Relational Algebra: Basic Operators

• Projection (π):

```
\pi_{id,name} (Students) \rightarrow SELECT id, name FROM <SQL for Students>
```

• Selection (σ):

```
\sigma_{id=100}(Students) \rightarrow SELECT * FROM < SQL for Students > WHERE id = 100
```

• Join (⋈):

```
Students ⋈<sub>Student.id</sub> = Grades.id Grades →

SELECT * FROM <SQL for Students>, <SQL for Grades>

WHERE Student.id = Grades.id
```

Relational Algebra: More operators

- Set operations (U, ∩, −): Same as in SQL (UNION, INTERSECT, MINUS)
- Renaming (ρ):

```
\rho_{S(i,n)}(Students) \rightarrow (SELECT id AS i, name AS n FROM Students) AS S
```

Removing duplicates (δ):

```
\delta(R) \rightarrow SELECT DISTINCT * FROM < SQL for R >
```

Grouping/aggregation (γ):

```
γ<sub>id, AVG(grade) → average</sub>(Grades) →

SELECT id, AVG(grade) AS average FROM <SQL for Grades>
GROUP BY id
```

Relational Algebra: Sanity check

Every condition, projection, etc. should ONLY mention attributes that exists in their operands.

```
Students(idnr, name)
Grades(student, course, grade)
    student -> Students.idnr
```

"Select the students with at least two passed courses with a grade of at least 3"

Relational Algebra: Sanity check

 Every condition, projection, etc. should ONLY mention attributes that exists in their operands.

```
Students(idnr, name)
Grades(student, course, grade)
    student -> Students.idnr
```

"Select the students with at least two passed courses with a grade of at least 3"

```
π<sub>name</sub>
(σ<sub>passed>=2 AND idnr=student AND grade>=3</sub>
(Students

∀
student, COUNT(*) → passed
(Grades)))
```

Can not use grade here!

Relational Algebra: Sanity check

 Every condition, projection, etc. should ONLY mention attributes that exists in their operands.

```
Students(<u>idnr</u>, name)
Grades(<u>student</u>, <u>course</u>, grade)
    student -> Students.idnr
```

"Select the students with at least two passed courses with a grade of at least 3"

We need to filter by grade before the aggregating our data!