



Introduzione



Algebra relazionale

- Definisce un insieme di operatori che operano su relazioni e producono come risultato una relazione
- \supset Gode della proprietà di chiusura
 - il risultato di qualunque operazione algebrica su relazioni è a sua volta una relazione



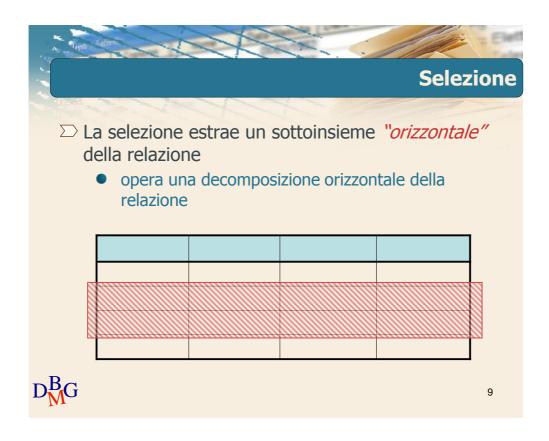
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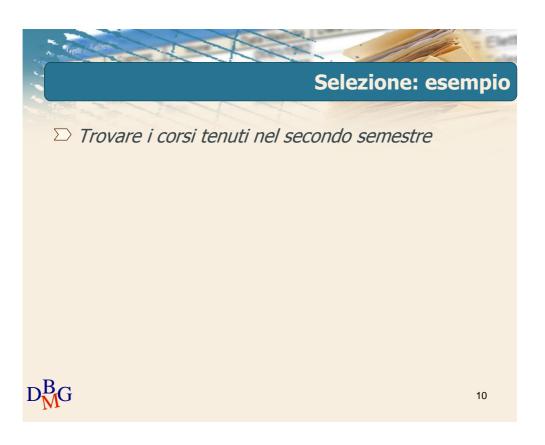




