

Fundamentals of Database Systems

COMPSCI 351

Instructor: Sebastian Link

The University of Auckland

Relational Query Languages: Calculus

Logic is the beginning of wisdom, not the end.

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Logic is a science prior to all others, which contains the ideas and principles underlying all sciences.

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Logic will get you from A to B. Imagination will take you everywhere.

— Albert Einstein

Example: The Same Query in Different Languages

Consider our database schema from before

- MOVIE(title, year, country, run_time, genre), DIRECTOR(id, title, year)
- PERSON(id, first_name, last_name, year_born), ACTOR(id, title, year, role)

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Query in English

What are the movies directed by 'Akira Kurosawa'?

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FROM MOVIE m, DIRECTOR d, PERSON p

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What are the movies directed by 'Akira Kurosawa'?

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```
FROM      MOVIE m, DIRECTOR d, PERSON p
WHERE     m.title=d.title AND m.year=d.year AND
          d.id=p.id AND p.first_name='Akira' AND p.last_name='Kurosawa';
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Relational algebra

MOVIE DIRECTOR PERSON

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$$\sigma_{\text{first_name}='Akira'}(\text{MOVIE} \bowtie \text{DIRECTOR} \bowtie \text{PERSON})$$

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Query in English

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Relational algebra

$$\sigma_{\text{last_name}='Kurosawa'}(\sigma_{\text{first_name}='Akira'}(\text{MOVIE} \bowtie \text{DIRECTOR} \bowtie \text{PERSON}))$$

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What are the movies directed by 'Akira Kurosawa'?

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$$\pi_{\text{title, year}}(\sigma_{\text{last_name}='Kurosawa'}(\sigma_{\text{first_name}='Akira'}(\text{MOVIE} \bowtie \text{DIRECTOR} \bowtie \text{PERSON})))$$

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$$\{ \quad \mid \quad \text{MOVIE}(x_{\text{title}}, x_{\text{year}}, x_{\text{country}}, x_{\text{run_time}}, x_{\text{genre}}) \\ \text{DIRECTOR}(x_{\text{id}}, x_{\text{title}}, x_{\text{year}}) \quad \text{PERSON}(x_{\text{id}}, \text{'Akira'}, \text{'Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{year_born}}) \}$$

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$$\{ \quad \mid \exists x_{\text{country}}, x_{\text{run_time}}, x_{\text{genre}}, x_{\text{id}}, x_{\text{year_born}} (\text{MOVIE}(x_{\text{title}}, x_{\text{year}}, x_{\text{country}}, x_{\text{run_time}}, x_{\text{genre}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(x_{\text{id}}, x_{\text{title}}, x_{\text{year}}) \wedge \text{PERSON}(x_{\text{id}}, \text{'Akira'}, \text{'Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{year_born}})) \}$$

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Simple Queries? - Yeah, Right!

Relation Schema

$\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$ and $\text{ACTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}, \text{role}\}$

Query in English:

Which directors acted in all of their movies in precisely one role?

In Relational algebra:

directors who acted in all their movies, and in only one role in all their movies

$$(\pi_{\text{name}}(\text{DIRECTOR}) - \pi_{\text{name}}(\text{DIRECTOR} - \pi_{\text{name,movie}}(\text{DIRECTOR} \bowtie \text{ACTOR}))) \bowtie \\ (\pi_{\text{name}}(\text{ACTOR}) - \pi_{\text{name}}((\text{ACTOR} \bowtie \delta_{\text{role} \rightarrow \text{role}'}(\text{ACTOR})) - \sigma_{\text{role}=\text{role}'}(\text{ACTOR} \bowtie \delta_{\text{role} \rightarrow \text{role}'}(\text{ACTOR}))))$$

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Directors acting in some of their movies

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Names of directors with movie in which they did not act

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Names of directors that do not have movies in which they did not act

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Actors who played different roles in the same movie

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Name of actors who played only one role in their movies

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Directors who acted in all their movies and only in one role

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Relation Schema

DIRECTOR={name, movie} and ACTOR={name, movie, role}

Query in English:

Which directors acted in all of their movies in precisely one role?

