

# Relational Databases

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## Relational Algebra

Set operators, renaming,  
grouping and aggregate  
operations

# Relational Algebra

Relational algebra query (expression) on set of relations produces relation as a result

Col l ege(cName, state, enrol l ment)

Student(sID, sName, GP A, si zeHS)

Appl y(sID, cName, maj or, deci si on)

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

## Union operator

*List of college and student names (contrived example)*

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

## Rename operator (2 forms)

1.

2.

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	H

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec

## Rename operator

To unify schemas for set operators

*List of college and student names*

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec

## Rename operator

For disambiguation in “self-joins”

*Pairs of colleges in same state*

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS

Apply

sID	cName	major	degree

## Difference operator

*IDs of students who didn't apply anywhere*

*IDs **and names** of students who didn't apply anywhere*

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

## Intersection operator

*Names that are both a college name and a student name*

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	H

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec



# Relational Algebra

Intersection doesn't add expressive power (1)

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

# Relational Algebra

## Intersection doesn't add expressive power (2)

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

# Practice Exercises

## Grouping and Aggregate Operators

Grouping allows us to look at properties of “groups” of rows, the aggregate operators (sum, count, count-distinct, max, min, avg) then allow us to apply simple functions to groups

*How many NC colleges are in the College table*

*Which student from a high school with more than 1000 students had the lowest GPA and their name*

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS

Apply

sID	cName	major	dept

## Grouping and Aggregate Operators

Grouping can be based on equality on one or more columns;  
written on the left side of the script G.

*College enrollment broken down by state.*

*The average GPA of applicants by school.*

College

cName	state	enr

Student

sID	sName	GPA	HS

Apply

sID	cName	major	dec

## Grouping and Aggregate Operators

*Considering only those students who were accepted,  
which college in NC had the highest average  
applicant GPA.*

Col l ege

cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c

# SQL in a Nutshell

Col l ege

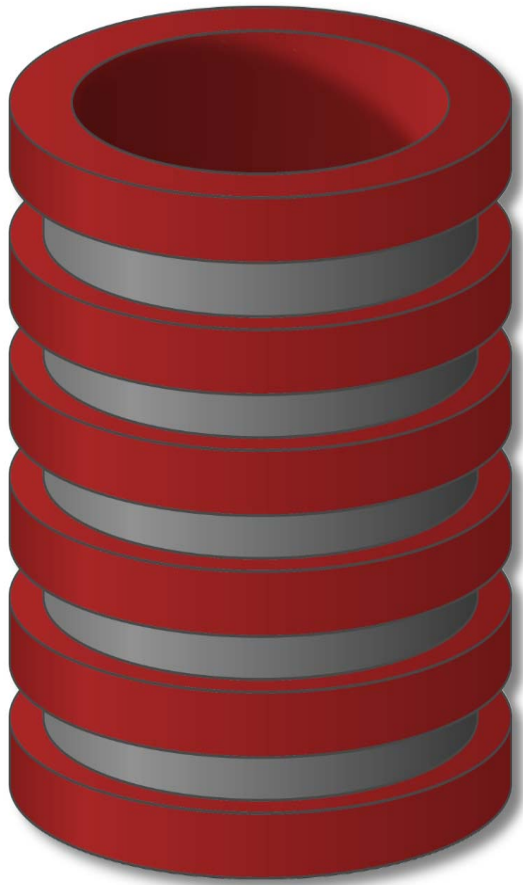
cNa me	state	enr

Student

sID	sNam e	GP A	H S

Appl y

sID	cNam e	maj or	de c



# SQL

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## Mini- Introduction



# SQL: Intro

- “S.Q.L.” or “sequel”
- Supported by all major commercial database systems
- Standardized – many new features over time
- Interactive via GUI or prompt, or embedded in programs
- Based on relational algebra
- A declarative language

Data Definition Language (DDL)

Data Manipulation Language (DML)

Other aspects:

indexes, constraints, views, triggers, transactions, authorization, ...

## The Basic SELECT Statement

```
Select   $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$   
From     $R_1, R_2, \dots, R_m$   
Where   condition
```