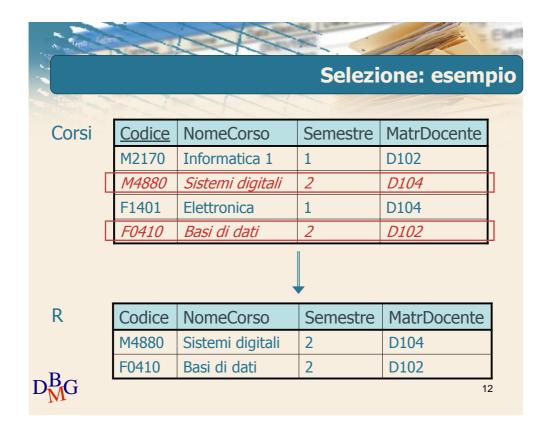




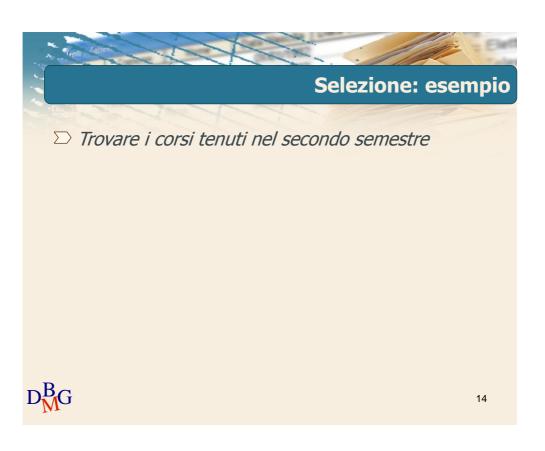


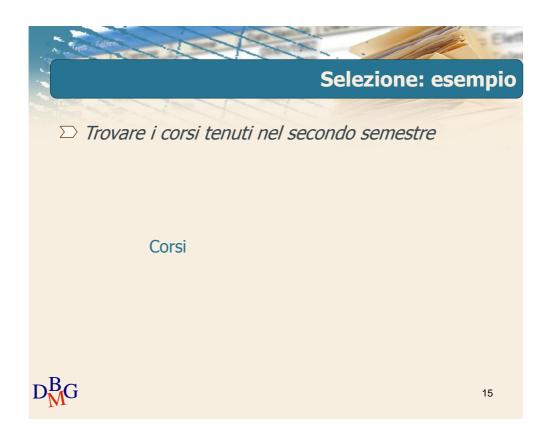


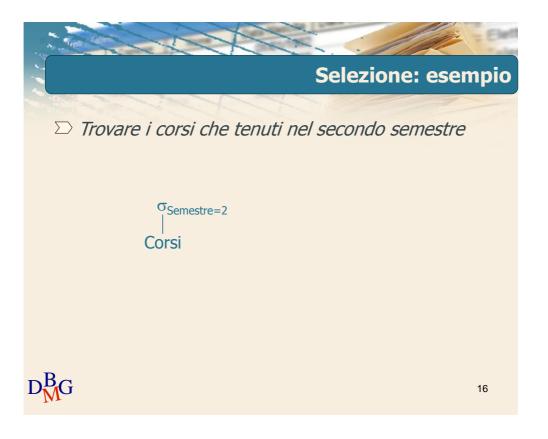


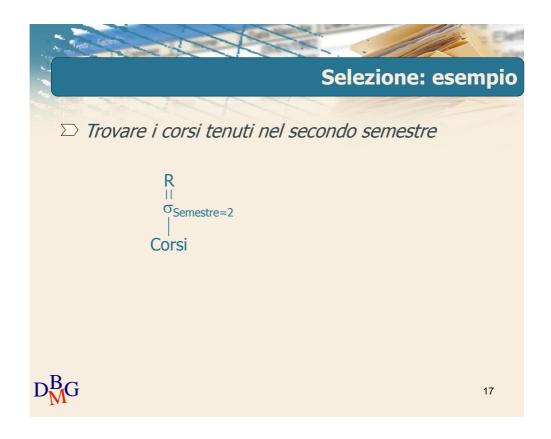




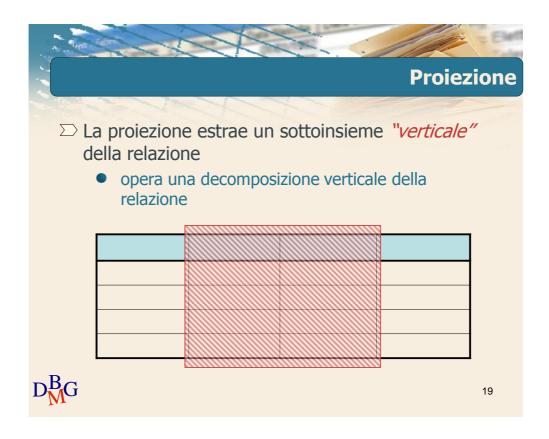


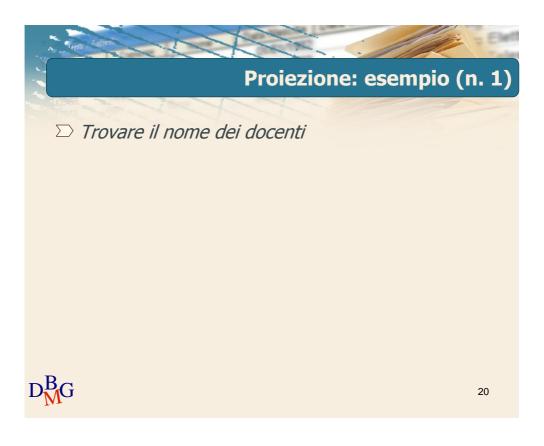




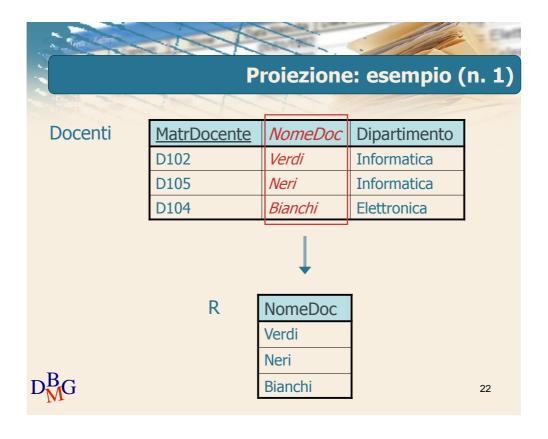




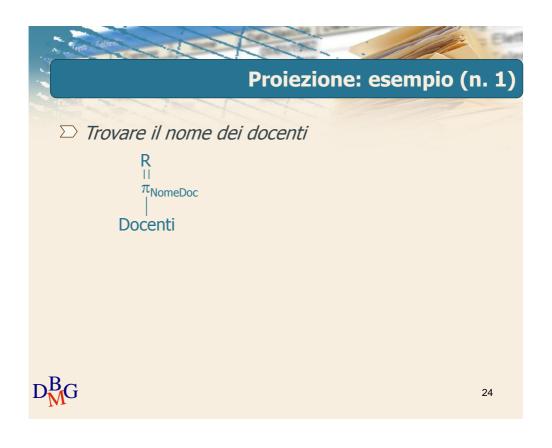




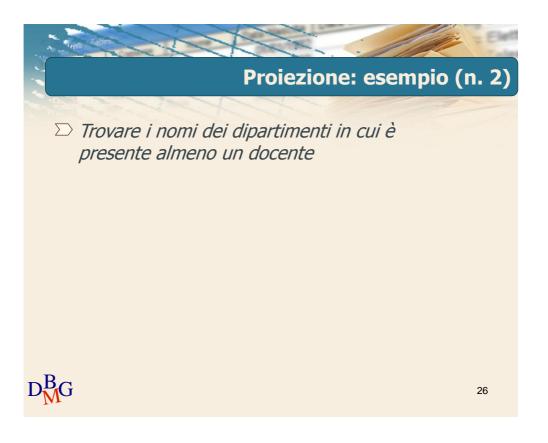


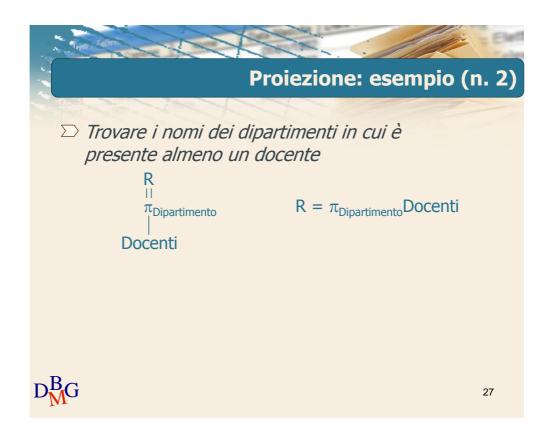




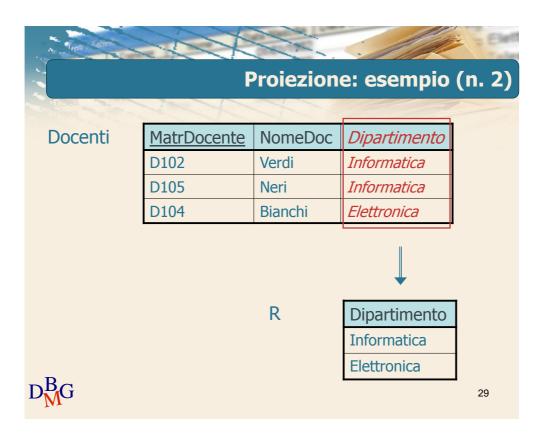


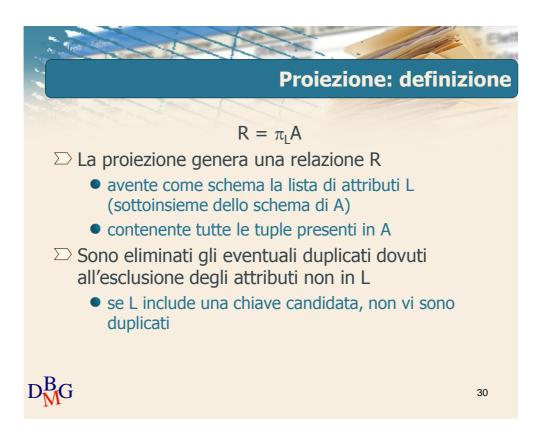








