEWS	P010

# Set Difference

$$r - s = \{t \mid t \in r \text{ and } t \notin s\}$$

- Find ISBN, title of the books that were published in 2009 and does not belong to NEWS category
- `Result1 <-  $\Pi_{\text{ISBN, Title}}(\sigma_{\text{year}=2009}(\text{Book}))$`
- `Result2 <-  $\Pi_{\text{ISBN, Title}}(\sigma_{\text{Category}=\text{'NEWS'}}(\text{Book}))$`
- `Result <- Result1 - Result2`

ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	2007	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	2009	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	2010	NEWS	P010
B113	FINE ARTS	2009	NEWS	P010
B114	INDU - THE MAID	2008	NOVEL	P201

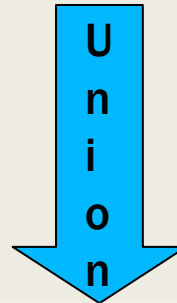


ISBN	Title	Year	Category	Publ_code
B112	GLOW	2009	ARTICLE	P212

## Set operations on different relations

P_Inv_No	Date	Publ_code
PI_1001	29/10/2009	P010
PI_2001	1/2/2001	P212
PI_1002	12/4/2007	P010
PI_1045	5/2/2006	P010

S_Inv_No	Date	Cust_code
SI_1001	29/10/2009	C010
SI_2001	1/2/2001	C212
SI_1002	12/4/2007	C010
SI_1045	5/2/2006	C010



P_Inv_No	Date	Publ_code
PI_1001	29/10/2009	P010
PI_2001	1/2/2001	P212
PI_1002	12/4/2007	P010
PI_1045	5/2/2006	P010
SI_1001	29/10/2009	C010
SI_2001	1/2/2001	C212
SI_1002	12/4/200	C010

# Properties of Union, Intersect, Difference

- Commutative
  - *Satisfied by Union and Intersect*
- Associative
  - *Satisfied by Union and Intersect*
- Distributive
  - $R \cup (S - T) = (R \cup S) - (R \cup T)$
- $R - (R - S) =$  Which Operation ?
- $(R \cup S) - ((R - S) \cup (S - R)) =$  Which operation ?
- $R - S \neq S - R$

# Cartesian Product

- Combine tuples from two different relations
- Combinatorial manner
- $R \times S$   $r \times s = \{t \ q \mid t \in r \text{ and } q \in s\}$
- $R(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) \times S(B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m)$
- $Q(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n, B_1, B_2, \dots, B_m)$  is the result
- Number of columns in Q
$$cQ = cR + cS$$
- Number of tuples in Q
$$nQ = nR * nS$$





# CARTESIAN PRODUCT

ISBN	Title	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	NEWS	P010

Publ_code	Name	Address
P011	Pub1	Add1
P212	Pub2	Add2
P010	Pub3	Add3

Book

X

Publisher

ISBN	Title	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
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Publ_code	Name	Address
P011	Pub1	Add1
P212	Pub2	Add2
P010	Pub3	Add3
P011	Pub1	Add1
P212	Pub2	Add2
P010	Pub3	Add3
.....		



# Joins

- To give meaningful representation for the cartesian product.

ISBN	Title	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	NEWS	P010

Publ_code	Name	Address
P011	Pub1	Add1
P212	Pub2	Add2
P010	Pub3	Add3

Book



Publisher

ISBN	Title	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	NEWS	P010

Publ_code	Name	Address
P010	Pub3	Add3
P212	Pub2	Add2
P010	Pub3	Add3



# Join (denoted by $\bowtie$ )

- Derivative of Cartesian product
- Allows to combine tuples from different relations based on some meaningful condition
- $\Theta$ -join
  - *Join based on any of the binary comparison operators ( $>, =, <, \geq, \leq, \neq$  et. al)*
  - *Any boolean formula*
- $R \bowtie_F S$  ; F is a join condition
- $F = R.a \Theta S.b$
- Can you Express  $R \bowtie_F S$  in terms of other operation ?  $\sigma_F (R \times S)$

# Join Example

- Get the publishers name of each book

ISBN	Title	Category	Pub_cd
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	NEWS	P010



Pbl_code	Publ_name	Publ_phone
P212	Pearson	3452198
P010	McGraw	8930287

– *Book* ⋈<sub>pub\_cd=pbl\_code</sub> *Publisher*



# Natural Join

- Get the publishers name of each book

ISBN	Title	Category	Publ_code
B111	FISH	ARTICLE	P010
B112	GLOW	ARTICLE	P212
B110	FERT	NEWS	P010



Publ_code	Publ_name	Publ_phone
P212	Pearson	3452198
P010	McGraw	8930287

- *Book \* Publisher*
- *The join condition is dependant on the columns with same attribute names*