



Chapter 6: Formal Relational Query Languages



Chapter 6: Formal Relational Query Languages

- Relational Algebra
- Tuple Relational Calculus
- Domain Relational Calculus



Relational Algebra

- Procedural language
- Six basic operators
 - select: σ
 - project: Π
 - union: \cup
 - set difference: $-$
 - Cartesian product: \times
 - rename: ρ
- The operators take one or two relations as inputs and produce a new relation as a result.
join basic operator



Select Operation – Example

■ Relation r

A	B	C	D
α	α	1	7
α	β	5	7
β	β	12	3
β	β	23	10

■ $\sigma_{A=B \wedge D > 5}(r)$

A	B	C	D
α	α	1	7
β	β	23	10



Select Operation

- Notation: $\sigma_p(r)$
- p is called the **selection predicate**
- Defined as:

$$\sigma_p(r) = \{t \mid t \in r \text{ and } p(t)\}$$

Where p is a formula in propositional calculus consisting of **terms** connected by : \wedge (**and**), \vee (**or**), \neg (**not**)

Each **term** is one of:

<attribute> op <attribute> or <constant>

where op is one of: $=, \neq, >, \geq, <, \leq$

- Example of selection:

$\sigma_{dept_name=\text{"Physics"}\wedge instructor}(instructor)$



Project Operation – Example

- Relation r :

A	B	C
α	10	1
α	20	1
β	30	1
β	40	2

- $\Pi_{A,C}(r)$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & C \\ \hline \alpha & 1 \\ \hline \alpha & 1 \\ \hline \beta & 1 \\ \hline \beta & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline A & C \\ \hline \alpha & 1 \\ \hline \beta & 1 \\ \hline \beta & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

!



Project Operation

- Notation:

$$\prod_{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k} (r)$$

where A_1, A_2 are attribute names and r is a relation name.

- The result is defined as the relation of k columns obtained by erasing the columns that are not listed
- Duplicate rows removed from result, since relations are sets
- Example: To eliminate the *dept_name* attribute of *instructor*

$$\prod_{ID, name, salary} (instructor)$$



Union Operation – Example

- Relations r, s :

A	B
α	1
α	2
β	1

r

A	B
α	2
β	3

s

- $r \cup s$:

A	B
α	1
α	2
β	1
β	3



Union Operation

- Notation: $r \cup s$
- Defined as:

$$r \cup s = \{t \mid t \in r \text{ or } t \in s\}$$

- For $r \cup s$ to be valid.
 1. r, s must have the **same arity** (same number of attributes)
 2. The attribute domains must be **compatible** (example: 2nd column of r deals with the same type of values as does the 2nd column of s)
- Example: to find all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, or in the Spring 2010 semester, or in both

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_{course_id}(\sigma_{semester="Fall"} \wedge year=2009(section)) \cup \\ & \Pi_{course_id}(\sigma_{semester="Spring"} \wedge year=2010(section)) \end{aligned}$$



Set difference of two relations

- Relations r , s :

A	B
α	1
α	2
β	1

r

A	B
α	2
β	3

s

- $r - s$:

A	B
α	1
β	1



Set Difference Operation

- Notation $r - s$
- Defined as:

$$r - s = \{t \mid t \in r \text{ and } t \notin s\}$$

- Set differences must be taken between **compatible** relations.
 - r and s must have the **same** arity
 - attribute domains of r and s must be compatible
- Example: to find all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, but not in the Spring 2010 semester

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi_{course_id}(\sigma_{semester="Fall"} \wedge year=2009(section)) - \\ & \Pi_{course_id}(\sigma_{semester="Spring"} \wedge year=2010(section)) \end{aligned}$$



Cartesian-Product Operation – Example

- Relations r, s :

A	B
α	1
β	2

r

C	D	E
α	10	a
β	10	a
β	20	b
γ	10	b

s

- $r \times s$:

A	B	C	D	E
α	1	α	10	a
α	1	β	10	a
α	1	β	20	b
α	1	γ	10	b
β	2	α	10	a
β	2	β	10	a
β	2	β	20	b
β	2	γ	10	b



Cartesian-Product Operation

- Notation $r \times s$
- Defined as:

$$r \times s = \{t q \mid t \in r \text{ and } q \in s\}$$

- Assume that attributes of $r(R)$ and $s(S)$ are disjoint. (That is, $R \cap S = \emptyset$).
- If attributes of $r(R)$ and $s(S)$ are not disjoint, then renaming must be used.