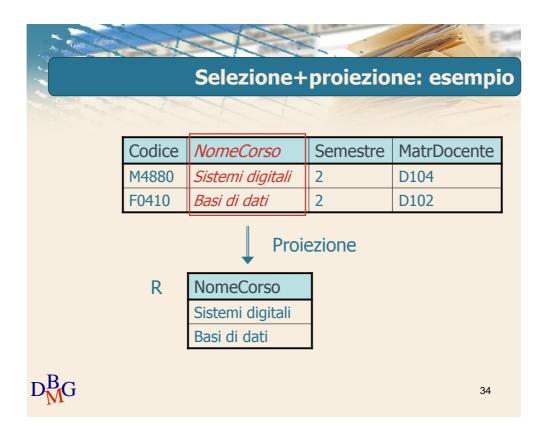


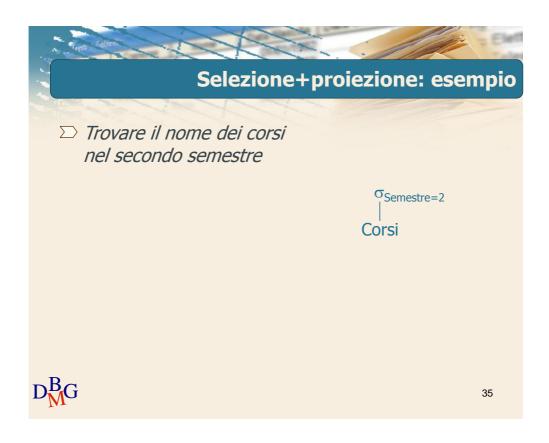




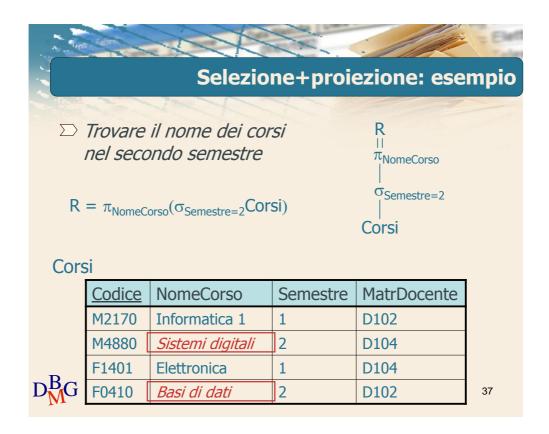


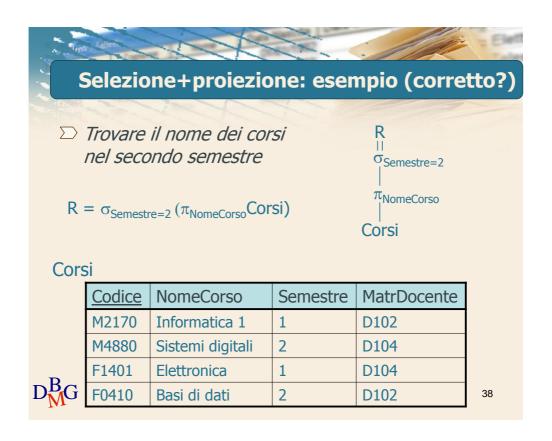






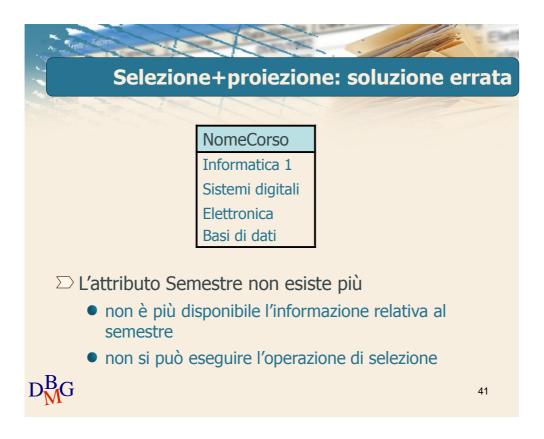


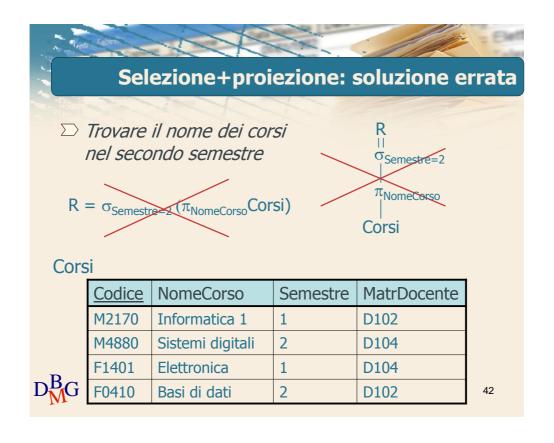




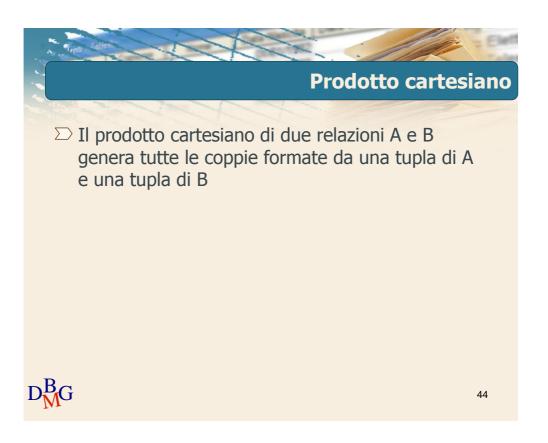


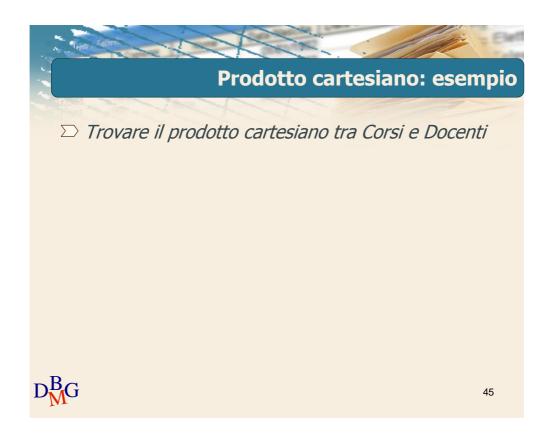


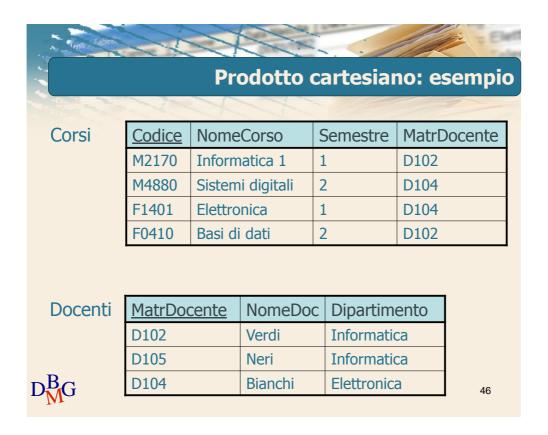








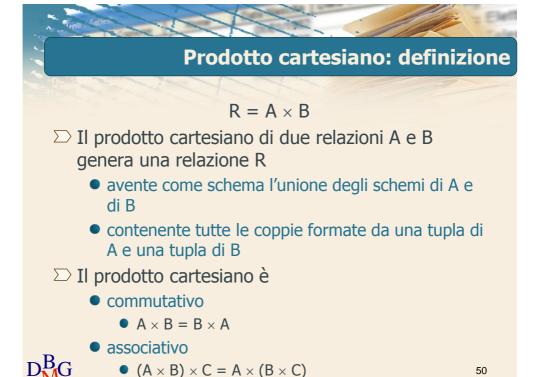








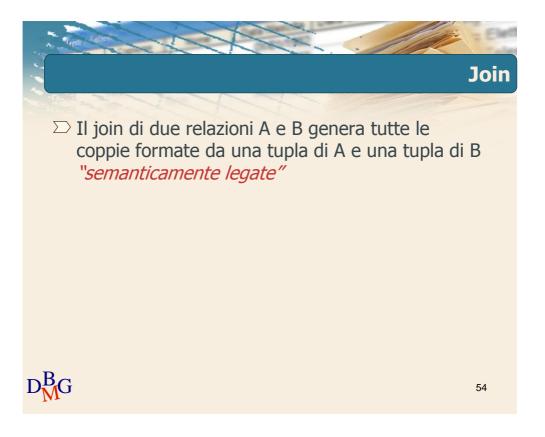


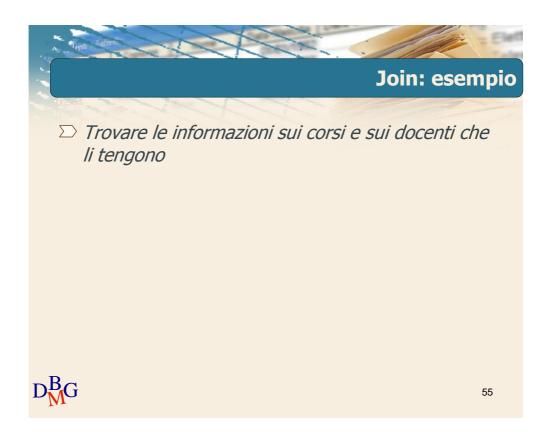


