From SQL to RA

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Product($\underline{pid}$, name, price)
Purchase($\underline{pid, cid}$, store)
Customer($\underline{cid}$, name, city)

SELECT DISTINCT x.name, z.name.
FROM Product x, Purchase y, Customer z
WHERE x.pid = y.pid and y.cid = y.cid and
            x.price > 100 and z.city = 'Seattle'

▶ 🔊   0:05 / 6:11   20   💬 ⚙ ⛶

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English ⌄   Help Us Translate

0:00   [MUSIC] So we talked about the relational algebra operators themselves.

0:10   Let's get a little bit of experience translating from SQL to relational algebra, at least in our heads. So let's see some examples of how to do this. So assume this schema with three tables.

0:25   Product, purchase, and customer. We did not talk about that in this class, but the underline here means that that's a primary key, and so every unique value of pid defines a unique people and product. Every unique value of the combination of pid and cid defines a unique purchase. And