

TD 02 Base de Données

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1 Exercise 2

We just write the algebra when possible :

1. $\Pi_{\text{Name,Time}} (\sigma_{\text{Title}=\text{"Mad Max"}}(\text{Cinema}))$
2. $\Pi_{\text{Time}} (\sigma_{\text{Actor}=\text{Orson Welles}}(\text{Movie}))$
3. $\Pi_{\text{Actor}} (\sigma_{\text{Title}=\text{"Ran"}}(\text{Movie}))$
4. $\Pi_{\text{Name}} (\sigma_{\text{Actor}=\text{Signoret}} (\text{Cinema} \bowtie_{\text{Cinema.Title}=\text{Movie.Title}} \text{Movie}))$
5. $\Pi_{\text{Actor}} (\text{Movie} \bowtie_{\text{Movie.Actor}=\text{Produced.Producer}} \text{Produced})$
6. $\Pi_{\text{Actor}} (\text{Movie} \bowtie_{\text{Movie.Actor}=\text{Produced.Producer} \wedge \text{Movie.Title}=\text{Produced.Title}} \text{Produced})$
7. $\Pi_{\text{Actor}} (\text{Movie} \bowtie_{\text{Movie.Title}=\text{Movie.TITRE}} \rho_{\text{Title} \rightarrow \text{TITRE}} (\sigma_{\text{Actor}=\text{Orson Welles}} (\text{Movie})))$
8. Algebra being equivalent to calculus, there is no algebraic formula in PSJR for this query.

We just write the formulas when possible :

1. $\{(x_1, x_2) \mid \exists x, \text{Cinema}(x_1, x_2, x) \wedge x = \text{"Mad Max"}\}$
2. $\{z \mid \exists y, \text{Producer}(y, z) \wedge y = \text{Orson Welles}\}$
3. $\{z \mid \exists x, y, \text{Movie}(x, y, z) \wedge x = \text{"Ran"}\}$
4. $\{x \mid \exists y, z, \text{Cinema}(x, y, z) \wedge (\exists d, a, \text{Movie}(z, d, a) \wedge a = \text{Signoret})\}$
5. $\{a \mid (\exists t, d, \text{Movie}(t, d, a)) \wedge (\exists t, \text{Produced}(a, t))\}$
6. $\{a \mid \exists t, (\text{Produced}(a, t) \wedge (\exists d, \text{Movie}(t, d, a)))\}$
7. $\{a \mid \exists t, d, (\text{Movie}(t, d, a) \wedge (\exists b, \text{Movie}(t, d, b) \wedge b = \text{Orson Welles}))\}$
8. This is not possible in PSJM since adding data might make the results to this query false.

2 Exercise 3

We just write the algebraic formula when possible :

1. $\Pi_{\text{Viewer}} (\text{Seen}) \setminus \Pi_{\text{Viewer}} ((\Pi_{\text{Viewer}} (\text{Seen}) \times \Pi_{\text{title}} (\text{Movie})) \setminus \text{Seen})$
2. We have :
$$\Pi_{\text{Viewer}} (\text{Seen} \bowtie_{\text{Seen.Viewer}=\text{Likes.Viewer}} \text{Likes}) \setminus$$
$$\Pi_{\text{Viewer}} (\text{Seen} \bowtie_{\text{Seen.Viewer}=\text{Likes.Viewer}} \text{Likes} \setminus (\text{Seen} \bowtie_{\text{Seen.Viewer}=\text{Likes.Viewer} \wedge \text{Seen.Title}=\text{Likes.Title}} \text{Likes}))$$
3. $\Pi_{\text{Producer}} (\text{Produced}) \setminus \Pi_{\text{Producer}} (\text{Produced} \bowtie_{\text{Produced.Title}=\text{Cinema.Title}} \text{Cinema})$
4. We have :
$$\Pi_{\text{Producer}} (\text{Produced} \bowtie_{\text{Producer}=\text{Viewer}} \text{Seen}) \setminus$$
$$\Pi_{\text{Producer}} (\text{Seen} \bowtie_{\text{Viewer}=\text{Producer}} \text{Produced} \setminus (\text{Seen} \bowtie_{\text{Viewer}=\text{Producer} \wedge \text{Seen.Title}=\text{Produced.Title}} \text{Produced}))$$
5. Same argument as before, this is not possible.

We just write the calculus formulas when possible :

1. $\{v \mid \forall m, \exists d, a, \text{Movie}(m, d, a) \wedge \text{Seen}(v, m)\}$
2. $\{v \mid \forall t, \text{Seen}(v, t) \Rightarrow \text{Likes}(v, t)\}$
3. $\{p \mid \exists t, d, a, \text{Produced}(p, t) \wedge \text{Movie}(t, d, a) \wedge \forall n, y, \neg \text{Cinema}(n, y, t)\}$
4. $\{p \mid \forall t, \text{Produced}(p, t) \Rightarrow \text{Seen}(p, t)\}$
5. This is impossible since we cannot create functions in FOL.

3 Exercise 4

We have that $I \div J$ over $X \setminus Y$ is :

$$\Pi_X(I) \setminus \Pi_X(\Pi_x(I) \times \Pi_y(J) \setminus J)$$

4 Exercise 7

First the relational Calculus :

1. $\{x \mid \exists b, R(x, b) \wedge b > 1 \wedge \forall b', c, \neg (S(b', c) \wedge c = x)\}$
2. $\{x \mid \exists b, R(x, b) \wedge \forall y, c, R(y, c) \Rightarrow y \leq x\}$

Then the algebra :

1. $\Pi_A(\sigma_{B>1}(R \bowtie_{S.C \neq R.A} S))$
2. $\Pi_A(R) \setminus \Pi_{A_1}(\sigma_{A_1 < A_2}(\rho_{A \rightarrow A_1}(A) \times \rho_{A \rightarrow A_2}(A)))$