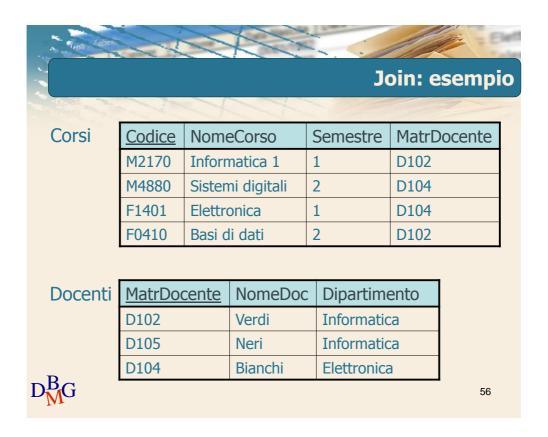








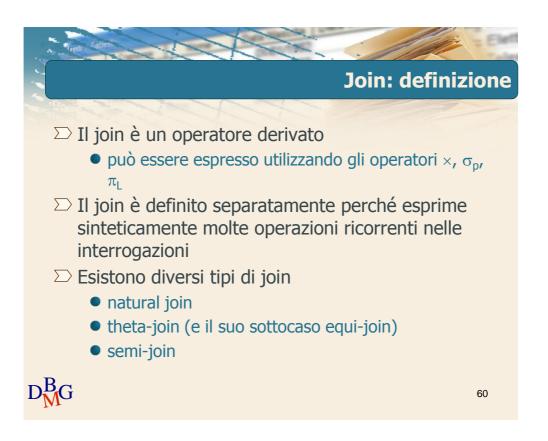














Natural join, theta-join e semi-join





 $R = A \bowtie B$

- - avente come schema
 - gli attributi presenti nello schema di A e non presenti nello schema di B
 - gli attributi presenti nello schema di B e non presenti nello schema di A
 - una sola copia degli attributi comuni (con lo stesso nome nello schema di A e di B)
 - contenente tutte le coppie costituite da una tupla di A e una tupla di B per cui il valore degli attributi comuni è uguale







