Michael Fox CS-157A February 11, 2025

Hands On #1

Using the provided database schema, write relational algebra expressions to answer the following queries:

Database Schema:

- 1. Students (StudentID, Name, Age, Major)
- 2. Courses (CourseID, CourseName, Department)
- 3. Enrollments (StudentID, CourseID, Grade)
- 4. **Professors** (ProfessorID, Name, Department)
- 5. **Teaches** (ProfessorID, CourseID, Semester)

Oueries:

- 1. Find all students who are majoring in 'Computer Science'. (use Selection) R1 = Signma Major= 'Computer Science' (Students)
- 2. List all distinct course names offered by the 'Mathematics' department. (use Projection) R1 = Pi_CourseName(Courses)
- 3. Find the names of all students and the courses they are enrolled in. (use Natural join) R1 = Students *Join* Courses
- 4. Retrieve all students who have received a grade higher than 'B' in any course. (use Theta join)
 - R1 = Sigma Grade>'B'(Enrollemnts)
 - R2 = R1 *Theta Join* Enrollments.Studnent.ID = Students.StudentID (Students)
- 5. List all possible pairs of students and professors. (use Cartesian Product)
 - R1= Students X Professors
- 6. Find students who are enrolled in courses taught by Professor 'Smith' and also courses taught in the 'Fall' semester. (use Set Operations)
 - R1 = Pi_StudentID (Pi_CourseId(Sigma_Name = 'Smith'(Professors) *Join* Teachers) *Join* Enrollemnts)
 - R2 = Pi_StudentId(Pi_CourseId(Sigma_Semester = 'Fall'(Teachers)) *Join* Enrollments)
 - R3 = R1 Intersection R2
- 7. Calculate the total number of courses each student is enrolled in. (use Extended Projection)
 - R1 = StudentId, Count(CourseId)
 - → TotalCourses(Gamma StudentId,Count(CourseId)(Enrollements))
- 8. Rename the attributes of the **Professors** table to (ProfID, ProfName, Dept).
 - R1 = *rho* Profs(ProfID, ProfName, Dept.) (Professors)