

- 1) Consider the employee database of figure below. Give an expression in the relational algebra to express each of the following queries:

employee (*person_name*, *street*, *city*)
works (*person_name*, *company_name*, *salary*)
company (*company_name*, *city*)

1. Find the ID and name of each employee who works for “BigBank”.

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name} (\sigma_{company_name = "BigBank"}(works))$$

2. Find the ID, name, and city of residence of each employee who works for “BigBank”.

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name, city} (\sigma_{company_name = "BigBank"} (\sigma_{employee.ID = works.ID} (employee \times works)))$$

3. Find the ID, name, street address, and city of residence of each employee who works for “BigBank” and earns more than \$10000.

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name, street, city} (\sigma_{company_name = "BigBank" \wedge salary > 10000} (\sigma_{employee.ID = works.ID} (employee \times works)))$$

4. Find the ID and name of each employee in this database who lives in the same city as the company for which she or he works

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name} (\sigma_{employee.city = company.city} (employee \bowtie_{employee.ID = works.ID} works \bowtie_{works.company_name = company.company_name} company)))$$

- 2) Consider the employee database of figure above. Give an expression in the relational algebra to express each of the following queries:

1. Find the ID and name of each employee who does not work for “ BigBank”.

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name} (\sigma_{company_name \neq "BigBank"}(works))$$

2. Find the ID and name of each employee who earns at least as much as every employee in the database.

$$\Pi_{ID, person_name}(employee) - \Pi_{ID, person} (\rho_A(employee) \bowtie_{A.salary < B.salary} \rho_B(employee))$$

- 3) Consider the foreign-key constraint from the *dept_name* attribute of instructor to the *department* relation. Give examples of inserts and deletes to these relations that can cause a violation of the foreign-key constraint.

INSERT INTO instructor VALUES ('03085', 'Yerlan', 'Phys.Ed.', '66666');

DELETE FROM department WHERE dept_name = 'Comp. Sci.';

- 4). Consider the employee database of figure above. What are the appropriate primary keys?

For employee we can choose **person_name**

For works we can choose **person_name**

For company we can choose **company_name**