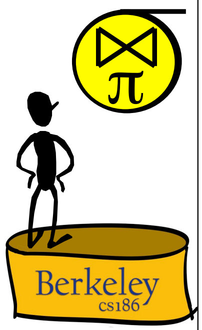
Relational Algebra

R & G, Chapter 4



By relieving the brain of all unnecessary work, a good notation sets it free to concentrate on more advanced problems, and, in effect, *increases the mental power of the race.*

-- **Alfred North Whitehead (1861 - 1947)**

Relational Query Languages

- ***Query languages:*** **manipulation and retrieval of data**
- **Relational model supports simple, powerful QLs:**
  - Strong formal foundation based on logic.
  - Allows for much optimization.
- **Query Languages != programming languages!**
  - QLs not expected to be "Turing complete".
  - QLs not intended to be used for complex calculations.
  - QLs support easy, efficient access to large data sets.

(Actually, I no longer believe this. But it's the standard viewpoint)

Formal Relational Query Languages

Relational Algebra: **More operational, very useful for representing execution plans.**

Relational Calculus: **Describe what you want, rather than how to compute it. (Non-procedural, *declarative*.)**

☛ *Understanding Algebra & Calculus is key to understanding SQL, query processing!*

Preliminaries

- **A query is applied to *relation instances***
- **The result of a query is also a relation instance.**
  - *Schemas* of input relations for a query are fixed
  - Schema for the *result* of a query is also fixed.
    - determined by the query language constructs
- **Positional vs. named-field notation:**
  - Positional notation easier for formal definitions
  - Named-field notation more readable.
  - Both used in SQL
    - Though positional notation is discouraged

Relational Algebra: 5 Basic Operations

- *Selection* (σ) Selects a subset of ***rows*** (horizontal)
- *Projection* (π) Retains only desired ***columns*** (vertical)
- *Cross-product* (×) Allows us to combine two relations.
- *Set-difference* (—) Tuples in r1, but not in r2.
- *Union* (∪) Tuples in r1 or in r2.

Since each operation returns a relation, operations can be *composed!* (Algebra is "closed".)

Example Instances

R1

sid	bid	day
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96

S1

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

bid	bname	color
101	Interlake	blue
102	Interlake	red
103	Clipper	green
104	Marine	red

S2

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
44	guppy	5	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0

Projection (π)

- Examples: $\pi_{age}(S2)$; $\pi_{sname,rating}(S2)$
- Retains only attributes that are in the "*projection list*".
- *Schema* of result:
  - the fields in the projection list
  - with the same names that they had in the input relation.
- Projection operator has to *eliminate duplicates*
  - Note: real systems typically don't do duplicate elimination
  - Unless the user explicitly asks for it.
  - (Why not?)

Projection (π)

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
44	guppy	5	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0

S2

sname	rating
yuppy	9
lubber	8
guppy	5
rusty	10

$\pi_{sname,rating}(S2)$

age
35.0
55.5

$\pi_{age}(S2)$

Selection (σ)

- Selects rows that satisfy *selection condition*.
- Result is a relation.
  Schema of result is same as that of the input relation.
- Do we need to do duplicate elimination?

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
~~31~~	~~lubber~~	~~8~~	~~55.5~~
~~44~~	~~guppy~~	~~5~~	~~35.0~~
58	rusty	10	35.0

$\sigma_{rating>8}(S2)$

sname	rating
yuppy	9
rusty	10

$\pi_{sname,rating}(\sigma_{rating>8}(S2))$

Union and Set-Difference

- Both of these operations take two input relations, which must be ***union-compatible***:
  - Same number of fields.
  - \`Corresponding' fields have the same type.
- For which, if any, is duplicate elimination required?

Union

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

S1

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
44	guppy	5	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0

S2

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0
44	guppy	5	35.0
28	yuppy	9	35.0

$S1 \cup S2$

Set Difference

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

S1

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
44	guppy	5	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0

S2

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0

$S1 - S2$

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
44	guppy	5	35.0

$S2 - S1$

Cross-Product

- S1 × R1: Each row of S1 paired with each row of R1.
- Q: How many rows in the result?
- *Result schema* has one field per field of S1 and R1,
  - Field names `inherited' if possible.
  - *Naming conflict*: S1 and R1 have a field with the same name.
  - Can use the *renaming operator*:

$$\rho\,(C(1 \rightarrow sid1, 5 \rightarrow sid2),\ S1 \times R1)$$

Output relation name

Renaming list

Cross Product Example

sid	bid	day
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96

R1

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

S1

S1 x R1 =

(sid)	sname	rating	age	(sid)	bid	day
22	dustin	7	45.0	22	101	10/10/96
22	dustin	7	45.0	58	103	11/12/96
31	lubber	8	55.5	22	101	10/10/96
31	lubber	8	55.5	58	103	11/12/96
58	rusty	10	35.0	22	101	10/10/96
58	rusty	10	35.0	58	103	11/12/96

