

CSC343 Worksheet 4 Solution

June 17, 2020

1. **Exercise 5.2.1:** Here are two relations

$$R(A, B): [(0,1), (2,3), (0,1), (2,4), (3,4)]$$

$$S(A, B): [(0,1), (2,4), (2,5), (3,4), (0,2), (3,4)]$$

Compute the following

- a) π_{A+B, A^2, B^2}
 - b) $\pi_{B+1, C-1}(S)$
 - c) $\tau_{B,A}(R)$
 - d) $\tau_{B,C}(S)$
 - e) $\delta(S)$
 - f) $\gamma_{A, SUM(B)}(R)$
 - g) $\gamma_{B, AVG(C)}(S)$
 - h) $\gamma_A(R)$
 - i) $\gamma_{A, MAX(C)}(R \bowtie S)$
 - j) $R \bowtie_L S$
 - k) $R \bowtie_R S$
 - l) $R \bowtie S$
 - m) $R \bowtie_{R.B < S.B} S$
2. **Exercise 6.4.1:** Write each of the queries in Exercise 2.4.1 in SQL, making sure that duplicates are eliminated
3. **Exercise 6.4.2:** Write each of the queries in Exercise 2.4.3 in SQL, making sure duplicates are eliminated
4. **Exercise 6.4.6:** Write the following queries, based on the database schema

```

1  Product(maker, model, type)
2  PC(model, speed, ram, hd, price)
3  Laptop(model, speed, ram, hd, screen, price)
4  Printer(model, color, type, price)
5

```

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- Find the average speed of PC's
- Find the average speed of laptops costing over \$1000
- Find the average price of PC's made by manufacturer "A"
- Find the average price of PC's and laptops made by manufacturer "D"
- Find, for each different speed, the average price of a PC
- Find for each manufacturer, the average screen size of its laptop
- Find the manufacturers that make at least three different models of PC
- Find for each manufacturer who sells PC's the maximum price of a PC
- Find, for each speed of PC above 2.0, the average price.

5. Write the following queries, based on the database schema

```

1  Classes(class, type, country, numGuns, bore, displacement)
2  Ships(name, class, launched)
3  Battles(name, date)
4  Outcomes(ship, battle, result)
5

```

- Find the number of battleship classes
- Find the average number of guns of battleship classes
- Find the average number of guns of battleships. Note the difference between b) and c); do we weight a class by the number of ships of that class or not?
- Find for each class the year in which the first ship of that class was launched
- Find for each class the number of ships of that class sunk in battle

6. **Exercise 6.4.8:** In Example 5.10, we gave an example of the query: "find, for each star who has appeared in at least three movies, the earliest year in they appeared." We wrote this query as a γ operation. Write it in SQL.

7. **Exercise 6.4.9:** The γ operator of extended relational algebra does not have a feature that corresponds to the **HAVING** clause of SQL. Is it possible to mimic a SQL query with a **HAVING** clause in relational algebra?