2.7 Consider the bank database of Figure 2.18. give an expression in the relational algebra for each of the following queries

a. Find the name of each branch located in "Chicago".  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right)$ 

Answer:

$$\Pi_{branch\_name}(\sigma_{branch\_city='Chicago'}(branch))$$

b. Find the ID of each borrower who has a loan in branch "Downtown" Answer:

$$\Pi_{ID}(\sigma_{branch\_name='Downtown'}(loan \bowtie_{loan.loan\_number=borrower.loan\_number} borrower))$$

- 2.12 Consider the bank database of Figure 2.18. Assume that branch names and customer names uniquely identidy branches and customers, but loans and accounts can be associated with more than one customer.
- a. What are the appropriate primary keys?
  Answer:

table	primary key
branch	branch_name
customer	ID (or customer name)
loan	loan_number
borrower	ID
account	account_number
depositor	ID

b. Given your choice of primary keys, identify appropriate foreign keys.

branch\_name in loan is the foreign key of branch\_name in table 'branch'.

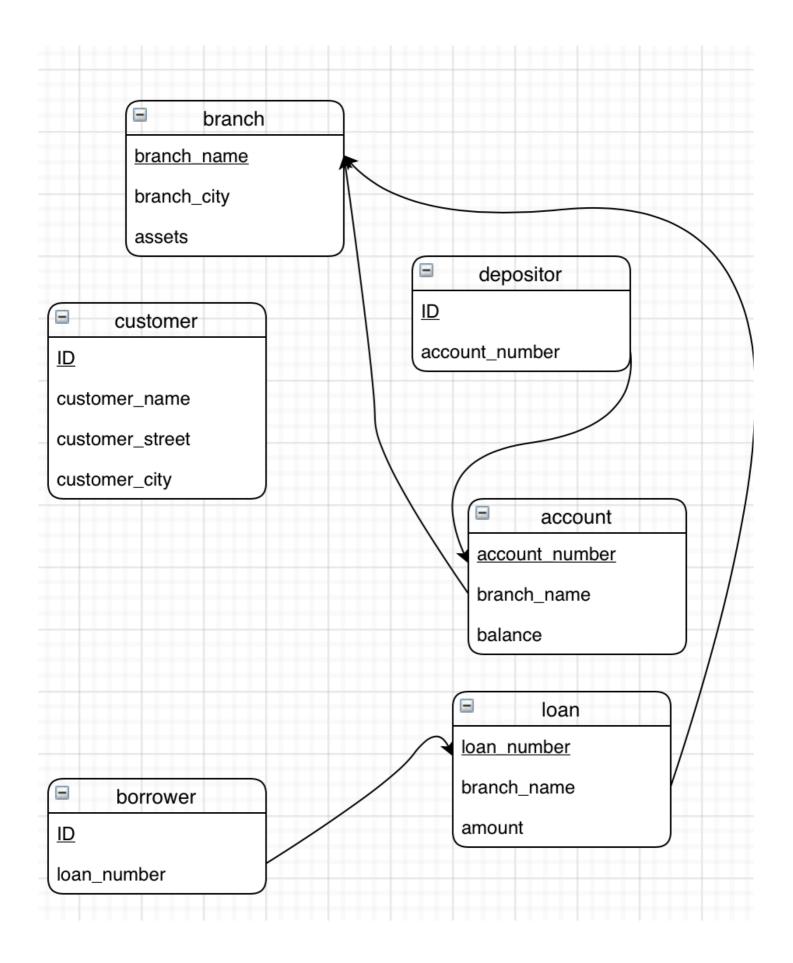
loan\_number in borrower is the foreign key of loan\_number in table 'loan'.

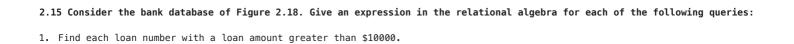
branch\_name in account is the foreign key of branch\_name in table 'branch'

account\_number in depositor is the foreign key of account\_number in table 'account'.

2.13 Construct a schema diagram for the bank database of Figure 2.18.

Answer:





$$\Pi_{loan\_number}(\sigma_{amount>10000}(loan))$$

2. Find the ID of each depositor who has an account with a balance greater than \$6000.

Answer:

Answer:

$$\Pi_{ID}(\sigma_{balance>6000}(depositor \underset{depositor.account\_number=account.account\_number}{oxtimes} account))$$

3. Find the ID of each depositor who has an account with a balance greater than \$6000 at the "Uptown" branch.

Answer:

$$\Pi_{ID}(\sigma_{balance>6000 \land branch\_name='Uptown'}(depositor igodrum_{depositor.account\_number=account.account\_number} account))$$