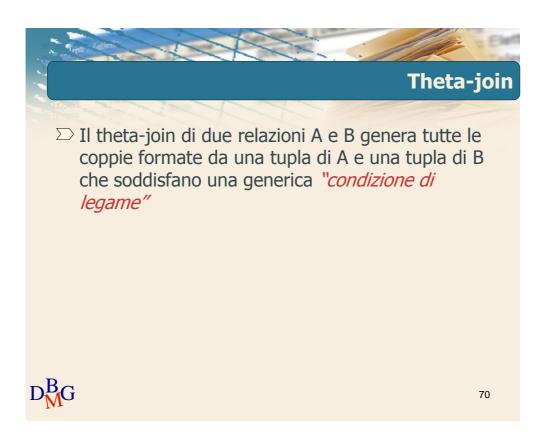


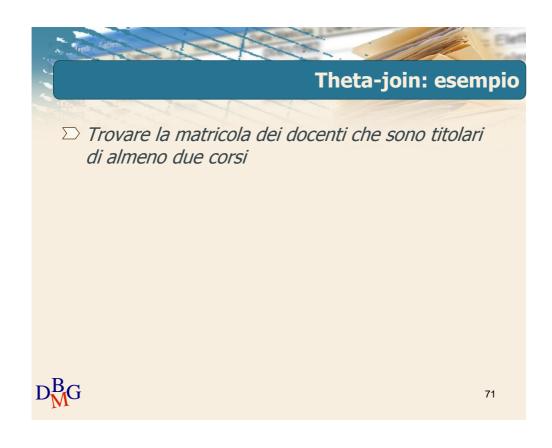


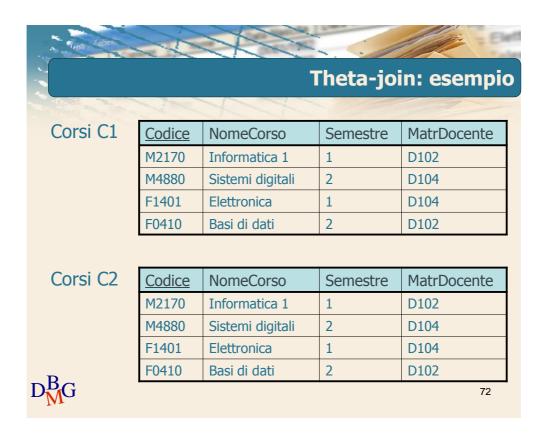






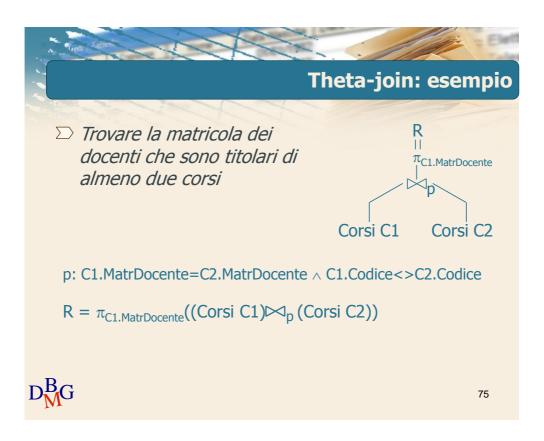








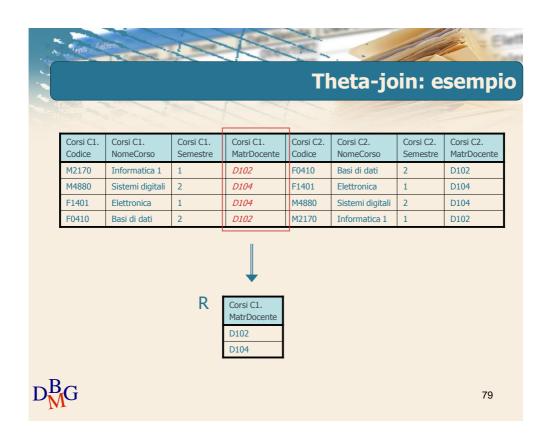


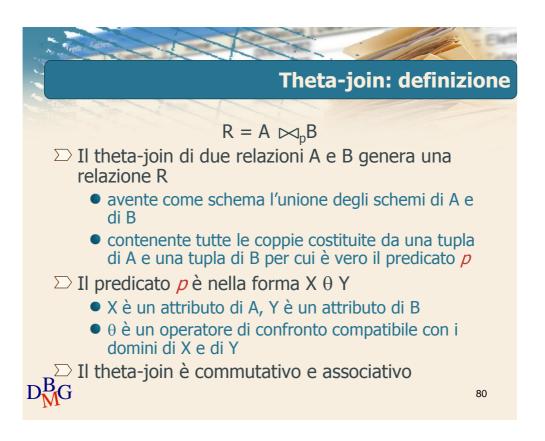


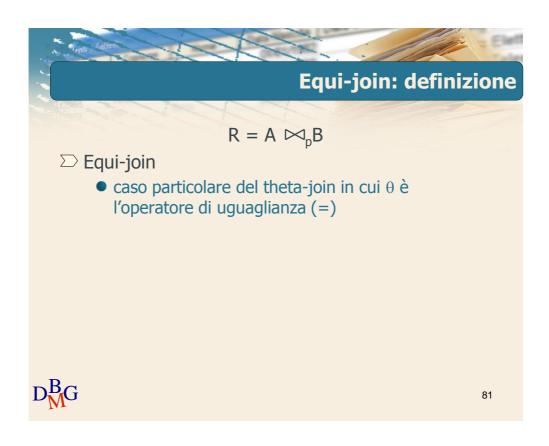
				Theta-join: esemp			
Corsi C1.	Corsi C1. NomeCorso	Corsi C1. Semestre	Corsi C1. MatrDocente	Corsi C2.	Corsi C2. NomeCorso	Corsi C2. Semestre	Corsi C2.
M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102	M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102
M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102	M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104
M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102	F1401	Elettronica	1	D104
M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102	F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102
M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104	M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102
M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104	M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104
M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104	F1401	Elettronica	1	D104
M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104	F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102
F1401	Elettronica	1	D104	M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102
F1401	Elettronica	1	D104	M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104
F1401	Elettronica	1	D104	F1401	Elettronica	1	D104
F1401	Elettronica	1	D104	F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102
F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102	M2170	Informatica 1	1	D102
F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102	M4880	Sistemi digitali	2	D104
F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102	F1401	Elettronica	1	D104
₹F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102	F0410	Basi di dati	2	D102

