## Discussion 02 - cont.

2-8

Relational Algebra 는 procedural language 이다. Procedural language 는 데이터를 얻는 방법, 즉 순서를 정의하는데 relational algebra 에서 데이터를 얻기 위해선 operation 을 특정한 순서대로 정의해야 하기 때문에 procedural language 의 정의와 일치한다.

```
person (person_name, street, city)
company (company_name, city)
works (person_name, company_name, salary)
```

2-9. Find all names of persons

Π\_person\_name(person) U Π\_person\_name(works)

2-10. Find the names of persons who live in "Seoul"

 $\Pi$  \_person\_name( $\sigma$ \_city="Seoul"(person))

2-11. Find the names of persons who work for "SNU"

Π\_person\_name(σ\_company\_name="SNU"(works))

```
person (person_name, street, city)
company (company_name, city)
works (person_name, company_name, salary)
```

2-12. Find all cities in the database

 $\Pi_{\text{city}}(\text{person}) \cup \Pi_{\text{city}}(\text{company})$ 

2-13. Find the names of people who do not work

 $\Pi$ \_person\_name(person) -  $\Pi$ \_person\_name(works)

2-14. Find names of people who work for "SNU" and earn more than 1,000,000  $\Pi$ \_person\_name( $\sigma$ \_company\_name="SNU"\_and\_salary $\rangle$ =1000000(works))

## Discussion 06

```
person (person_name, street, city)
company (company_name, city)
works (person_name, company_name, salary)
```

6-1. Find company names located in the city where "SNU" is located.

이름이 SNU 인 회사의 city 이름을 S 라 하면 S =  $\Pi$ \_city( $\sigma$ \_company\_name="SNU"(company))

그러면  $\Pi_{\text{company_name}}(\sigma_{\text{company_name}} = S(\text{company}))$ 

→ 위처럼 하면 안되고 교수님 설명 들어보면 위의 S 와 company relation 을 cartesian product 를 한 뒤 company.city = S.city 이런 식으로 select 해서, company\_name 을 product 해야 한다고 한다. => \$\pi\$ \_company.company\_name(\$\sigma\_c\$ company.city = S.city(company X S))

.6-2. Find names and addresses of employees who work for companies located in "Seoul".

 $M = \sigma_{city}$  Seoul" (company) X person X works

N =

 $\sigma_{\text{works.company_name}}=$ company\_name\_AND\_works.person\_name=person.person\_name(M)

 $\Pi$ \_person.person\_name, person.street(N)

person (person\_name, street, city)
company (company\_name, city)
works (person\_name, company\_name, salary)

같은 relation 을 두 번 참조할 경우 Rename 이라는 operator 사용해서 이름을 바꿔줘야 함.

- 6-3. Find pairs of person names who live in the same city.
- 6-4. Find value of the largest salary.

연습해보기..