

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

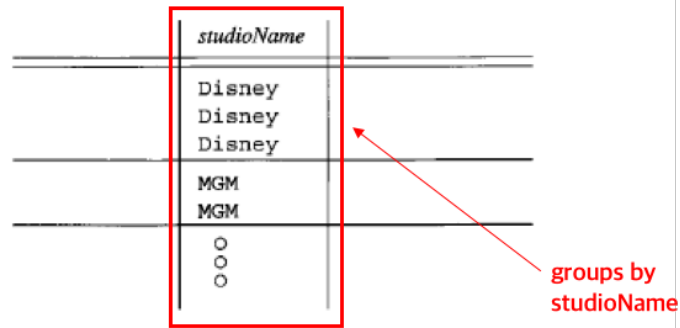
Notes:

- $\gamma_L(R)$ 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:

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



<i>studioName</i>
Disney
Disney
Disney
MGM
MGM
○
○
○

groups by studioName

Figure 5.4: A relation with imaginary division into groups