Nepat college or the action Technology DBMS

Assignment-2 Solution

1. Consider the mational database of Figure below, where the primary keys are underlined. Give an expression in the relational algebra to express each of the following queries:

employee (person-name, street, city) works (person-name, company-name, salary) company (company-name, city) manages (person name, manager name)

a. Find the names of all employees who work for First Bank Corporation.

b. Find the names and cities of residence of all employees who work for First Bank Corporation.

c. Find the names, street address, and cities of residence of all employees who work for First Bank Corporation and earn more than \$10,000 per annum.

Πperson-name, street, city(σ(company-name = "First Bank Corporation" Λ salary > 10000) works \(employee \)

d. Find the names of all employees in this database who live in the same city as the company for which they work.

H_{person-name} (employee ⋈ works ⋈ company) Ans:

e. Modify the database so that Jones now lives in Newtown.

employee ← Пperson-name, street, "Newtown(operson-name="Jones" (employee)) U (employee - operson-name="Jones"(employee))

f. Give all employees of First Bank Corporation a 10 percent salary raise.

works ← Прerson-name,company-name,1.1*salary(a(company-name="First Bank Corporation")(works)) U (works -ocompany-name="First Bank Corporation"(works))

g. Delete all tuples in the works relation for employees of Small Bank Corporation.

works ← works − σcompany_name="Small Bank Corporation" (works)

i. Find the names of all employees in this database who do not work for First Bank Corporation.

 $\Pi_{person-name}$ ($\sigma_{company-name}$ <> "First Bank Corporation" (works))

i. Find the company with the most employees.

Ans: $t1 \leftarrow company-nameGcount-distinct\ person-name(works)$

 $t2 \leftarrow \max_{num-employees}(pcompany_strength(company_name,num_employees)(t1))$ Πcompany-name(pt3(company-name,num-employees)(t1) ⋈ pt4(num-employees)(t2))

2. Consider the following relations:

Doctor(SSN, FirstName, LastName, Specialty, YearsOfExperience, PhoneNum) Patient(SSN, FirstName, LastName, Address, DOB, PrimaryDoctor_SSN) Medicine(TradeName, UnitPrice, GenericFlag) Prescription(Id, Date, Doctor_SSN, Patient_SSN)

Prescription Medicineteres crution to account MumOfUnits)
Write the relational algebra expressions to the following queries. a, List the trade name of generic medicine with unit price less than \$50.

Productione (denereic Flag=True / UnitPrice < 50 (Medicine))

b. List the first and last name of patients whose primary doctor named 'John Smith'

R1 ← Π_{SSN}(σ_{FirstName} = John' and LastName='Smith' (Doctor))

Result ← ∏FirstName, LastName(R1 ⋈SSN=PrimaryDoctor_SSN(Patient))

c. List the first and last name of doctors who are not primary doctors to any patient.

R1 ← ∏ssn(Doctor) - ∏ssn, PrimaryDoctor_ssn(Patient)

Result ← ∏FirstName, LastName(R1 ⋈ Doctor)

d. For medicines written in more than 20 prescriptions, report the trade name and the total number of units prescribed.

R1 ← G_{TradeName}, CNT ← count(Prescription_Id), SUM ← sum(NumOfUnits) (Prescription_Medicine)) Result ← TradeName, SUM (OCNT> 20 (R1))

e. List the SSN of patients who have 'Aspirin' and 'Vitamin' trade names in one prescription.

PRO(Prescription_Medicine)) R1 ← Tild ← PM1 Prescription_Id (PPM1(Prescription_Medicine) MPM1, Prescription_Id ← PM1 Prescription_Id AND PM1.TraceName - Aspirin AND PM2.TraceName - Vitamin

Result ← Treatient SSN (R1 M Prescription)

f. List the SNN of distinct patients who have 'Aspirin' prescribed to them by doctor named 'John Smith'.

R1 ←π_{ID}(σ_{FirstName} = 'John' AND LastName='Smith'</sub>(Doctor) SSN=Doctor_SSN Prescription)

 $R2 \leftarrow \pi_{ID} \leftarrow Prescription_id(\sigma_{TradeName='Aspirin'}(Prescription_Medicine)) \cap R1$

Result ← δ(π_{Pateint SSN}(R2 → Prescription))

g. List the first and last name of patients who have no prescriptions written by doctors other than their primary doctors.

R1 ←π_{SSN}(Patient ≤_{SSN=Patient_SSN AND Doctor_SSN ⇒PrimaryDoctor_SSN} Prescription)

 $R2 \leftarrow \pi_{SSN}(Patient) - R1$

Result ← π_{FirstName}, LastName</sub>(R2 ™ Patient)

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