Composition of Operations

- Can build expressions using multiple operations
- Example: $\sigma_{A=C}(r \times s)$

- $r \times s$

A	B	C	D	E
α	1	α	10	a
α	1	β	10	a
α	1	β	20	b
α	1	γ	10	b
β	2	α	10	a
β	2	β	10	a
β	2	β	20	b
β	2	γ	10	b

- $\sigma_{A=C}(r \times s)$

A	B	C	D	E
α	1	α	10	a
β	2	β	10	a
β	2	β	20	b



Rename Operation

- Allows us to name, and therefore to refer to, the results of relational-algebra expressions.
- Allows us to refer to a relation by more than one name.
- Example:

$$\rho_X(E)$$

returns the expression E under the name X

- If a relational-algebra expression E has arity n , then

$$\rho_{x(A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n)}(E)$$

returns the result of expression E under the name X , and with the attributes renamed to A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n .



Example Query

- Find the largest salary in the university
 - Step 1: find instructor salaries that are less than some other instructor salary (i.e. not maximum)
 - using a copy of *instructor* under a new name d
 - ▶ $\Pi_{instructor.salary} (\sigma_{instructor.salary < d.salary} (instructor \times \rho_d (instructor)))$
 - Step 2: Find the largest salary
 - ▶ $\Pi_{salary} (instructor) - \Pi_{instructor.salary} (\sigma_{instructor.salary < d.salary} (instructor \times \rho_d (instructor)))$



Figures: *instructor* and *teaches* tables

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

<i>ID</i>	<i>course_id</i>	<i>sec_id</i>	<i>semester</i>	<i>year</i>
10101	CS-101	1	Fall	2009
10101	CS-315	1	Spring	2010
10101	CS-347	1	Fall	2009
12121	FIN-201	1	Spring	2010
15151	MU-199	1	Spring	2010
22222	PHY-101	1	Fall	2009
32343	HIS-351	1	Spring	2010
45565	CS-101	1	Spring	2010
45565	CS-319	1	Spring	2010
76766	BIO-101	1	Summer	2009
76766	BIO-301	1	Summer	2010
83821	CS-190	1	Spring	2009
83821	CS-190	2	Spring	2009
83821	CS-319	2	Spring	2010
98345	EE-181	1	Spring	2009



Example Queries

- Find the names of all instructors in the Physics department, along with the *course_id* of all courses they have taught

- Query 1

$$\prod_{instructor.ID, course_id} (\sigma_{dept_name = "Physics"} ($$

$$\sigma_{instructor.ID = teaches.ID} (instructor \times teaches)))$$

- Query 2

$$\prod_{instructor.ID, course_id} (\sigma_{instructor.ID = teaches.ID} ($$

$$\sigma_{dept_name = "Physics"} (instructor) \times teaches))$$

query .
가 .
cartision cost .



Formal Definition

- A basic expression in the relational algebra consists of either one of the following:
 - A relation in the database
 - A constant relation
- Let E_1 and E_2 be relational-algebra expressions; the following are all relational-algebra expressions:
 - $E_1 \cup E_2$
 - $E_1 - E_2$
 - $E_1 \times E_2$
 - $\sigma_p(E_1)$, P is a predicate on attributes in E_1
 - $\Pi_s(E_1)$, S is a list consisting of some of the attributes in E_1
 - $\rho_x(E_1)$, x is the new name for the result of E_1



Additional Operations

We define additional operations that do not add any power to the relational algebra, but that simplify common queries.

- Set intersection
- Natural join
- Assignment
- Outer join



Set-Intersection Operation

- Notation: $r \cap s$
- Defined as:
- $r \cap s = \{ t \mid t \in r \text{ and } t \in s \}$
- Assume:
 - r, s have the *same arity*
 - attributes of r and s are compatible
- Note: $r \cap s = r - (r - s)$



Set-Intersection Operation – Example

- Relation r, s :

A	B
α	1
α	2
β	1

r

A	B
α	2
β	3

s

- $r \cap s$

A	B
α	2



Natural-Join Operation

- Notation: $r \bowtie s$
- Let r and s be relations on schemas R and S respectively.
Then, $r \bowtie s$ is a relation on schema $R \cup S$ obtained as follows:
 - Consider each pair of tuples t_r from r and t_s from s .
 - If t_r and t_s have the same value on each of the attributes in $R \cap S$, add a tuple t to the result, where
 - ▶ t has the same value as t_r on r
 - ▶ t has the same value as t_s on s
- Example:
 - $R = (A, B, C, D)$
 - $S = (E, B, D)$
 - Result schema = (A, B, C, D, E)
 - $r \bowtie s$ is defined as:

$$\Pi_{r.A, r.B, r.C, r.D, s.E} (\sigma_{r.B = s.B \wedge r.D = s.D} (r \times s))$$



