

CSC343 Worksheet 4 Solution

June 17, 2020

1. a) $[(1, 0, 1), (5, 4, 9), (1, 0, 1), (6, 4, 16), (7, 9, 16)]$
b) $[(1, 0), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 3), (1, 1), (4, 3)]$
c) $[(0, 1), (0, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)]$

Notes:

- $\tau_L(R)$ sorts tuples in order indicated by L .
 - e.g.

$\tau_{C,B}(R)$ in $R(A, B, C)$ orders the tuples of R by their values of C , and tuples with the same C -value are ordered by their B value.

- d) $[(0, 1), (0, 2), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 4)]$
e) $[(0, 1), (2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (0, 2)]$

Notes:

- $\delta(R)$ converts a bag into a set
 - e.g.

Let $R = [(1, 2), (3, 4), (1, 2), (1, 2)]$

$\delta(R(A, B)) = [(1, 2), (3, 4)]$

- f) $[(0, 2), (2, 7), (3, 4)]$

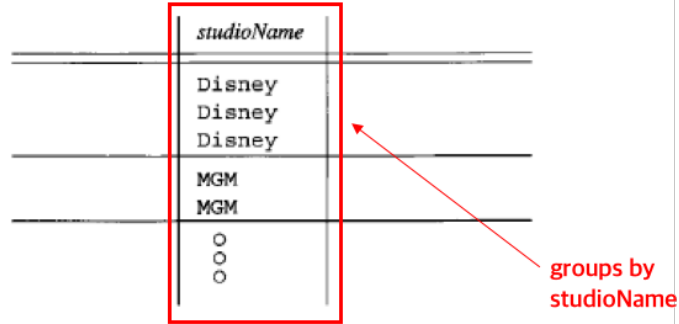
Notes:

- $\gamma_L(R)$ is an operator that groups a relation and/or aggregate some columns.
 - L in $\gamma_L(R)$ is either
 1. **Grouping attribute** or an attribute by which R will be grouped.

2. **Aggregated attribute** or an attribute where an aggregation operator is applied to.

Example:

$\gamma_{starName, MIN(year) \rightarrow minYear, COUNT(title) \rightarrow ctTitle} (StarsIn)$



studioName
Disney
Disney
Disney
MGM
MGM

Figure 5.4: A relation with imaginary division into groups

- g) $[(0, 1.5), (2, 4.5), (3, 4)]$
 h) $[(0, 1), (0, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)]$
 i) $\gamma_{A, MAX(C)}([(2, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4)]) \rightarrow [(2, 4)]$
 j) $[(0, 1, \perp), (2, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4), (0, 1, \perp), (2, 4, \perp), (3, 4, \perp)]$

Notes:

- \bowtie is an outerjoin operator
 - \bowtie_L means Natural Left Outer Join
 - \bowtie_R means Natural Right Outer Join
 - \bowtie means Natural Full Outer Join
 - \perp means null
- e.g. $U \bowtie V$

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

(a) Relation U

<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	3	10
2	3	11
6	7	12

(b) Relation V

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
1	2	3	10
1	2	3	11
4	5	6	\perp
7	8	9	\perp
\perp	6	7	12

(c) Result $U \bowtie V$

- k) $[(\perp, 0, 1), (\perp, 2, 4), (\perp, 2, 5), (2, 3, 4), (\perp, 0, 2), (2, 3, 4)]$
 l) $[(0, 1, \perp), (2, 3, 4), (2, 3, 4), (0, 1, \perp), (2, 4, \perp), (3, 4, \perp),$
 $(\perp, 0, 1), (\perp, 2, 4), (\perp, 2, 5), (2, 3, 4), (\perp, 0, 2), (2, 3, 4)]$
 m) $(0, 1) : \{(2, 4), (2, 5), (3, 4), (3, 4)\}$

But, $\{(2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 4)\}$ from R and $\{(0, 1), (0, 2)\}$ in S don't match. So,

$[(0, 1, 2, 4), (0, 1, 2, 5), (0, 1, 3, 4), (0, 1, 3, 4), (0, 1, 2, 4), (0, 1, 2, 5), (0, 1, 3, 4), (0, 1, 3, 4),$
 $(2, 3, \perp, \perp), (2, 4, \perp, \perp), (3, 4, \perp, \perp), (\perp, \perp, 0, 1), (\perp, \perp, 0, 2)]$

Notes:

- $R \bowtie_C S$ is equivalent form of $\sigma_C(R \times S)$ but instead of filtering, the unmatched tuples are filled with null.

2. a) SELECT model FROM PC WHERE speed > 3.0;
 b) SELECT DISTINCT maker FROM Products NATURAL JOIN Laptops WHERE hd >= 100;

```

c)      SELECT model, price FROM (
2         (SELECT model, price FROM PC NATURAL JOIN Products)
3         UNION
4         (SELECT model, price FROM Laptop NATURAL JOIN Products)
5         UNION
6         (SELECT model, price FROM Printer INNER JOIN Products ON
Printer.model = Product.model)
7     );
8

```

d) SELECT model FROM Printer WHERE color;

e)

```
(SELECT DISTINCT makers FROM Products WHERE type='laptops') -  
2 (SELECT DISTINCT makers FROM Products WHERE type='pc');  
3
```

f)

```
SELECT hd FROM PC WHERE EXISTS (  
2 SELECT hd, COUNT(model) FROM PC GROUP BY hd  
3 HAVING COUNT(model) > 2  
4 );  
5
```