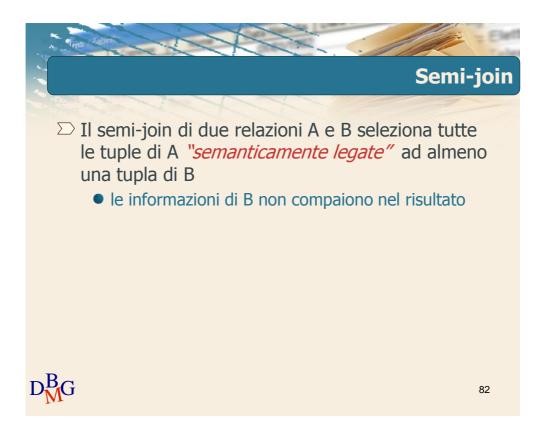




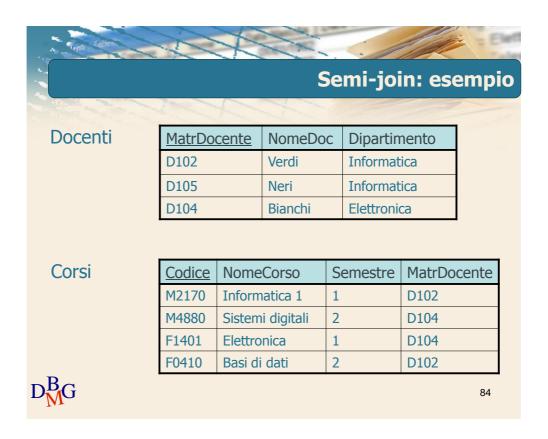




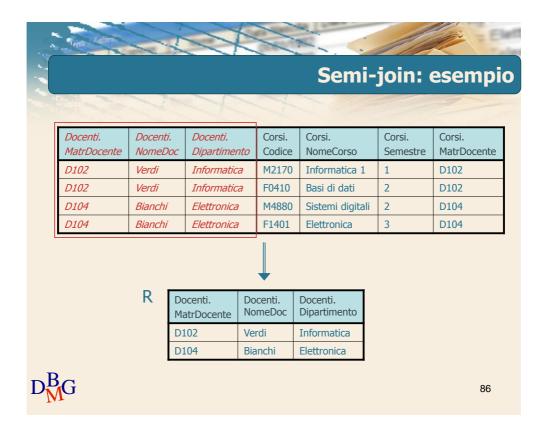


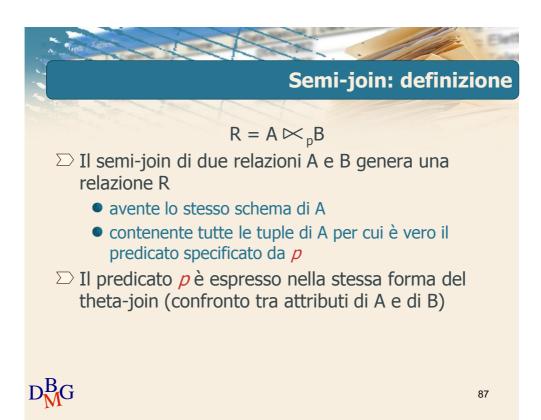






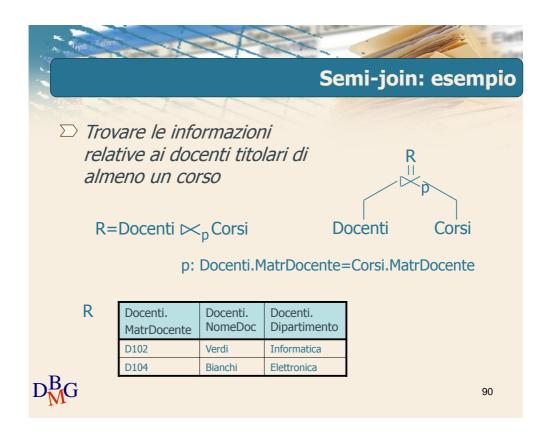














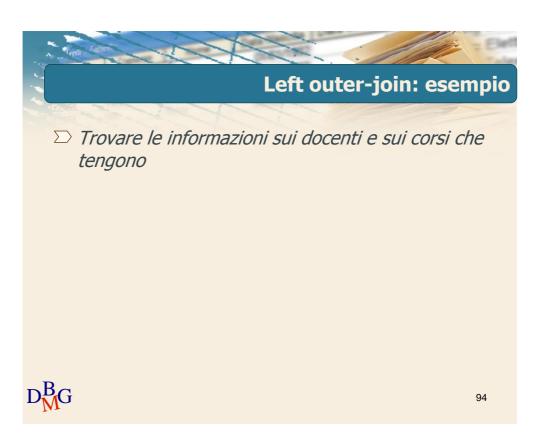


- Variante del join che permette di conservare l'informazione relativa alle tuple non semanticamente legate dal predicato di join
 - completa con valori nulli le tuple prive di controparte
- □ Esistono tre tipi di outer-join
 - left: sono completate solo le tuple del primo operando
 - right: sono completate solo le tuple del secondo operando
 - full: sono completate le tuple di entrambi gli operandi



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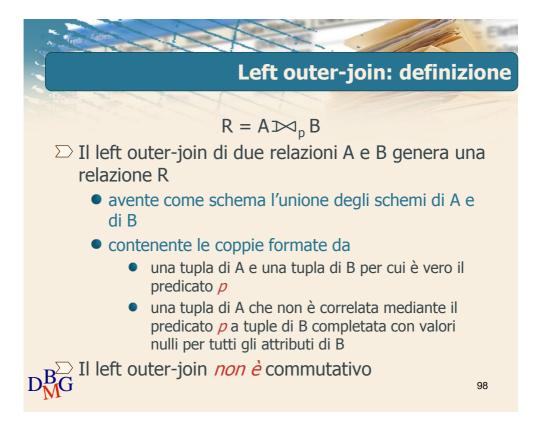




















R = A D B

- □ Il full outer-join di due relazioni A e B genera una relazione R
 - avente come schema l'unione degli schemi di A e di B

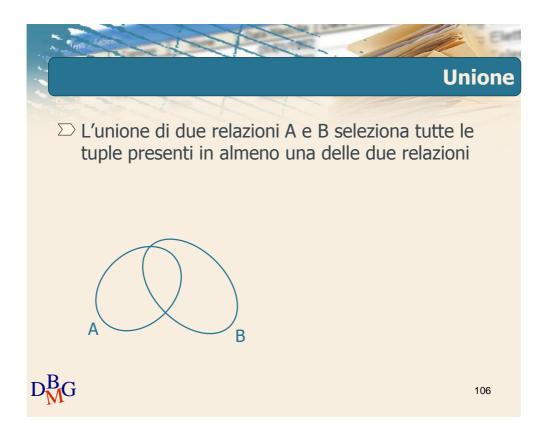
 $D_{M}^{B}G$

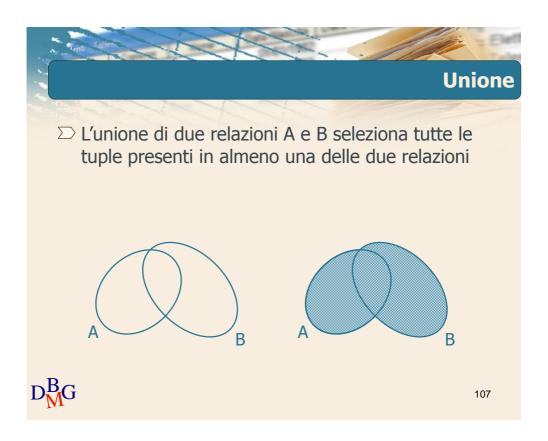
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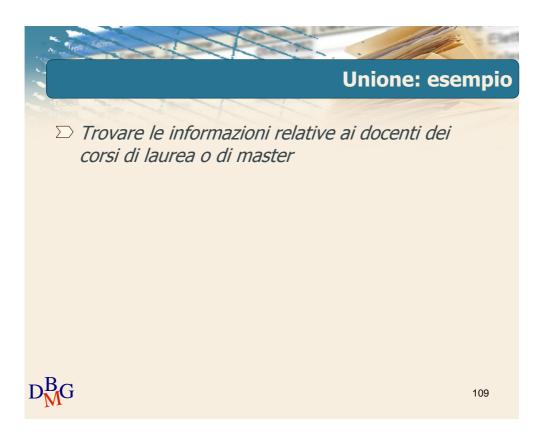


