1.employee.Id, employee.person_name(σ employee.person_name = works.person_name ^ works.company_name = “ BigBank “( employee x works ) )

employee.id, employee.person_name, employee.city(σ employee.person_name = works.person_name ^ works.company_name = “ BigBank ” ( employee x works ) )

employee.id, employee.person_name, employee.city(σ employee.person_name = works.person_name ^ works.salary > 10000 ^ works.company_name = ‘BigBank’( employee x works ) )

employee.id, employee.person_name( σ employee.city = company.city(employee x company))

2. employee.id , employee.person_name(employee.person_name = works.person_name ^ ¬ works.company = “ BigBank ”(employee x works))

Did not understand the exercise

3. Inserting a tuple:

(11111, Lory, Math, 50,000)

into the instructor table, where the department table does not have the department Math, would violate the foreign key constraint.

Deleting the tuple:

(Physics, Billy , 70000)

from the department table, where at least one student or instructor tuple has dept_name as Physics, would violate the foreign key constraint.

4. Employee – id, person_name

Works – person_name

Company – company_name