e) (cont.)

So if were to do something like. ...

$$\Pi_{\substack{\text{student}\\\text{name}}}(\text{Enrollment} \bowtie \text{Course}) - \Pi_{\substack{\text{student}\\\text{name}}}(\text{Student})$$

we should be left with the names of people enrolled in multiple courses. So now we can do

$$\Pi_{\substack{\text{student}\\\text{name}}}(\text{Student}) - \left(\Pi_{\substack{\text{student}\\\text{name}}}(\text{Enroll} \bowtie \text{Course}) - \Pi_{\substack{\text{student}\\\text{name}}}(\text{Student})\right)$$

to get those enrolled in only one course.

4. Company (company-name, valuation)

→ If I want to find the lowest valued companies, I'd probably look to create a cross table of Company with itself. For example:

$$\Pi_{C_1.\text{name}}\left(\sigma_{\substack{C_1.\text{val}\\<\\C_2.\text{val}}}\left(\rho_{C_1}(\text{Company}) \times \rho_{C_2}(\text{Company})\right)\right)$$

and this would compare valuations of each company, & give me those that have the lower valuations