Natural Join Example

- Relations r, s:

	A	B	C	D
α	1	α	a	
β	2	γ	a	
γ	4	β	b	
α	1	γ	a	
δ	2	β	b	

r

	B	D	E
1	a	α	
3	a	β	
1	a	γ	
2	b	δ	
3	b	ε	

s

- $r \bowtie s$

	A	B	C	D	E
α	1	α	a	a	α
α	1	α	a	a	γ
α	1	γ	a	a	α
α	1	γ	a	a	γ
δ	2	β	b	b	δ



Natural Join and Theta Join

- Find the names of all instructors in the Comp. Sci. department together with the course titles of all the courses that the instructors teach
 - $\Pi_{name, title} (\sigma_{dept_name='Comp. Sci.'} (instructor \bowtie teaches \bowtie course))$
- Natural join is **associative**
 - $(instructor \bowtie teaches) \bowtie course$ is equivalent to
 $instructor \bowtie (teaches \bowtie course)$
- Natural join is **commutative**
 - $instruct \bowtie teaches$ is equivalent to $teaches \bowtie instructor$
- The **theta join** operation $r \bowtie_\theta s$ is defined as
 - $r \bowtie_\theta s = \sigma_\theta (r \times s)$

operation course



Figures: *instructor, teaches and course* tables

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000
32343	El Said	History	60000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000

<i>ID</i>	<i>course_id</i>	<i>sec_id</i>	<i>semester</i>	<i>year</i>
10101	CS-101	1	Fall	2009
10101	CS-315	1	Spring	2010
10101	CS-347	1	Fall	2009
12121	FIN-201	1	Spring	2010
15151	MU-199	1	Spring	2010
22222	PHY-101	1	Fall	2009
32343	HIS-351	1	Spring	2010
45565	CS-101	1	Spring	2010
45565	CS-319	1	Spring	2010
76766	BIO-101	1	Summer	2009
76766	BIO-301	1	Summer	2010
83821	CS-190	1	Spring	2009
83821	CS-190	2	Spring	2009
83821	CS-319	2	Spring	2010
98345	EE-181	1	Spring	2009

<i>course_id</i>	<i>title</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>credits</i>
BIO-101	Intro. to Biology	Biology	4
BIO-301	Genetics	Biology	4
BIO-399	Computational Biology	Biology	3
CS-101	Intro. to Computer Science	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-190	Game Design	Comp. Sci.	4
CS-315	Robotics	Comp. Sci.	3
CS-319	Image Processing	Comp. Sci.	3
CS-347	Database System Concepts	Comp. Sci.	3
EE-181	Intro. to Digital Systems	Elec. Eng.	3
FIN-201	Investment Banking	Finance	3
HIS-351	World History	History	3
MU-199	Music Video Production	Music	3
PHY-101	Physical Principles	Physics	4



Figure 6.16

<i>name</i>	<i>title</i>
Brandt	Game Design
Brandt	Image Processing
Katz	Image Processing
Katz	Intro. to Computer Science
Srinivasan	Intro. to Computer Science
Srinivasan	Robotics
Srinivasan	Database System Concepts



Assignment Operation

- The assignment operation (\leftarrow) provides a convenient way to express complex queries.
 - Write query as a sequential program consisting of
 - ▶ a series of assignments
 - ▶ followed by an expression whose value is displayed as a result of the query.
 - Assignment must always be made to a temporary relation variable.



Outer Join

- An extension of the join operation that avoids loss of information.
- Computes the join and then adds tuples from one relation that does not match tuples in the other relation to the result of the join.
- There are three types of outer join.
- Uses *null* values:
 - *null* signifies that the value is unknown or does not exist
 - All comparisons involving *null* are (roughly speaking) **false** by definition.



Outer Join – Example

- Relation *instructor1*

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.
12121	Wu	Finance
15151	Mozart	Music

- Relation *teaches1*

<i>ID</i>	<i>course_id</i>
10101	CS-101
12121	FIN-201
76766	BIO-101



Outer Join – Example

■ Join

instructor1 \bowtie *teaches1* Mozart , BIO-101 가 !

