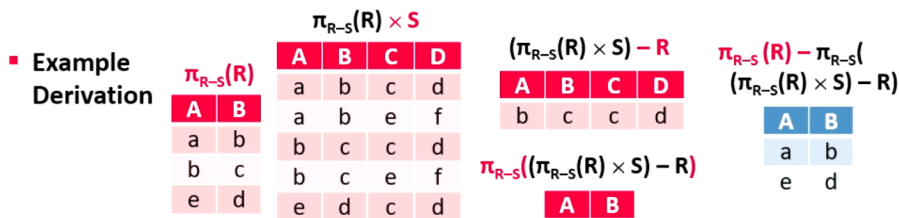
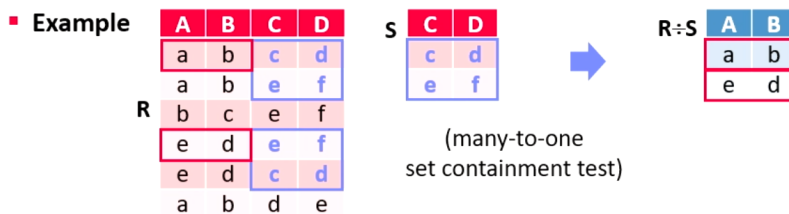


Intersection

- $R \cap S$
- each tuple within R and S
- set intersection derived from difference
- bag intersection with element multiplicity $\min(R, S)$
- require compatible schema

Division

- $R \div S$
- counterpart to cartesian product
 - **Definition** $R \div S := \pi_{R-S}(R) - \pi_{R-S}((\pi_{R-S}(R) \times S) - R)$
 - Find instances in R that satisfy S (e.g., **which students took ALL DB courses**)
 - $R \div S := \{(a_1, \dots, a_{r-s}) \mid \forall (b_1, \dots, b_s) \in S : (a_1, \dots, a_{r-s}, b_1, \dots, b_s) \in R\}$



(Inner) Join

- $R \bowtie S$
- selection of tuples and attributes from $R \times S$
 - equivalent in set/bag
- NULL never matches
- Theta Join
 - join by arbitrary condition
- Natural Join
 - equi join - join by equivalence
 - shared attributes only appearing once

Outer Join

- same as inner join but NULL matches
- left outer join

- full left side, NULL for non-existing right side
- right outer join
 - full right side, NULL for non-existing right side
- full outer join
 - full left and right side, NULL for non-existing side
- **Outer Joins**
 - Left outer join \bowtie (tuples of lhs, NULLs for non-existing rhs)
 - Right outer join \bowtie (tuples of rhs, NULLs for non-existing lhs)
 - Full outer join \bowtie (tuples of lhs/rhs, NULLs for non-existing lhs/rhs)
- - symbols different



Semi Join and Anti Join

- left semi join
 - join based on condition without left side
- right semi join
 - join based on condition without right side
- right/left anti join
 - returns tuples that do not appear within other side

Deduplication, Sorting, Renaming

- deduplication
 - converts a bag into a set by removing duplicates
 - ALL/DISTINCT
 - * indicate w/ or w/o duplicate elimination
- sorting
 - converts a bag into a sorted list of tuples
 - order lost if used in other ops
 - ASC/DESC
 - * as/descending order
- Rename
 - defines new schema (new attribute/schema names)
 - tuples keep unchanged

Grouping and Aggregation

- grouping $\gamma(R)$
 - group input tuples R according to unique values in A
- aggregation

- compute aggregate per group of tuples (created by grouping)
- aggregation w/o grouping possible

Classification of Aggregates $f(B)$

- **Additive** aggregation functions (**SUM**, **COUNT**)
- **Semi-additive** aggregation functions (**MIN**, **MAX**)
- **Additively computable** aggregation functions (**AVG**, **STDDEV**, **VAR**)
- Aggregation functions (**MEDIAN**, **QUANTILES**)

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[[Relational Algebra]]

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