In SQL: find directors who did not direct any movie in which there is no role that they played and there is no other role that they played

```
SELECT d1.name FROM DIRECTOR d1
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT d2.movie FROM DIRECTOR d2
    WHERE d2.name = d1.name AND NOT EXISTS(
        SELECT a1.role FROM ACTOR a1
        WHERE a1.name = d2.name AND a1.movie = d2.movie
        AND NOT EXISTS(
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The Need for a Declarative Query Language

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 - ↪ i.e., declarative, and not operational language
- is precise
 - ↪ to exclude ambiguities in queries and their results
- provides a foundation for queries in practice
 - ↪ to enable real-world querying

Relational calculus is a QL based on first-order logic

Formalization of everyday language using

- connectors (not, and, or), and
- quantifiers (exists, for all)

Relational Calculus

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Safe Relational Calculus

- syntactic fragment of Relational Calculus equivalent to Relational Algebra
- queries can be transformed automatically into queries resembling SQL style

Set Comprehension

Simply declare what the result should be

Give me the set of all tuples t that satisfy the (complex) conditions expressed by φ

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Need to formalise this approach

A language for these formulae, that is,
how do these formulae look like and what do they mean?

Flavors of Relational Calculus

Two different, yet equivalent versions

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Tuple Relational Calculus (TRC)

Variables represent tuples

Domain Relational Calculus (DRC)

Variables represent individual values in the domains

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Two different, yet equivalent versions

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Domain Relational Calculus (DRC)

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We focus on the Domain Relational Calculus

Example for a query in DRC

SCREENING = {cinema, movie, date, time} and CINEMA = {cinema, city, address}

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Query in English

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Variables as placeholders for domain values

x_{movie} for movies, x_{date} for dates, and x_{time} for time

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The query in DRC

$\{x_{\text{movie}} \mid \exists x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}} (\text{SCREENING}('Event', x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}))\}$

Meaning

The set of all movies x_{movie} , such that there is a date x_{date} and a time x_{time} such that the movie x_{movie} is played in the 'Event' cinema on date x_{date} at time x_{time}

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Example for a query in DRC

SCREENING = {cinema, movie, date, time} and CINEMA = {cinema, city, address}

Query in English

What are the movies that play in the 'Event' cinema?

Variables as placeholders for domain values

x_{movie} for movies, x_{date} for dates, and x_{time} for time

The query in DRC

$\{x_{\text{movie}} \mid \exists x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}} (\text{SCREENING}('Event', x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}))\}$

Meaning

The set of all movies x_{movie} , such that there is a date x_{date} and a time x_{time} such that the movie x_{movie} is played in the 'Event' cinema on date x_{date} at time x_{time}

Objects: Variables

Basic objects (terms): placeholders (variables) and values (constants)

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Objects: Constants and Terms

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Elements of the domain D_i are called *constants* of sort D_i

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Example

'Event' constant of sort `string`, x_{time} variable of sort `time`

Atomic Properties of Objects

Predicate Formulae

Composing objects into rows of a table

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Predicate Formulae

Composing objects into rows of a table

If $R \in \mathcal{S}$ and R has arity n , and t_i is a term of sort $\text{dom}(i)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, then the expression $R(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is called a *predicate formula*

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SCREENING('Event', x_{movie} , x_{date} , x_{time})

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Predicate formulae and comparison formulae together form the set \mathcal{F}_0 of *atomic formulae* (or *atoms*)

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Compose complex properties out of simpler ones

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\mathcal{F} denotes the *set of all formulae*

Example of how to compose a complex formula

SCREENING = {cinema, movie, date, time} and DIRECTOR = {name, movie}

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'Akira Kurosawa'

Constant from domain of name for DIRECTOR

Example of how to compose a complex formula

SCREENING = {cinema, movie, date, time} and DIRECTOR = {name, movie}

'Akira Kurosawa', x_{movie}

Variable over domain of movie

Example of how to compose a complex formula

SCREENING = {cinema, movie, date, time} and DIRECTOR = {name, movie}

DIRECTOR('Akira Kurosawa', x_{movie})

Predicate formula over DIRECTOR

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

'Event'

$\text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})$

Constant from domain of cinema

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema, movie, date, time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name, movie}\}$

'Event', x_{movie}

$\text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})$

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$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

'Event', x_{movie} , x_{date}

$\text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})$