Compound Operator: Intersection

- On top of 5 basic operators, several additional "Compound Operators"
  - These add no computational power to the language
  - Useful shorthand
  - Can be expressed solely with the basic ops.
- Intersection takes two input relations, which must be ***union-compatible***.
- Q: How to express it using basic operators?

$$R \cap S = R - (R - S)$$

Intersection

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

S1

sid	sname	rating	age
28	yuppy	9	35.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
44	guppy	5	35.0
58	rusty	10	35.0

S2

sid	sname	rating	age
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

$$S1 \cap S2$$

Compound Operator: Join

- Involve cross product, selection, and (sometimes) projection.
- Most common type of join: "*natural join*"
  - R ⋈ S conceptually is:
    - Compute R × S
    - Select rows where attributes appearing in both relations have equal values
    - Project alll unique attributes and one copy of each of the common ones.
- Note: Usually done much more efficiently than this.

Natural Join Example

sid	bid	day
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96

R1

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

S1

S1 ⋈ R1 =

sid	sname	rating	age	bid	day
22	dustin	7	45.0	101	10/10/96
58	rusty	10	35.0	103	11/12/96

Other Types of Joins

- *Condition Join (or "theta-join")*:

$$R \bowtie_c S = \sigma_c(R \times S)$$

(sid)	sname	rating	age	(sid)	bid	day
22	dustin	7	45.0	58	103	11/12/96
31	lubber	8	55.5	58	103	11/12/96

$$S1 \bowtie_{S1.sid < R1.sid} R1$$

- *Result schema* same as that of cross-product.
- May have fewer tuples than cross-product.
- ***Equi-Join***: **Special case: condition *c* contains only conjunction of** *equalities.*

Examples

Reserves

sid	bid	day
22	101	10/10/96
58	103	11/12/96

Sailors

sid	sname	rating	age
22	dustin	7	45.0
31	lubber	8	55.5
58	rusty	10	35.0

Boats

bid	bname	color
101	Interlake	Blue
102	Interlake	Red
103	Clipper	Green
104	Marine	Red

Find names of sailors who've reserved boat #103

- **Solution 1:** $\pi_{sname}((\sigma_{bid=103} Reserves) \bowtie Sailors)$
- **Solution 2:** $\pi_{sname}(\sigma_{bid=103}(Reserves \bowtie Sailors))$

Find names of sailors who've reserved a red boat

- **Information about boat color only available in Boats; so need an extra join:**

$$\pi_{sname}((\sigma_{color='red'} Boats) \bowtie Reserves \bowtie Sailors)$$

- A more efficient solution:

$$\pi_{sname}(\pi_{sid}((\pi_{bid}\sigma_{color='red'} Boats) \bowtie Res) \bowtie Sailors)$$

☛ *A query optimizer can find this given the first solution!*

Find sailors who've reserved a red or a green boat

- **Can identify all red or green boats, then find sailors who've reserved one of these boats:**

$$\rho\ (Tempboats, (\sigma_{color='red' \vee color='green'} Boats))$$

$$\pi_{sname}(Tempboats \bowtie Reserves \bowtie Sailors)$$

Find sailors who've reserved a red <u>and</u> a green boat

- **Cut-and-paste previous slide?**

$$\rho\ (Tempboats, (\sigma_{color='red' \wedge color='green'} Boats))$$

$$\pi_{sname}(Tempboats \bowtie Reserves \bowtie Sailors)$$

Find sailors who've reserved a red and a green boat

- **Previous approach won't work! Must identify sailors who've reserved red boats, sailors who've reserved green boats, then find the intersection (note that *sid* is a key for Sailors):**

$$\rho\ (Tempred,\ \pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color='red'}\ Boats) \bowtie \mathrm{Reserves}))$$

$$\rho\ (Tempgreen,\ \pi_{sid}((\sigma_{color='green'}\ Boats) \bowtie \mathrm{Reserves}))$$

$$\pi_{sname}((Tempred \cap Tempgreen) \bowtie Sailors)$$

Summary

- **Relational Algebra: a small set of operators mapping relations to relations**
  - Operational, in the sense that you specify the explicit order of operations
  - A *closed* set of operators! Can mix and match.
- **Basic ops include:** σ, π, $\times$, $\cup$, —
- **Important compound ops:** $\cap$, $\bowtie$