

QUESTION 1:

Expression:

1. $\pi \text{Country_Name} ($

$\sigma \text{Severity_Level} = \text{'Critical'} (\text{THREAT}) \bowtie \text{THREAT.Threat-ID} = \text{INCIDENT.Threat-ID} \text{ INCIDENT}$

$\bowtie \text{INCIDENT.Country-ID} = \text{COUNTRY.Country-ID} \text{ COUNTRY})$

Explanation:

• $\sigma \text{Severity_Level} = \text{'Critical'} (\text{THREAT})$: Selects only threats where the severity level is marked as critical from the THREAT Relation.

• $\bowtie \text{THREAT.Threat-ID} = \text{INCIDENT.Threat-ID} \text{ INCIDENT}$: Joins the selected critical threats with incidents that reference those threats via Threat-ID.

• $\bowtie \text{INCIDENT.Country-ID} = \text{COUNTRY.Country-ID} \text{ COUNTRY}$: Joins the resulting incidents with countries based on Country-ID to associate incidents with country details.

• $\sigma \text{Date_Reported} \geq \text{'2025-01-01'} \wedge \text{Date_Reported} \leq \text{'2025-12-31'}$: Filters the joined result to include only incidents reported within the year 2025.

• $\pi \text{Country_Name}$: Projects only the country names from the filtered result, listing unique countries.

2. $\pi \text{Team_Name} ($

$(\sigma \text{Resolution_Status} = \text{'Resolved'}) ($

$(\sigma \text{Threat_Name} = \text{'Ransomware'} (\text{THREAT}) \bowtie \text{THREAT.Threat-ID} = \text{INCIDENT.Threat-ID} \text{ INCIDENT})$

$\bowtie \text{INCIDENT.Incident-ID} = \text{ACTION_TAKEN.Incident-ID} \text{ ACTION_TAKEN})$

$\bowtie \text{ACTION_TAKEN.Team-ID} = \text{Response} \rightarrow \text{TEAM.Team-ID} \text{ RESPONSE_TEAM})$

Explanation:

• $\sigma \text{Threat_Name} = \text{'Ransomware'} (\text{THREAT})$: Selects threat specifically named 'Ransomware' from the THREAT Relation.

• $\bowtie \text{THREAT.Threat-ID} = \text{INCIDENT.Threat-ID} \text{ INCIDENT}$: Joins the ~~Ransomware~~ threats with incidents caused by those threats via Threat-ID.

• $\bowtie \text{INCIDENT.Incident-ID} = \text{ACTION_TAKEN.Incident-ID} \text{ ACTION_TAKEN}$: Joins the ransomware incidents with actions taken on those incidents via Incident-ID.

• $\sigma \text{Resolution_Status} = \text{'Resolved'}$: Filters the joined actions to include only those with a Resolved status.

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- Δ ACTION_TAKEN.TEAM_ID = RESPONSE_TEAM.TeamID RESPONSE_TEAM.. Joins the resolved actions with response teams based on Team-ID to get team details.
- \cap Team-Name: Projects only the names of the response teams from the final joined result.

3. \cap Country-Name (COUNTRY) - \cap Country-Name (

COUNTRY Δ COUNTRY, Country-ID = RESPONSE_TEAM.Country_ID RESPONSE_TEAM)

Explanation:

- COUNTRY Δ COUNTRY, Country-ID = RESPONSE_TEAM.Country-ID RESPONSE_TEAM: Joins countries with response teams based on COUNTRY-ID to find countries that have at least one team.
- \cap Country-Name: Projects the names of countries that have response teams from the joined result.
- \cap Country-Name (COUNTRY): Projects the names of all countries from the COUNTRY relation.
- (Set difference): Subtracts the countries with teams from all countries, resulting in countries without any teams.

4. \cap Threat-Name (

(Threat-ID, COUNT(DISTINCT Country-ID) \rightarrow Country-Count (INCIDENT) & Country-Count > 1)
 Δ Threat-ID = THREAT.Threat-ID THREAT)

Explanation:

- y Threat-ID, COUNT(DISTINCT Country-ID) \rightarrow Country-Count (INCIDENT): Groups incidents by Threat-ID and counts the distinct countries reporting each threat, renaming the count to Country-Count.
- & Country-Count > 1: Selects only the groups where the distinct country count is greater than 1.
- Δ Threat-ID = THREAT.Threat-ID THREAT: Joins the filtered threat ID's with the THREAT relation to get threat details.
- \cap Threat-Name: Projects only the names of threats that meet the criteria.

5. \cap Incident-ID, Country-Name, Impact-Score (

& Impact-Score > 80 (

(& category = 'AI Attack' THREAT)

Δ THREAT.Threat-ID = INCIDENT.Threat-ID INCIDENT) Δ INCIDENT.Country-ID = COUNTRY.Country-ID (COUNTRY))

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Explanation:

- σ Category = 'AI Attack' (THREAT) : Selects threats in the 'AI Attack' category from the THREAT relation.
- π THREAT.Threat-ID = INCIDENT.Threat-ID INCIDENT : Joins the AI Attack threats with incidents referencing those threats via Threat-ID.
- π INCIDENT.Country-ID = COUNTRY.Country-ID COUNTRY : Joins the incidents with countries based on Country-ID to include country names.
- σ Impact-Score > 80 filters the joined result to include only incidents with an impact score greater than 80.
- π Incident-ID, Country-Name, Impact-Score : Projects the incident ID, country name, and impact score from the filtered result.

QUESTION 2:

1. This produces a relation containing the names of menu items that are not available ($isAvailable = 0$) and have a price greater than \$100.
2. This produces a relation containing the names of menu items that are either in the 'Beverage' category with a price greater than \$100 or in the 'Dessert' category (regardless of price)
3. This produces a relation containing the names and prices of menu items that are in the 'Snack' category and are available ($isAvailable = 1$)
4. This produces a relation containing the names of menu items that are in the 'Snack' category and are available ($isAvailable = 1$), along with their prices divided by 100.
5. This produces a relation containing the supplier IDs of suppliers that have supplied the menu item named 'Cappuccino' (assuming the redundant menu^{item}ID join in the RA is a notation error and it is effectively Supplies joined with filtered menu items on ItemID).

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6. This produces a relation containing the names of employees and the names of the cities they work at, where the employee works at the cafe (joined on `cafeID`) and the employee's address matches the cafe's city (assuming address can be directly compared to city, e.g., `Address` is the city name).
7. This produces a relation containing the employee IDs of employees whose salary is not equal to 50,000.
8. This produces a relation containing the supplier IDs that are common to suppliers located in 'Kronstadt' and suppliers located in 'Mumbai' (i.e. suppliers listed with both cities, which would typically be an empty relation if each supplier has a unique city).
9. This produces a relation containing the names of menu items that appear in the menuItems table but do not appear in any supplies (i.e. menu items that have never been supplied, using set difference after joining `menuItem` and `Supplies` on `itemID`).