Exercise 4

Build the DB having the following tables

Employees

				Supervision
<u>Code</u>	Name	Age	Salary	
101	Mario Rossi	34	4000	
103	Mario Bianchi	23	3500	
104	Luigi Neri	38	6100	
105	Nico Bini	44	3800	
210	Marco Celli	49	6000	
231	Siro Bisi	50	6000	
252	Nico Bini	44	7000	
301	Sergio Rossi	34	7000	
375	Mario Rossi	50	6500	

Head	<u>Employee</u>		
210	101		
210	103		
210	104		
231	105		
301	210		
301	231		
375	252		

Exercise 4

Create a new database

CREATE DATABASE employeesSupervision;

Create Tables

```
CREATE TABLE employees (name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, surname VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL, age smallint UNSIGNED, salary double(7,2), code smallint UNSIGNED NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY);
```

```
CREATE TABLE supervision (employee smallint(5)
  unsigned primary key references
  employees(code), head smallint(5) unsigned
  references employees(code));
```

Exercise 4

(252, 375);

Populating tables (without auto_increment)

```
INSERT INTO employees VALUES ('mario', 'rossi', 34,
   4000, 101), ('mario', 'bianchi', 23, 3500, 103),
   ('luigi', 'neri', 38, 6100, 104), ('nico', 'bini',
   44, 3800, 105), ('marco', 'celli', 49, 6000, 210),
   ('Siro', 'Bisi', 50, 6000, 231), ('Nico', 'Bini',
   44, 7000, 252), ('Sergio', 'Rossi', 34, 7000, 301),
   ('Mario', 'Rossi', 50, 6500, 375);
INSERT INTO supervision VALUES (101, 210), (103, 210),
   (104, 210), (105, 231), (210, 301), (231, 301),
```

Q: find code, name, surname, age and salary of the employees earning more than 4000 Euros

```
select * from amployees where salary > 4000;
```

Tuple Relational Calculus:

```
{ e.* | e(Employees) | e.salary >4000}
```

Q: find code, name, surname and age of the employees earning more than 4000 Euros

Q: find the codes of the heads of the employees which earn more than 4000 Euros

```
select distinct head
from supervision s join employees e on
  e.code=s.employee
where salary > 4000;
```

Tuple Relational Calculus:

{ s.head | e(Employees), s(Supervision) | e.code= s.employee ∧ e.salary>4000}

Q: find name, surname and salary of the heads of the employees which earn more than 4000 Euros

```
select distinct e2.name, e2.surname,
  e2.salary

from employees e1 join supervision s on
  e1.code=s.employee join employees e2 on
  s.head = e2.code
```

where e1.salary > 4000;

Tuple Relational Calculus:

{ NameH,SalaryH:e'.(name,salary)| e'(Employees), e(Employees), s(Supervision) | e.code= s.employee \(\triangle s.\) head= e'.code \(\triangle e.\) salary>4000}

Q: find the employees which earn more than their respective heads. Show: code, name, surname and salary of such emplyees and their heads

```
select distinct e1.code, e1.name, e1.surname,
   e1.salary, e2.code as headCode, e2.name as
   headName, e2.surname as headSurname, e2.salary
   as headSalary
from employees e1 join supervision s on
   e1.code=s.employee join employees e2 on s.head
   = e2.code
where e1.salary > e2.salary;
```

Tuple Relational Calculus:

{e.(name,code,salary), nameH, codeH, salarH:e'.(name, code, salary) | e'(Employees), e(Employees), e(Supervision) | e.code = e.employee e s.head=e'.head e e.Stipendio>e'.Stipendio}

Q: find code, name and surname of the heads whose employees all earn more than 4000 euros

Tuple Relational Calculus:

```
{e.(code, name) | e(Employees), s(Supervision) | e.code = s.head \land \neg(\exists e'(Employees) (\exists s'(Supervision) (s.head = s'.head \land s'.employee = e'.code \land e'.salary \leq 4000)))}
```