

Relational Algebra Join Operations

Conceptual modeling Questions:

In the world of cats. This world **is timeless**. This means the owners own the cats at present. There is no data (information) about the past (historical data) and no future plans (reservations placed on future cats ☺)

1. Each cat has only one owner and one owner has only one cat. How do you represent the relationship between a cat and its owner?
2. Each cat may have many owners, but each owner has only one cat. How do you represent the relationship between a cat and its owner?
3. Each cat may have only one owner, but an owner may have many cats. How do you represent the relationship between a cat and its owner?
4. Owners may have many cats and cats may have many owners. How do you represent the relationship between a cat and its owner?

Use the relations below to represent 2-4.

*** Add the **temporal data**, the cats are owned for a specified period of time (FROM_DATE ... TO_DATE) or from a specified date without end date (currently owned).

Cat

<u>Cat Id</u>	CName	Color	Age
C1			
C2			
C3			

Owner

<u>OwnerId</u>	OName
O1	a ₃
O2	a ₂

In the world of people: some people own cats some don't own cats. Represent the ownership below (without temporal data and with temporal data):

Cat

<u>Cat Id</u>	CName	Color	Age
C1			
C2			
C3			

People

<u>PersonId</u>	PName
P1	
P2	

Use the relations: Cat and People to execute the following operations:

Cat

Cat Id	CName	Color	Age	PersonId
C1	Charlie	red	5	P1
C2	Dog	black	5	P2
C3	SQL	white	16	P2

People

PersonId	PName
P1	Mila
P2	John
P3	Scarlett

People world: Some people may not have cats, some have more than one cat, and cats **have only one owner**.

Write **RA expressions** to:

- A. List all cats (CatId and CName) and their owners names

- B. List all people (names only) and their cats (CName only) including the people who do not own cats

Write SQL to do **A** and **B**

Syntax:

```

SELECT <colname,...> FROM <table1>, <table2> WHERE <comparison>
SELECT <colname,...> FROM <table1> JOIN <table2> ON <comparison>
SELECT <colname,...> FROM <table1> LEFT OUTER JOIN <table2> ON
<comparison>

```

Relational Algebra Exercise

Given two relations (tables) **R** and **S**:

R

<u>A</u>	B	C	D
a ₁	b ₁	c ₂	d ₁
a ₃	b ₁	c ₁	d ₂
a ₂	b ₂	c ₄	d ₅

S

<u>E</u>	A
e ₁	a ₃
e ₃	a ₂

Answer the following questions:

- What is the result of a Selection σ over **R**: $\sigma_{B \neq b_2}(\mathbf{R}) =$
 $B \neq b_2$ means that *the value in column B is not equal to b₂*
- What is the result of a Selection over **R**: $\sigma_{B \neq b_2 \text{ and } B \neq b_1}(\mathbf{R}) =$
- What is the result of a Projection over **R**: $\pi_B(\mathbf{R}) =$
- Is Union $\mathbf{R} \cup \mathbf{S}$ a valid operation? Explain why.
- What is the **degree** (number of columns) of the result $\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{S}$ (**x** – Cartesian Product)? ____ What is the **cardinality** of the result? ____
- Calculate **natural join** between **R** and **S**. What is the degree of the $\mathbf{R} \bowtie \mathbf{S}$?
- Calculate **Left Outer Join** between **R** and **S**.
- What is the result of $\mathbf{R} \cap \mathbf{S}$?