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:

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

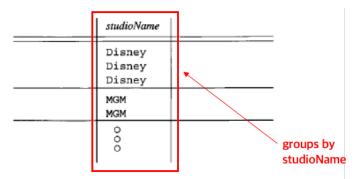


Figure 5.4: A relation with imaginary division into groups

- 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:

- $\bullet \stackrel{\circ}{\bowtie}$ is an outerjoin operator
 - $-\stackrel{\circ}{\bowtie}_L$ means Natural Left Outer Join
 - $-\stackrel{\circ}{\bowtie}_R$ means Natural Right Outer Join
 - $-\stackrel{\circ}{\bowtie}$ means Natural Full Outer Join
 - $-\perp$ means null
- e.g. $U \stackrel{\circ}{\bowtie} V$

\boldsymbol{A}	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

(a) Relation U

B	C	D
2	3	10
2	3	11
6	7	12

(b) Relation V

A	В	C	D_{\perp}
1	2	3	10
1	2	3	11
4	5	6	1
7	8	9	Ι.
Τ	6	7	12

(c) Result U ⋈ V

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k) [(\bot,0,1),(\bot,2,4),(\bot,2,5),(2,3,4),(\bot,0,2),(2,3,4)]

l) [(0,1,\bot),(2,3,4),(2,3,4),(0,1,\bot),(2,4,\bot),(3,4,\bot),(\bot,0,1),(\bot,2,4),(\bot,2,5),(2,3,4),(\bot,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 dont match. So,
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[(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),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,3,4),(0,1,2,5),(0,1,3,4),(0,

Notes:

- $R \bowtie_C S$ is equivalent form of $\sigma_C(R \times S)$ but instead of filtering, the unmatching tuples 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;