Variable over domain of date

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

$\text{'Event', } x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}} \quad \text{DIRECTOR('Akira Kurosawa', } x_{\text{movie}})$

Variable over domain of time

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

$\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})$

Predicate formula over SCREENING

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

$\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})$

Conjunction of two predicate formulae

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

$\exists x_{\text{time}}(\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}}))$

Existential quantification over domain of time

Example of how to compose a complex formula

$\text{SCREENING} = \{\text{cinema}, \text{movie}, \text{date}, \text{time}\}$ and $\text{DIRECTOR} = \{\text{name}, \text{movie}\}$

$\exists x_{\text{date}}(\exists x_{\text{time}}(\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}})))$

Existential quantification over domain of date

Inequation

$t \neq t'$ short for $\neg(t = t')$

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Disjunction

$\varphi \vee \psi$ short for $\neg(\neg\varphi \wedge \neg\psi)$

Shortcuts

Inequation

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Implication

$\varphi \Rightarrow \psi$ short for $\neg\varphi \vee \psi$

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Equivalence

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Equivalence

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Universal quantification

$\forall x(\varphi)$ short for $\neg\exists x(\neg\varphi)$

Successive existential quantification

$\exists x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n(\varphi)$ short for
 $\exists x_1(\exists x_2(\dots(\exists x_n(\varphi))\dots))$

Shortcuts

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Example for Syntactic Transformation (without Change of Meaning)

Cinemas in which every movie screened is directed neither by Polanski nor Kubrick

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Cinemas in which there is no screening of a movie directed by Polanski or Kubrick

Those placeholders that describe the structure of query answers

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Those variables that are not bound by any quantifier

Let $fr(\varphi)$ denote the set of free variables of $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$

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- For conjunction we have $fr(\varphi \wedge \psi) = fr(\varphi) \cup fr(\psi)$
- For existential quantification we obtain $fr(\exists x(\varphi)) = fr(\varphi) - \{x\}$

Example for Free Variables

Compute the free variables of the following formula φ :

$$\neg \exists x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}} (\text{SCREENING}(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \\ (\text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Polanski'}, x_{\text{movie}}) \vee \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Kubrick'}, x_{\text{movie}})))$$

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$$((\{x_{\text{movie}}\} \cup \{x_{\text{movie}}\}) \cup \{x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}\}) - \{x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}\})$$

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Indeed, we are looking for all the **cinemas** in which no movie directed by Polanski or Kubrick is screened.

A formula describes a (complex) property of an object

Formulae and their Evaluation

A formula describes a (complex) property of an object

Formulae evaluate to either true (**T**) or false (**F**) since a property either holds or does not hold for any object

The evaluation of any formulae over \mathcal{S} is determined by

- a database instance over \mathcal{S}
- and a mapping of all its placeholders to constants from their domains

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Write $\mathcal{I} = (db, \tau)$

Next: define how to evaluate formulae based on a fixed interpretation $\mathcal{I} = (db, \tau)$

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

Which movies are shown at which time at the *Event* cinema on *28.03.*?

$$Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}}) = \text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, \text{'28.03.'}, x_{\text{time}})$$

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Given the fixed SCREENING-relation:

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	4pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

The query $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ returns all those $(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ -pairs which make the formula $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true

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E.g. the variable assignments $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'4pm'})$ and $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'8pm'})$ make $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true, i.e., $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'4pm'})$ and $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'8pm'})$ form the answer

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

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E.g. the variable assignments $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'4pm'})$ and $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'8pm'})$ make $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true, i.e., $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'4pm'})$ and $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'8pm'})$ form the answer

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

Which movies are shown at which time at the *Event* cinema on 28.03.?

$$Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}}) = \text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, x_{\text{movie}}, \text{'28.03.'}, x_{\text{time}})$$

