

# Writing Relational Algebra Queries

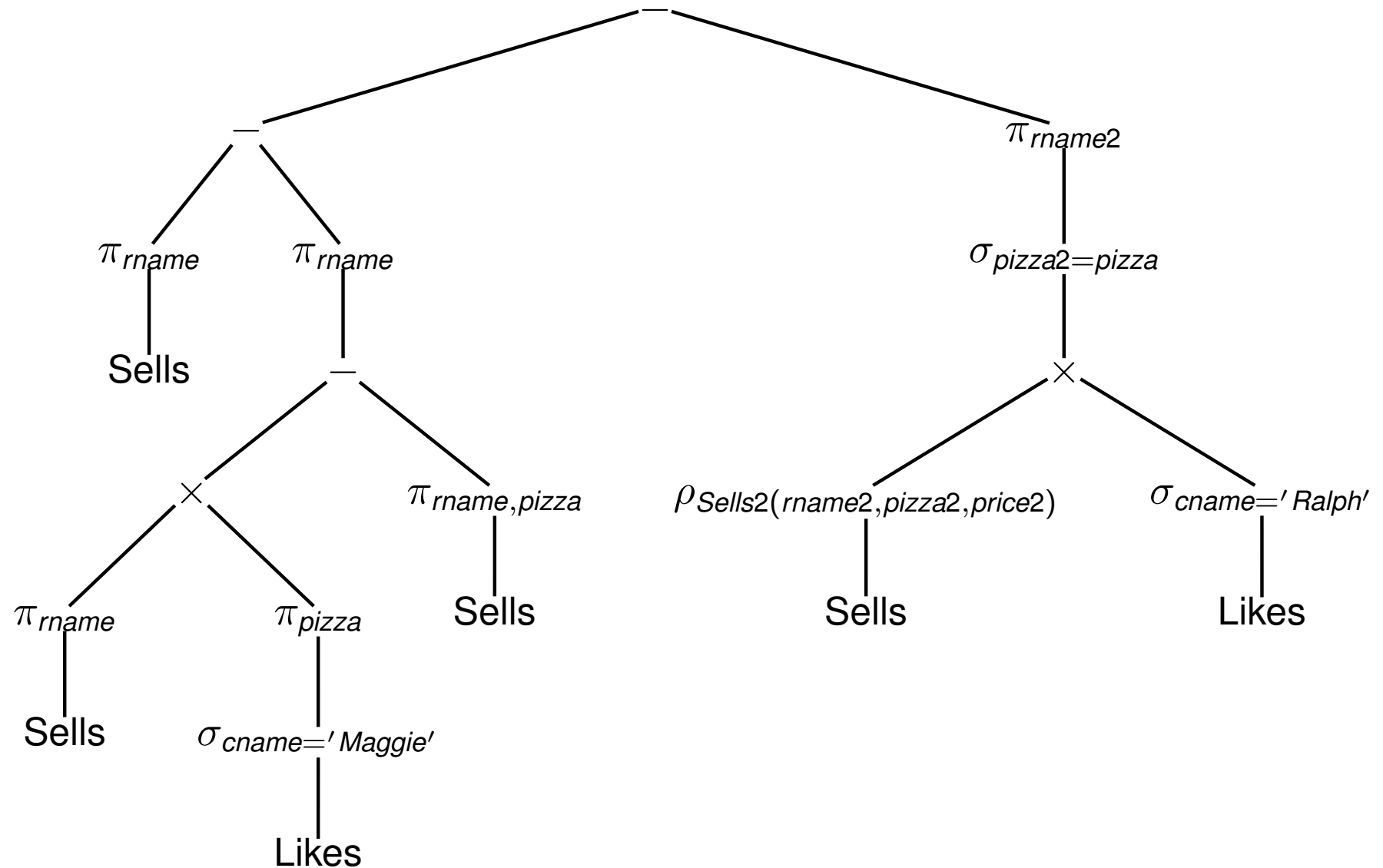
**What does this relational algebra query compute?**

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi_{rname}(Sells) - \pi_{rname}((\pi_{rname}(Sells) \times \\ & (\pi_{pizza}(\sigma_{cname='Maggie'}(Likes)))) - \pi_{rname,pizza}(Sells)) - \\ & \pi_{rname2}(\sigma_{pizza2=pizza}(\rho_{Sells2(rname2,pizza2,price2)}(Sells) \times \\ & \sigma_{cname='Ralph'}(Likes))) \end{aligned}$$

# Writing Relational Algebra Queries (cont.)

- A complex relational algebra (RA) query presented as a single lengthy expression can be unreadable
- Two methods to improve readability of RA queries
  - Method 1: Operator trees
  - Method 2: Sequence of steps

# Method 1: Operator Trees



## Method 2: Sequence of steps

$$R_1(\text{pizza}) = \pi_{\text{pizza}}(\sigma_{\text{cname}='Maggie'}(\text{Likes}))$$

$$R_2(\text{rname}, \text{pizza}) = \pi_{\text{rname}}(\text{Sells}) \times R_1$$

$$R_3(\text{rname}) = \pi_{\text{rname}}(R_2 - \pi_{\text{rname}, \text{pizza}}(\text{Sells}))$$

$$R_4(\text{rname}) = \pi_{\text{rname}}(\text{Sells}) - R_3$$

$$R_5(\text{cname5}, \text{pizza5}) = \sigma_{\text{cname}='Ralph'}(\text{Likes})$$

$$R_6(\text{rname}) = \pi_{\text{rname}}(\sigma_{\text{pizza5}=\text{pizza}}((\text{Sells} \times R_5)))$$

$$\text{Answer}(\text{rname}) = R_4 - R_6$$