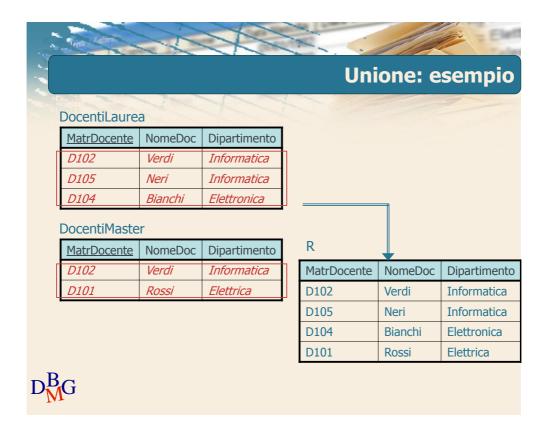


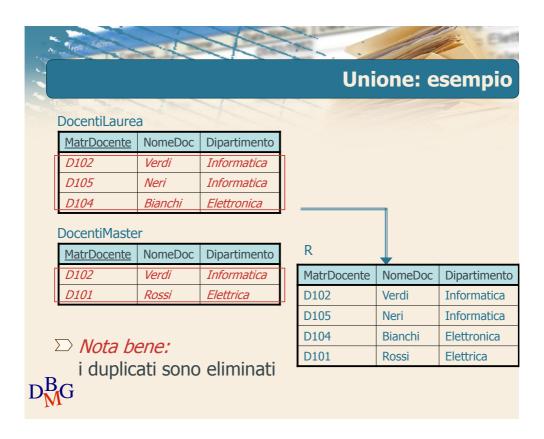


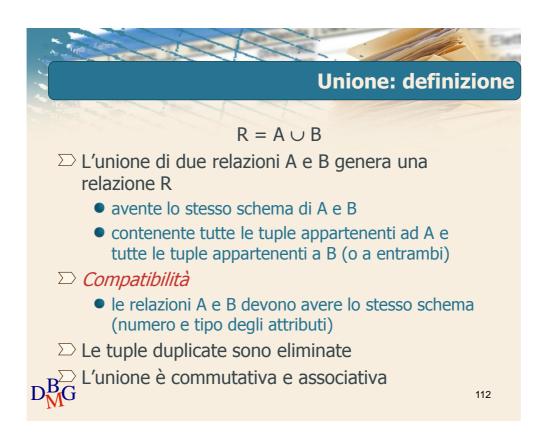




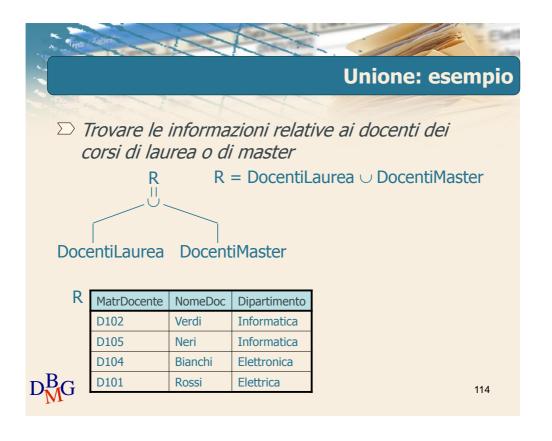


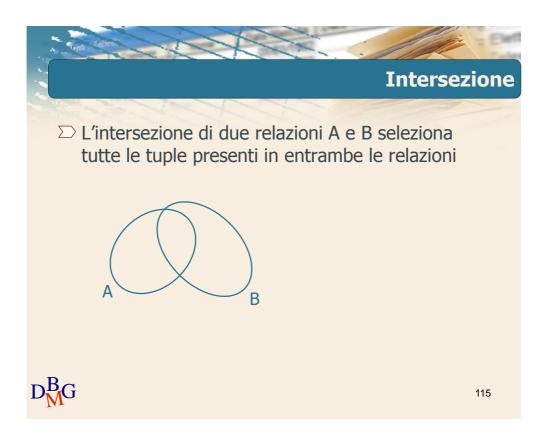


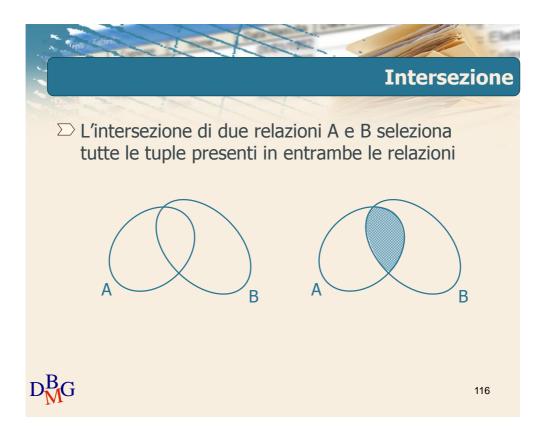


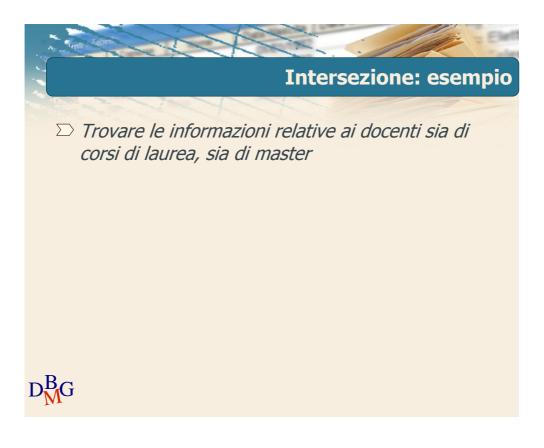




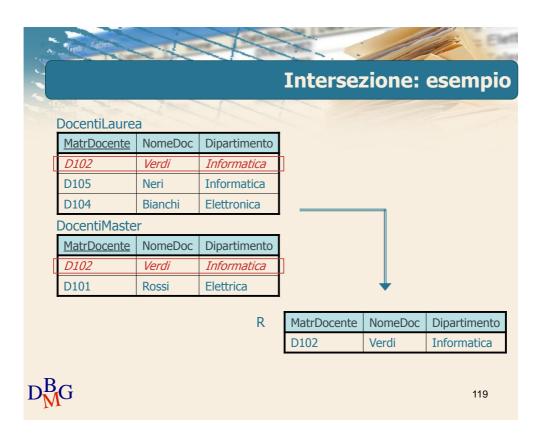


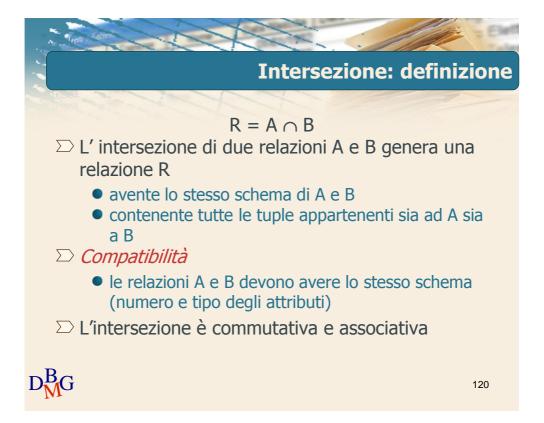




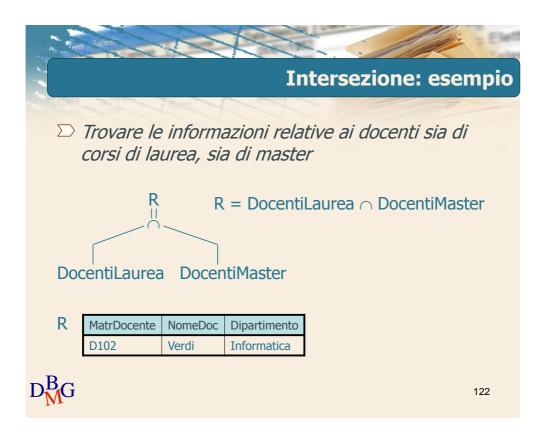




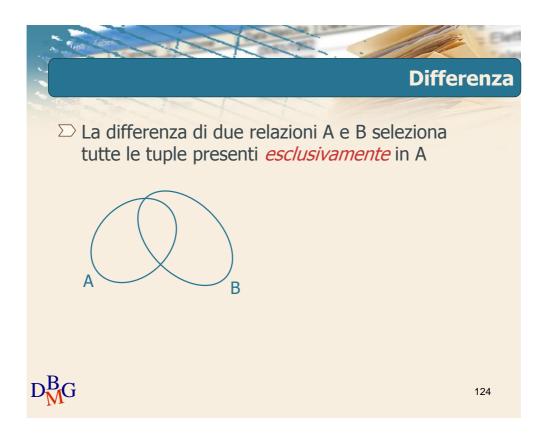


