

Solutions for relational algebra exercises (Part 2)

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Database schema

classroom(*building*, *room_number*, *capacity*)
department(*dept_name*, *building*, *budget*)
course(*course_id*, *title*, *dept_name*, *credits*)
instructor(*ID*, *name*, *dept_name*, *salary*)
section(*course_id*, *sec_id*, *semester*, *year*, *building*, *room_number*, *time_slot_id*)
teaches(*ID*, *course_id*, *sec_id*, *semester*, *year*)
student(*ID*, *name*, *dept_name*, *tot_cred*)
takes(*ID*, *course_id*, *sec_id*, *semester*, *year*, *grade*)
advisor(*s_ID*, *i_ID*)
time_slot(*time_slot_id*, *day*, *start_time*, *end_time*)
prereq(*course_id*, *prereq_id*)

Figure 1: University database schema

Solutions

Exercise 01

- a. Find the titles of courses in the Comp. Sci. department that have 3 credits.

$$\Pi_{\text{title}}(\sigma_{\text{dept_name}='Comp.Sci.' \wedge \text{credits}=3}(\text{course}))$$

- b. Find the IDs of all students who were taught by an instructor named Einstein; make sure there are no duplicates in the result.

$$\Pi_{s_ID}(\sigma_{\text{name}='Einstein'}(\text{instructor}) \bowtie \text{teaches} \bowtie \rho_{\text{takes2}[s_ID, \text{course_id}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year}, \text{grade}]}(\text{takes}))$$

- c. Find the highest salary of all instructors

Without aggregate functions

$$\Pi_{\text{salary}}(\text{instructor}) - \Pi_{\text{salary}}(\text{instructor} \bowtie_{\text{salary} < \text{salary2}} \rho_{\text{instructor2}[ID2, \text{name2}, \text{dept_name2}, \text{salary2}]}(\text{instructor}))$$

With aggregate functions

$$\mathcal{E}_{\max(\text{salary}) \text{ as salary}}(\text{instructor})$$

d. Find all instructors earning the highest salary (there may be more than one with the same salary)

Without aggregate functions

$$\Pi_{ID,name}(instructor) - \Pi_{ID,name}(instructor \bowtie_{salary < salary2} \rho_{instructor2[ID2,name2,dept_name2,salary2]}(instructor))$$

With aggregate functions

$$\Pi_{ID,name}(instructor \bowtie \mathcal{G}_{max(salary)} \text{ as salary}(instructor))$$

e. Find the enrollment of each section that was offered in Autumn 2009

$$course_id, sec_id \mathcal{G}_{count(ID)} \text{ as enrollment}(\sigma_{semester='Autumn' \wedge year=2009}(takes))$$

f. Find the maximum enrollment, across all sections, in Autumn 2009.

$$\mathcal{G}_{max(enrollment)} \text{ as enrollment}(course_id, sec_id \mathcal{G}_{count(ID)} \text{ as enrollment}(\sigma_{semester='Autumn' \wedge year=2009}(takes)))$$

g. Find the sections that had the maximum enrollment in Autumn 2009.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_{course_id, sec_id} (\\ & (course_id, sec_id \mathcal{G}_{count(ID)} \text{ as enrollment}(\sigma_{semester='Autumn' \wedge year=2009}(takes))) \\ & \bowtie \\ & (\mathcal{G}_{max(enrollment)} \text{ as enrollment}(course_id, sec_id \mathcal{G}_{count(ID)} \text{ as enrollment}(\sigma_{semester='Autumn' \wedge year=2009}(takes)))) \\ &) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 02

a. Find the names of all students who have taken at least one Comp. Sci. course.

$$\Pi_{name}(student \bowtie takes \bowtie \Pi_{course_id}(\sigma_{dept_name='Comp.Sci.'}(course)))$$

b. Find the IDs and names of all students who have not taken any course offering before Spring 2009.

$$\Pi_{ID,name}(student \bowtie (\Pi_{ID}(student) - \Pi_{ID}(\sigma_{year <= 2008}(takes))))$$

c. For each department, find the maximum salary of instructors in that department. You may assume that every department has at least one instructor.

$\text{dept_name} \mathcal{G}_{\max(\text{salary})}(\text{instructor})$

d. Find the lowest, across all departments, of the per-department maximum salary computed by the preceding query.

$\mathcal{G}_{\min(\text{max_dept_sal})}(\text{dept_name} \mathcal{G}_{\max(\text{salary})} \text{ as } \text{max_dept_sal}(\text{instructor}))$

Exercise 03

Write relational-algebra queries to find the course sections taught by more than one instructor in the following ways:

a. Using aggregate function(s).

$\Pi_{\text{course_id}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year}}(\sigma_{\text{ins_cnt} > 1}(\text{course_id}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year} \mathcal{G}_{\text{count}(\text{ID}) \text{ as } \text{ins_cnt}}(\text{teaches})))$

b. Without using any aggregate functions.

Using natural join

$\Pi_{\text{course_id}, \text{grade}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year}}(\sigma_{\text{ID} <> \text{ID2}}(\text{teaches} \bowtie \rho_{[\text{ID2}, \text{course_id}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year}]}(\text{teaches})))$

Using theta join

$\Pi_{\text{course_id}, \text{grade}, \text{sec_id}, \text{semester}, \text{year}}(\text{teaches} \bowtie_{\text{ID} <> \text{ID2} \wedge \text{course_id} = \text{course_id2} \wedge \text{sec_id} = \text{sec_id2} \wedge \text{semester} = \text{semester2} \wedge \text{year} = \text{year2}} \rho_{[\text{ID2}, \text{course_id2}, \text{sec_id2}, \text{semester2}, \text{year2}]}(\text{teaches}))$