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Q1)

a-  $\prod m\text{-id}, title(\sigma year=2022 \wedge dCountry='Turkey' (Movie \times Director))$

b-  $\prod s\text{-id}, name(\sigma year \geq 1960 \wedge year \leq 1969 \wedge dName='Alfred Hitchcock' (Movie \times Director \times StarIn \times MovieStar))$

c-  $\prod name, birthYear, sCountry(\sigma year=2022 \wedge rating > 6.0 \wedge (2023 - birthYear) > 40 (Movie \times StarIn \times MovieStar))$

d-  $\prod dName(\sigma dCountry='Turkey' (Director)) - \prod dName(\sigma rating < 6.0 (Movie \times Director))$

e-  $\prod name, sCountry(\sigma year=2022 \wedge genre='horror' \wedge dCountry='USA' \wedge (2023 - birthYear) < 25 (Movie \times Director \times StarIn \times MovieStar))$

f-  $\mathcal{G} AVG(rating) \rightarrow AvgRating(\sigma genre='horror' \wedge dName='Alfred Hitchcock' (Movie \times Director))$

g-  $\mathcal{G} COUNT(m\text{-id}) \rightarrow NumOfMovies, year(\sigma genre='comedy' \wedge rating > 9.0 (Movie))$

h-  $\mathcal{G} COUNT(m\text{-id}) \rightarrow NumOfMovies, dName(\sigma genre='action' \wedge year > 2010 \wedge rating > 6.0 (Movie)) HAVING NumOfMovies \geq 3$

i-  $\prod dName(\sigma year=2022 \wedge genre='drama' (\mathcal{G} MAX(rating) \rightarrow MaxRating (Movie) \times Director))$

j-  $\prod dCountry, dName(\sigma year=2022 \wedge genre='drama' (\mathcal{G} MAX(rating) \rightarrow MaxRating (Movie) \times Director))$

k-  $\prod year, dCountry, dName(\sigma genre='drama' (\mathcal{G} MAX(rating) \rightarrow MaxRating (Movie) \times Director))$

l-  $\prod dName(\sigma year=2022 \wedge genre='western' \wedge dCountry='USA' \wedge rating > \mathcal{G} AVG(rating) \rightarrow AvgRating(\sigma genre='western' \wedge dName='Clint Eastwood' (Movie)) (Movie \times Director))$

Q2)

A- Not holds. Let R, S, T be relations with a single attribute A.

- $R = \{(1), (2)\}$
- $S = \{(1), (3)\}$
- $T = \{(2), (3)\}$

$S \bowtie (R \cup T) = \{(1)\}$

$(T \cup S) \bowtie R = \{(1), (2)\}$

b- Holds. If a tuple occurs in (T-S), it is in T but not in S. The same holds true for every tuple in (T-R); it is in T but not in R. As a result,  $(T - (S \cup R)) \cup (T - (S \cap R))$  will represent all tuples that are in T but not in S or R.  $T - (S \cup R)$  is equivalent to this.

c- Not holds. Let R,S be relations with the attributes A and B, with L denoting "A" and denoting "A=1".

- $R=\{(1,10),(2,20)\}$
- $S=\{(1,11),(3,30)\}$

$$1) \pi_A(\sigma_{A=1}((R \cup S) - S)) = \pi_A(\sigma_{A=1}\{(2,20)\}) = \{2\}$$

$$2) \sigma_{A=1}(\pi_A(R \cup S) - \pi_A(S)) = \sigma_{A=1}(\{1,2,3\} - \{1,3\}) = \{2\}$$

$$\sigma_{A=1}(\pi_A(R \cup S) - \pi_A(S)) = \sigma_{A=1}(\{1,2,3\} - \{1,3\}) = \{2\}$$

The results of one and two were not equal. Not holds.