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Relational

Educational tool for relational algebra

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Query language

This page explains the query language supported by relational.

Operators

It has 2 class of operators:

- [Without parameters](#)
- [With parameters](#)

Without parameters

Operators without parameters work on two relations. The syntax for those operators is: relation operator relation.

Symbol	Name	Example
*	product	$A * B$
-	difference	$A - B$
\cup	union	$A \cup B$
\cap	intersection	$A \cap B$
\div	division	$A \div B$
\bowtie	join	$A \bowtie B$
\bowtie_{\leftarrow}	left outer join	$A \bowtie_{\leftarrow} B$
\bowtie_{\rightarrow}	right outer join	$A \bowtie_{\rightarrow} B$
$\bowtie_{\leftrightarrow}$	full outer join	$A \bowtie_{\leftrightarrow} B$

With parameters

Operators with parameters work on a single relation, and the result will depend on the passed parameters. The syntax for those is: operator parameters (relation)

Symbol	Name	Example	Note
σ	selection	$\sigma \text{ id} == \text{index or rank} > 3 (A)$	Expression must be written in python
π	projection	$\pi \text{ name, age} (A)$	
ρ	rename	$\rho \text{ old_name} \rightarrow \text{new_name, age} \rightarrow \text{old} (A)$	

The language is formally defined [here](#).

Complex queries

In any place where a relation is expected, a query can be used instead. For example, since $a*b$ is a relation itself, you can evaluate $\pi \text{ f1, f2} (a*b) \cup R$

You can use parenthesis to change priority: $a \bowtie (q \cup d)$

Examples

These are some valid queries.

```
σ age > 25 and rank == weight(A)
σ (name.upper().startswith('J') and age>21 )(people)
Q ⋈ π a,b(A) ⋈ B
ρ id→i,name→n(A) - π a,b(π a,b(A)) n σ age > 25 or rank = weight(A)
π a,b(π a,b(A))
ρ id→i,name→n(π a,b(A))
A ⋈ B
```

Relational uses [automatic casting](#), so it will try to use an appropriate type for the values.

Dates

When a field contains something like 2007-12-24, this will be considered as a date, and will have a particular behaviour in selection operations.

Fields

Field	Description
intdate	String representation of the date
day	
month	
weekday	Day of the week (numeric)
year	

Examples

Load the file dates.csv and set d as relation's name.

We select every friday:

```
σ date.weekday==4(d)
```

We select every date before 2000:

```
σ date.year<2000 (d)
```

We rename the field and do the product, we add 2 days to d and see if it is greater than date

```
σ d+2>date(pdate→d(d)*d)
```

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Released under GPLv3. [Contribute](#).

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