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Discuss

Consider the following relation P(X, Y, Z), Q(X, Y, T) and R(Y, V):

P		
X	Y	Z
X1	Y1	Z1
X1	Y1	Z2
X2	Y2	Z2
X2	Y4	Z4

Q		
X	Y	T
X2	Y1	2
X1	Y2	5
X1	Y1	6
X3	Y3	1

R	
Y	V
Y1	V1
Y3	V2
Y2	V3
Y2	V2

How many tuples will be returned by the following relational algebra query?

$$\pi_x(\sigma_{(P.Y = R.Y \wedge R.V = V(P \times R)))} - \pi_x(\sigma_{(Q.Y = R.Y \wedge Q.T > 2(Q \times R))})$$

Note: This was Numerical Type question.

- (A) 3
- (B) 1
- (C) 2
- (D) 4



Answer: (B)

Explanation: Query-1:

$$\pi_X(\sigma_{(P.Y = R.Y \wedge R.V = V(P \times R))})$$

It will satisfy only one row:

X	Y	Z	Y	V
X2	Y2	Z2	Y2	V2

Only column X will be selected.

Query-2:

X
X2

Query-2:

$$\pi_X(\sigma_{(Q.Y = R.Y \wedge Q.T > 2(Q \times R))})$$

It will satisfy three row:

```

X   Y   T   Y   V
-----
X1  Y2   5  Y2  V3
X1  Y2   5  Y2  V2
X1  Y1   6  Y1  V1
-----

```

Only column X will be selected.

```

X
-----
X1
-----

```

Note that relational algebra return unique tuples only.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \pi_X(\sigma_{(P.Y = R.Y \wedge R.V = V(P \times R))}) \\
 &= (\text{Query-1}) - (\text{Query-2}) \\
 &= X2 - X1 \\
 &= X2
 \end{aligned}$$

So, answer is **1**.

Note that $\{(\text{Query-1}) - (\text{Query-2})\}$ will return all tuples from query-1 those are not in query-2.

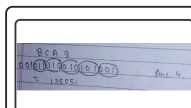
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