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>course_id</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	CS-101
12121	Wu	Finance	FIN-201

■ Left Outer Join

instructor1 \bowtie *teaches1*

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>course_id</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	CS-101
12121	Wu	Finance	FIN-201
15151	Mozart	Music	<i>null</i>



Outer Join – Example

■ Right Outer Join

instructor1 \bowtie *teaches1*

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>course_id</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	CS-101
12121	Wu	Finance	FIN-201
76766	null	null	BIO-101

■ Full Outer Join

instructor1 \bowtie *teaches1*

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>course_id</i>
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	CS-101
12121	Wu	Finance	FIN-201
15151	Mozart	Music	null
76766	null	null	BIO-101



Outer Join using Joins

- Outer join can be expressed using basic operations
 - e.g. $r \text{ } \square \bowtie s$ can be written as

$$(r \bowtie s) \cup (r - \prod_R(r \bowtie s) \times \{(null, \dots, null)\})$$



Generalized Projection

projection

column name

, generalized projection

formula

.

- Extends the projection operation by allowing arithmetic functions to be used in the projection list.

$$\Pi_{F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n}(E)$$

- E is any relational-algebra expression
- Each of F_1, F_2, \dots, F_n are arithmetic expressions involving constants and attributes in the schema of E .
- Given relation $\text{instructor}(ID, name, dept_name, salary)$ where salary is annual salary, get the same information but with monthly salary

$$\Pi_{ID, name, dept_name, \textcolor{red}{salary}/12}(\text{instructor})$$



Aggregate Functions and Operations

- **Aggregation function** takes a collection of values and returns a single value as a result.

avg: average value

min: minimum value

max: maximum value

sum: sum of values

count: number of values

- **Aggregate operation** in relational algebra

$$G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n \text{ } \mathcal{G}_{F_1(A_1), F_2(A_2), \dots, F_n(A_n)}(E)$$

E is any relational-algebra expression

- G_1, G_2, \dots, G_n is a list of attributes on which to group (can be empty)
- Each F_i is an aggregate function
- Each A_i is an attribute name



Aggregate Operation – Example

- Relation r :

A	B	C
α	α	7
α	β	7
β	β	3
β	β	10

- $G_{\text{sum}(c)}(r)$

sum(c)
27



Aggregate Operation – Example

- Find the average salary in each department

dept_name G avg(salary) (instructor)

<i>ID</i>	<i>name</i>	<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
76766	Crick	Biology	72000
45565	Katz	Comp. Sci.	75000
10101	Srinivasan	Comp. Sci.	65000
83821	Brandt	Comp. Sci.	92000
98345	Kim	Elec. Eng.	80000
12121	Wu	Finance	90000
76543	Singh	Finance	80000
32343	El Said	History	60000
58583	Califieri	History	62000
15151	Mozart	Music	40000
33456	Gold	Physics	87000
22222	Einstein	Physics	95000

<i>dept_name</i>	<i>salary</i>
Biology	72000
Comp. Sci.	77333
Elec. Eng.	80000
Finance	85000
History	61000
Music	40000
Physics	91000



Aggregate Functions (Cont.)

- Result of aggregation does not have a name
 - Can use rename operation to give it a name
 - For convenience, we permit renaming as part of aggregate operation

dept_name G avg(salary) as avg_sal (instructor)

<i>dept_name</i>	<i>avg_sal</i>
Biology	72000
Comp. Sci.	77333
Elec. Eng.	80000
Finance	85000
History	61000
Music	40000
Physics	91000



Multiset Relational Algebra

- Pure relational algebra removes all duplicates
 - e.g. after projection
- Multiset relational algebra retains duplicates, to match SQL semantics
 - SQL duplicate retention was initially for efficiency, but is now a feature
- Multiset relational algebra defined as follows
 - selection: has as many duplicates of a tuple as in the input, if the tuple satisfies the selection
 - projection: one tuple per input tuple, even if it is a duplicate
 - cross product: If there are m copies of $t1$ in r , and n copies of $t2$ in s , there are $m \times n$ copies of $t1.t2$ in $r \times s$
 - Other operators similarly defined
 - ▶ E.g. union: $m + n$ copies, intersection: $\min(m, n)$ copies
difference: $\min(0, m - n)$ copies

multiset



SQL and Relational Algebra

- **select A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n** column
from r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m table
where P

is equivalent to the following expression in multiset relational algebra

$$\Pi_{A_1, \dots, A_n} (\sigma_P (r_1 \times r_2 \times \dots \times r_m))$$

- **select $A_1, A_2, \text{sum}(A_3)$**
from r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m
where P
group by A_1, A_2

is equivalent to the following expression in multiset relational algebra

$$A_1, A_2 \text{ } G \text{sum}(A_3) (\sigma_P (r_1 \times r_2 \times \dots \times r_m))$$



