Tổ hợp tạo Operator: “ALT” + “=”

\sigma\_{Subject = ‘Database’} (Book)

\sigma\_{Subject = ‘Database’ \wedge price = 450} (Book)

\sigma\_{Subject = ‘Database’ \wedge price = 450 \vee year > 2015} (Book)

\pi\_{roll\\_num} (Student)

\pi\_{roll\\_no, name}(\sigma\_{age > 17}(Student))

\pi\_{name} (Student) \cup \pi\_{name} (Employee)

\pi\_{Author} (Books) \cup \pi\_{Author} (Articles)

\pi\_(\sigma\_{Subject = ‘CSE 301’ \wedge price < 500}(Books)) \cup \pi\_(\sigma\_{Subject = ‘CSE 301’ \wedge price < 500}(Author))

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Exercises

Example 1: |

* \sigma\_{branch-name = ‘Perryridge’} (loan) | \sigma\_{amount > 1200} (loan)

Example 2:

* \sigma\_{branch-name = ‘Perryridge’ \wedge amount > 1200} (loan)

Example 3:

* \pi\_{loan-number, amount} (loan)

Example 4:

* \pi\_{loan-number} (\sigma\_{amount > 1200} (loan))

Example 5:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (\sigma\_{customer-city = ‘Harrison’} (customer))

Example 6:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (borrower) \cup \pi\_{customer-name} (depositor)

Example 7:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (borrower) \cap \pi\_{customer-name} (depositor)

Example 8:

* \pi\_{customer-name (depositor) Minus \pi\_{customer-name} (borrower)

Example 9:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (\sigma\_{branch-name = ‘Perryridge’} (\sigma\_{borrower.loan-number = loan.loan-number} (borrower \times loan)))

Example 10:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (\sigma\_{branch-name = ‘Perryridge’} (\sigma\_{borrower.loan-number = loan.loan-number} (borrower \times loan)))

Example 11:

* \pi\_{customer-name} (\sigma\_{branch-name = ‘Perryridge’} (\sigma\_{borrower.loan-number = loan.loan-number} (borrower \times loan))) Minus \pi\_{customer-name} (depositor)

Example 12:

* \pi\_{balance} (account) Minus \pi\_{account.balance} (\sigma\_{account.balance < d.balance} (account \times \rho\_{d} (account)))

Example 13:

* \pi\_{balance} (account) Minus \pi\_{account.balance} (\sigma\_{account.balance < d.balance} (account \times \rho\_{d} account))