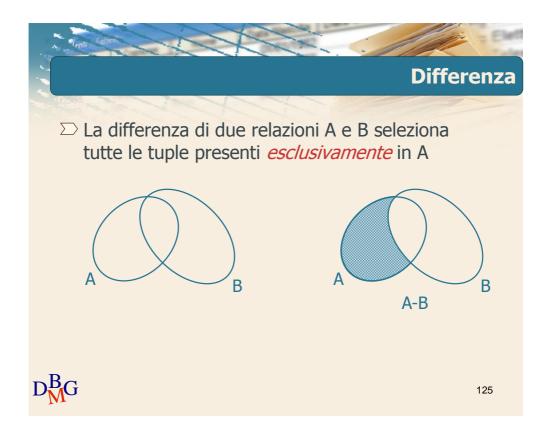


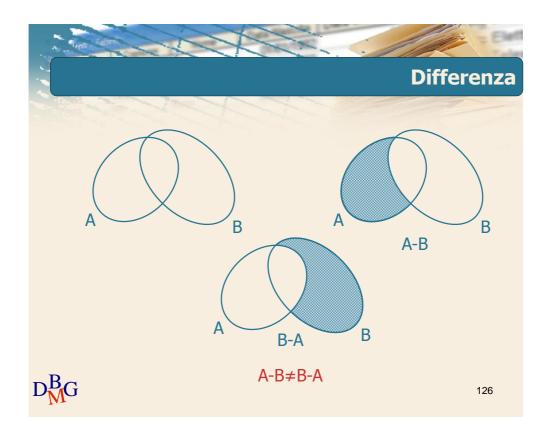


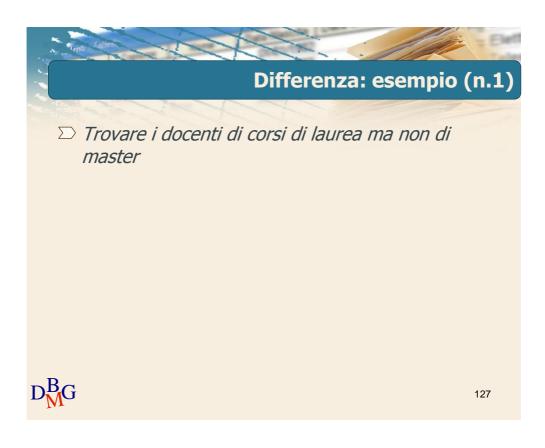




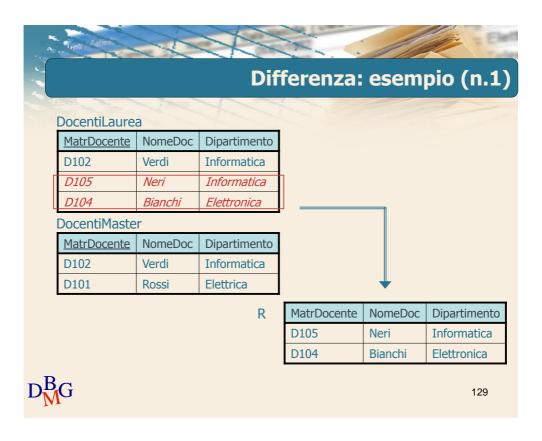


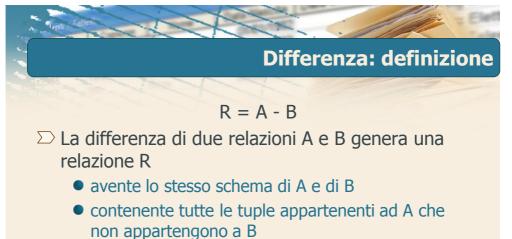












- - le relazioni A e B devono avere lo stesso schema (numero e tipo degli attributi)
- □ La differenza non gode né della proprietà commutativa, né della proprietà associativa

 $D_{M}^{B}G$

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