

COMS W4111: Database Systems

Homework 1

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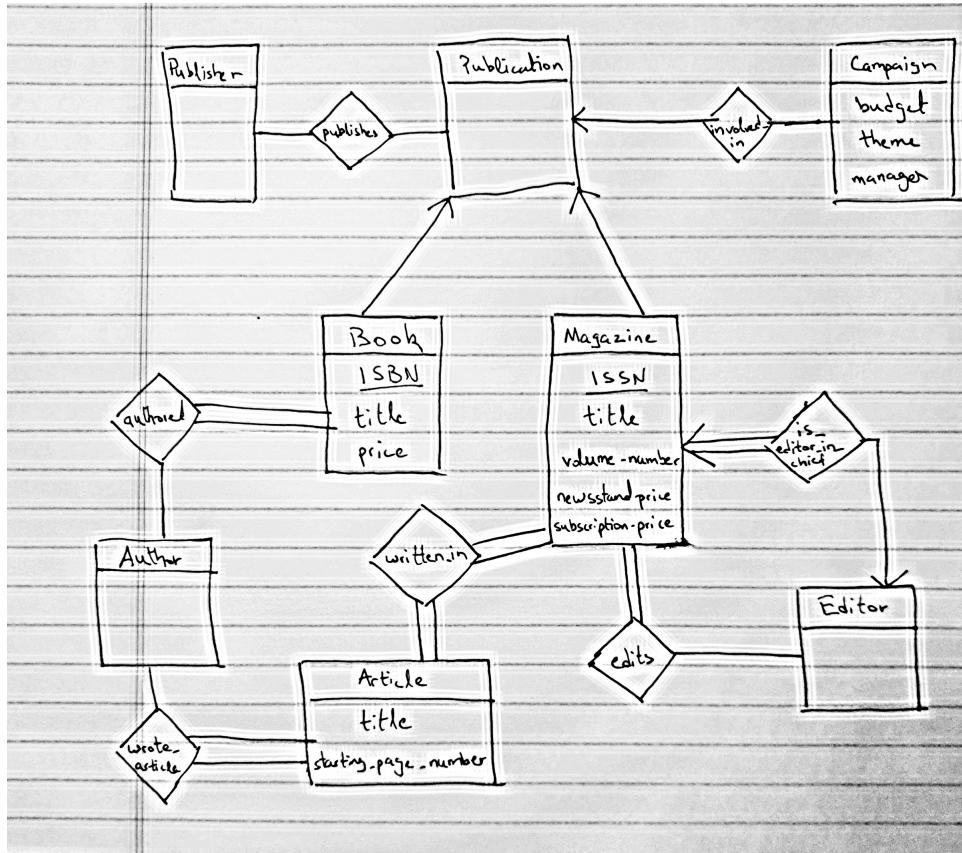
1. Creating such a model would have tremendous problems with scaling. The number of attributes E will end up having is probably very large. For each entity, most attributes will not be valid. This will lead to a large number of null values and, therefore, a lot of wasted storage.

As for relationships, B and T will not be sufficient. There might be relationships in the database model which involve more than three relationships. Therefore we would need a relationship table with 4, 5, 6 entities and so on.

As tables will grow so large, performing even simple operations on them will become very expensive. Given the non-intuitive nature of this model, writing queries will also become a much harder task for programmers.

I do not think that the proposed design is simpler. Even though it seems to be so at first glance, it introduces a lot more complexities than it eliminates.

- 2.



3. A product has a Model-Number and a category. A manufacturer has a name and an address. A product must be made by a single manufacturer. A manufacturer must make at least one product. Manufacturers can be owned by other manufacturers. In such a case, the subsidiary can have only one owner, while an owner can have multiple subsidiaries. A retailer has a name and an address. A product is sold by a retailer. A retailer must be selling at least one product. The product being sold by the retailer will have a price.

4.

$$a) \quad \overline{\Pi}_{id} (\text{Advertisement}) - \overline{\Pi}_{id} (\text{Engagement})$$

$$b) \quad \overline{\Pi}_{\substack{\text{submitting} \\ \text{agency}}} \left(\sum_{\text{cost} < 500} (A \bowtie E) \right)$$

$$c) \quad \overline{\Pi}_{\text{rating}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\text{date=} \\ 1/1/2020}} (P \bowtie (A \bowtie E)) \right)$$

$$d) \quad \overline{\Pi}_{id} \left(\sum_{\substack{\text{length} < 30 \\ \text{OR} \\ \text{date} < 1/1/20}} (P \bowtie (A \bowtie E)) \right)$$

$$e) \quad \text{Adv_Eng} (\text{id}, \text{length}, \text{submitting_agency}, \text{rating}, \text{number_cost}) \leftarrow A \bowtie E$$

$$\text{Final_Advs}(10_1, 10_2) - \overline{\Pi}_{\substack{\text{AE1_id} \\ \text{AE2_id}}} \left(P_{\text{AE1}} \text{Adv_Eng} \bowtie P_{\text{AE2}} \text{Adv_Eng} \right)$$

~~AE1.id ≠ AE2.id~~

AND

$\text{AE1.number} = \text{AE2.number}$

AND

$\text{AE1.rating} = \text{AE2.rating}$

AND

$\text{AE1.id} < \text{AE2.id}$

5.

$$S(a) \text{ two-or-more-children(Parent-id)} \leftarrow \overline{\Pi}_{P_1.\text{Parent-id}} \left(P_{P_1} \text{ parent } \bowtie P_{P_2} \text{ parent } \right)$$

$P_1.\text{Parent-id} = P_2.\text{Parent-id}$
AND
 $P_1.\text{child-id} \neq P_2.\text{child-id}$

b) This ~~expression~~ relation cannot be expressed using relational algebra because we cannot use an aggregator to count the number of children for a specific parent.

$$C(\text{grandparent}(\text{grandparent-id}, \text{child-id})) \leftarrow \overline{\Pi}_{\substack{P_1.\text{Parent-id}, \\ P_2.\text{child-id}}} \left(P_{P_1} \text{ parent } \bowtie P_{P_2} \text{ parent } \right)$$

~~$P_1.\text{child-id} = P_2.\text{Parent-id}$~~

$$D(\text{great-grandparent}(\text{grandparent-id}, \text{child-id})) \leftarrow \overline{\Pi}_{\substack{G.\text{Grandparent-id}, \\ P.\text{child-id}}} \left(P_{G} \text{ grandparent } \bowtie P_P \text{ parent } \right)$$

~~$G.\text{child-id} = P.\text{Parent-id}$~~

e) This relation cannot be expressed because it would require a recursive computation with no bound on how many times it is performed.