SQL and Relational Algebra

- More generally, the non-aggregated attributes in the **select** clause may be a subset of the **group by** attributes, in which case the equivalence is as follows:

```
select A1, sum(A3)
from r1, r2, ..., rm
where P
group by A1, A2
```

is equivalent to the following expression in multiset relational algebra

$$\Pi_{A1,sumA3}(\text{A1,A2} \text{ } G \text{ sum(A3) as sumA3}(\sigma_P(r1 \times r2 \times \dots \times rm)))$$



Tuple Relational Calculus



Tuple Relational Calculus

- A nonprocedural query language, where each query is of the form

$$\{t \mid P(t)\} \quad t : \text{tuple variable}$$

- It is the set of all tuples t such that predicate P is true for t
- t is a *tuple variable*, $t[A]$ denotes the value of tuple t on attribute A
column , row
- $t \in r$ denotes that tuple t is in relation r
- P is a *formula* similar to that of the predicate calculus



Predicate Calculus Formula

1. Set of attributes and constants
2. Set of comparison operators: (e.g., $<$, \leq , $=$, \neq , $>$, \geq)
3. Set of connectives: and (\wedge), or (\vee), not (\neg)
4. Implication (\Rightarrow): $x \Rightarrow y$, if x if true, then y is true
$$x \Rightarrow y \equiv \neg x \vee y$$

5. Set of quantifiers:
 - ▶ $\exists t \in r (Q(t)) \equiv$ "there exists" a tuple in t in relation r such that predicate $Q(t)$ is true
 - ▶ $\forall t \in r (Q(t)) \equiv Q$ is true "for all" tuples t in relation r



Example Queries

- Find the *ID, name, dept_name, salary* for instructors whose salary is greater than \$80,000

$$\{t \mid t \in \text{instructor} \wedge t[\text{salary}] > 80000\}$$

- As in the previous query, but output only the *ID* attribute value

$$\{t \mid \exists s \in \text{instructor} (t[\text{ID}] = s[\text{ID}] \wedge s[\text{salary}] > 80000)\}$$

Notice that a relation on schema (*ID*) is implicitly defined by the query



Example Queries

- Find the names of all instructors whose department is in the Watson building

$$\{t \mid \exists s \in \text{instructor} (t[\text{name}] = s[\text{name}] \wedge \exists u \in \text{department} (u[\text{dept_name}] = s[\text{dept_name}] \wedge u[\text{building}] = \text{"Watson"}))\}$$

- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, or in the Spring 2010 semester, or both

$$\{t \mid \exists s \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = s[\text{course_id}] \wedge s[\text{semester}] = \text{"Fall"} \wedge s[\text{year}] = 2009 \vee \exists u \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = u[\text{course_id}] \wedge u[\text{semester}] = \text{"Spring"} \wedge u[\text{year}] = 2010)\}$$



Example Queries

- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, and in the Spring 2010 semester

$$\{t \mid \exists s \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = s[\text{course_id}] \wedge s[\text{semester}] = \text{"Fall"} \wedge s[\text{year}] = 2009) \\ \wedge \exists u \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = u[\text{course_id}] \wedge u[\text{semester}] = \text{"Spring"} \wedge u[\text{year}] = 2010)\}$$

- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, but not in the Spring 2010 semester

$$\{t \mid \exists s \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = s[\text{course_id}] \wedge s[\text{semester}] = \text{"Fall"} \wedge s[\text{year}] = 2009) \\ \wedge \neg \exists u \in \text{section} (t[\text{course_id}] = u[\text{course_id}] \wedge u[\text{semester}] = \text{"Spring"} \wedge u[\text{year}] = 2010)\}$$



Safety of Expressions

- It is possible to write tuple calculus expressions that generate infinite relations.
- For example, $\{ t \mid \neg t \in r \}$ results in an **infinite relation** if the domain of any attribute of relation r is infinite
- To guard against the problem, we restrict the set of allowable expressions to **safe expressions**.
- An expression $\{t \mid P(t)\}$ in the tuple relational calculus is **safe** if every component of t appears in one of the relations, tuples, or constants that appear in P
 - NOTE: this is more than just a syntax condition.
 - ▶ E.g. $\{ t \mid t[A] = 5 \vee \text{true} \}$ is not safe --- it defines an infinite set with attribute values that do not appear in any relation or tuples or constants in P .





