

# TD 02 Base de Données

Groupe : Matthieu Boyer

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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.  $\Pi_A(R) \setminus \Pi_{A_1}(\sigma_{A_1 < A_2}(\rho_{A \rightarrow A_1}(A) \times \rho_{A \rightarrow A_2}(A)))$