

CSE 3241 Project Checkpoint 02 – Relational Model and Relational Algebra

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In a **NEATLY TYPED** document, provide the following:

1. Provide a current version of your ER Model as per Project Checkpoint 01. If you were instructed to change the model for Project Checkpoint 01, make sure you use the revised version of your ER Model.

Refer to the attached revised ER Model.

2. Map your ER model to a relational schema. Indicate all primary and foreign keys.

Refer to the attached relational schema.

3. Given your relational schema, provide the relational algebra to perform the following queries. If your schema cannot provide answers to these queries, revise your ER Model and your relational schema to contain the appropriate information for these queries:

- a. Find the titles of all books by Pratchett that cost less than \$10

```
Temp_1 <- Book ⋈BISBN=ALISBN (σALName="Pratchett" Author_Write_Book)  
Result <- πtitle (σprice<10 Temp_1)
```

- b. Give all the titles and their dates of purchase made by a single customer (you choose how to designate the customer)

```
Temp_1 <- (Book_has_transaction * Book) * Transaction_History  
Result <- πtitle,date (σgmail="brutusbuckeye@gmail.com" (Temp_1))
```

- c. Find the titles and ISBNs for all books with less than 5 copies in stock

```
Temp_1 <- ISBN F Sum amount (Book * inventory_store_book)  
Result <- πtitle,ISBN (σsum_amount<5 (Temp_1))
```

- d. Give all the customers who purchased a book by Pratchett and the titles of Pratchett books they purchased

```
Temp_1 <- (Book * Book_hrs_transaction) * Author_write_Book  
Temp_2 <- πISBN,title (σALName="Pratchett" (Temp_1))  
Result <- πemail,title (Temp_2 * Book_has_transaction) * Transaction_history
```

- e. Find the total number of books purchased by a single customer (you choose how to designate the customer)

```
Temp_1 <- σemail="brutusbuckeye@gmail.com" AND sold="ture" (Transaction_history)  
Result <- F count Transaction_id (Temp_1)
```

- f. Find the customer who has purchased the most books and the total number of books they have purchased

```
Temp_1 <- email F count Transaction_id (σsold="true" (Transaction_history))  
Result <- email F max count Transaction_id (Temp_1)
```

4. Come up with three additional interesting queries that your database can provide. Give what the queries are supposed to retrieve in plain English and then as relational algebra. Your queries should include joins and at least one should include an aggregate function. At least one of your queries should use “extra” entities you added to your model in Checkpoint 01.
- a) Find titles of books which have the highest rate and their rating

Temp_1 <- $\sigma_{\text{email}=\text{"brutusbucket@gmail.com"}}(\text{Review})$

Temp_2 <- ISBN F max rating (Temp_1)

Result <- $\pi_{\text{title, max_rating}}(\text{Temp_2} * \text{Book})$

Assume a customer bought textbooks for himself or herself

- b) Find all the courses he or she takes this term.

Temp_1 <- $\sigma_{\text{email}=\text{"brutusbucket@gmail.com"}}(\text{Transaction_history})$

Result <- $\pi_{\text{course\#}}(\text{Book_has_transaction} * \text{Temp_1}) * \text{course_use_book}$

- c) Find all textbooks he or she might want to buy in next term.

Temp_1 <- $\sigma_{\text{email}=\text{"brutusbucket@gmail.com"}}(\text{Transaction_history})$

Temp_2 <- $\pi_{\text{course\#}}(\text{Book_has_transaction} * \text{Temp_1}) * \text{course_use_book}$

Result <- $\pi_{\text{title, ISBN}}((\text{CBook} * \text{course_use_book}) * \text{post_course}) * \text{Temp_2}$