Universal Quantification

- Find all students who have taken all courses offered in the Biology department

r : , s :

- $\{t \mid \exists r \in \text{student} (t[\text{ID}] = r[\text{ID}]) \wedge (\forall u \in \text{course} (u[\text{dept_name}] = \text{"Biology"}) \Rightarrow \exists s \in \text{takes} (t[\text{ID}] = s[\text{ID}] \wedge s[\text{course_id}] = u[\text{course_id}]))\}$
- Note that without the existential quantification on student, the above query would be unsafe if the Biology department has not offered any courses.



Domain Relational Calculus



Domain Relational Calculus

- A nonprocedural query language equivalent in power to the tuple relational calculus
- Each query is an expression of the form:

$$\{ < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mid P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \}$$

- x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n represent domain variables column variable
- P represents a formula similar to that of the predicate calculus



Example Queries

- Find the *ID, name, dept_name, salary* for instructors whose salary is greater than \$80,000
 - $\{< i, n, d, s > \mid < i, n, d, s > \in \text{instructor} \wedge s > 80000\}$
- As in the previous query, but output only the *ID* attribute value
 - $\{< i > \mid < i, n, d, s > \in \text{instructor} \wedge s > 80000\}$
- Find the names of all instructors whose department is in the Watson building
$$\{< n > \mid \exists i, d, s (< i, n, d, s > \in \text{instructor} \wedge \exists b, a (< d, b, a > \in \text{department} \wedge b = \text{"Watson"}))\}$$



Example Queries

- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, or in the Spring 2010 semester, or both

$$\{< c > \mid \exists a, s, y, b, r, t \ (< c, a, s, y, b, t > \in \text{section} \wedge s = \text{"Fall"} \wedge y = 2009) \\ \vee \exists a, s, y, b, r, t \ (< c, a, s, y, b, t > \in \text{section}] \wedge s = \text{"Spring"} \wedge y = 2010)\}$$

This case can also be written as

$$\{< c > \mid \exists a, s, y, b, r, t \ (< c, a, s, y, b, t > \in \text{section} \wedge ((s = \text{"Fall"}) \wedge (y = 2009)) \vee (s = \text{"Spring"}) \wedge (y = 2010))\}$$

- Find the set of all courses taught in the Fall 2009 semester, and in the Spring 2010 semester

$$\{< c > \mid \exists a, s, y, b, r, t \ (< c, a, s, y, b, t > \in \text{section} \wedge s = \text{"Fall"} \wedge y = 2009) \\ \wedge \exists a, s, y, b, r, t \ (< c, a, s, y, b, t > \in \text{section}] \wedge s = \text{"Spring"} \wedge y = 2010)\}$$



Safety of Expressions

The expression:

$$\{ < x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > \mid P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \}$$

is safe if all of the following hold:

1. All values that appear in tuples of the expression are values from $\text{dom}(P)$ (that is, the values appear either in P or in a tuple of a relation mentioned in P).
2. For every “there exists” subformula of the form $\exists x (P_1(x))$, the subformula is true if and only if there is a value of x in $\text{dom}(P_1)$ such that $P_1(x)$ is true.
3. For every “for all” subformula of the form $\forall x (P_1(x))$, the subformula is true if and only if $P_1(x)$ is true for all values x from $\text{dom}(P_1)$.



Universal Quantification

- Find all students who have taken all courses offered in the Biology department
 - $\{< i > \mid \exists n, d, tc (< i, n, d, tc > \in \text{student} \wedge (\forall ci, ti, dn, cr (< ci, ti, dn, cr > \in \text{course} \wedge dn = \text{"Biology"} \Rightarrow \exists si, se, y, g (< i, ci, si, se, y, g > \in \text{takes}))\})$
 - Note that without the existential quantification on student, the above query would be unsafe if the Biology department has not offered any courses.

* Above query fixes bug in page 246, last query



Equivalence in Expressive Power

- The **tuple relational calculus** restricted to safe expressions is equivalent to the **basic relational algebra**.
- The **domain relational calculus** restricted to safe expressions is equivalent to the **basic relational algebra**.
- Formally proven by Codd himself [1972].