Given the fixed SCREENING-relation:

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	4pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

The query $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ returns all those $(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ -pairs which make the formula $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true

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Given the fixed SCREENING-relation:

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	4pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

The query $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ returns all those $(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ -pairs which make the formula $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true

E.g. the variable assignments $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'4pm'})$ and $(x_{\text{movie}} \mapsto \text{'The Godfather'}, x_{\text{time}} \mapsto \text{'8pm'})$ make $Q(x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}})$ true, i.e., $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'4pm'})$ and $(\text{'The Godfather'}, \text{'8pm'})$ form the answer

How are formulae evaluated in general?

The Evaluation of Formulae

Extend $\mathcal{I} = (db, \tau)$ to all terms and formulae using the notation $\omega = \omega_{(db, \tau)}$:

- for terms t we simply put $\omega(t) = \begin{cases} \tau(t) & , \text{ if } t \text{ is a variable,} \\ \omega(t) = t & , \text{ if } t \text{ is a constant} \end{cases}$

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- for formulae $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ we proceed inductively:
 - $\omega(R(t_1, \dots, t_n)) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $R(\omega(t_1), \dots, \omega(t_n)) \in db$

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 - $\omega(\neg\varphi) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $\omega(\varphi) = \mathbf{F}$

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 - $\omega(\neg\varphi) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $\omega(\varphi) = \mathbf{F}$
 - $\omega(\varphi \wedge \psi) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $\omega(\varphi) = \omega(\psi) = \mathbf{T}$

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 - $\omega(\neg\varphi) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $\omega(\varphi) = \mathbf{F}$
 - $\omega(\varphi \wedge \psi) = \mathbf{T}$ iff $\omega(\varphi) = \omega(\psi) = \mathbf{T}$
 - $\omega(\exists x(\varphi)) = \mathbf{T}$ iff there is some replacement of x in φ by a constant $d \in \#x$ that leads to a formula ψ with $\omega(\psi) = \mathbf{T}$

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

Which cinemas show on which day a movie directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?

$$Q(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{date}}) = \exists x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}} (\text{SCREENING}(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}('Akira Kurosawa', x_{\text{movie}}))$$

SCREENING-relation

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

DIRECTOR-relation

name	movie
Akira Kurosawa	The Seven Samurai
F.F. Coppola	The Godfather
Christopher Nolan	Inception

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

Which cinemas show on which day a movie directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?

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SCREENING-relation

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

DIRECTOR-relation

name	movie
Akira Kurosawa	The Seven Samurai
F.F. Coppola	The Godfather
Christopher Nolan	Inception

Assignment ($x_{\text{cinema}} \mapsto \text{'Event'}$, $x_{\text{date}} \mapsto \text{'27.03.'}$) makes $Q(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{date}})$ true

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SCREENING-relation

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

DIRECTOR-relation

name	movie
Akira Kurosawa	The Seven Samurai
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Which cinemas show on which day a movie directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?

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SCREENING-relation

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

DIRECTOR-relation

name	movie
Akira Kurosawa	The Seven Samurai
F.F. Coppola	The Godfather
Christopher Nolan	Inception

Assignment ($x_{\text{cinema}} \mapsto \text{'Event'}$, $x_{\text{date}} \mapsto \text{'27.03.'}$) makes $Q(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{date}})$ true

There are values for x_{movie} (**'The Seven Samurai'**) and x_{time} (**'8pm'**) such that
 $\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, \text{'The Seven Samurai'}, \text{'27.03.'}, \text{'8pm'}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, \text{'The Seven Samurai'})$
evaluates to true

Example for an Interpretation of a Formula

Which cinemas show on which day a movie directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?

$$\exists x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{time}} (Q(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{date}}) = \text{SCREENING}(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{movie}}, x_{\text{date}}, x_{\text{time}}) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(\text{'Akira Kurosawa'}, x_{\text{movie}}))$$

SCREENING-relation

cinema	movie	date	time
Event	The Seven Samurai	27.03.	8pm
Event	The Godfather	28.03.	8pm
Rialto	Inception	28.03.	8pm

DIRECTOR-relation

name	movie
Akira Kurosawa	The Seven Samurai
F.F. Coppola	The Godfather
Christopher Nolan	Inception

Assignment ($x_{\text{cinema}} \mapsto \text{'Event'}$, $x_{\text{date}} \mapsto \text{'27.03.'}$) makes $Q(x_{\text{cinema}}, x_{\text{date}})$ true

In fact, it is true that

(**'Event', 'The Seven Samurai', '27.03.', '8pm'**) forms a row in the SCREENING-table and
(**'Akira Kurosawa', 'The Seven Samurai'**) forms a row in the DIRECTOR-table

Domain Relational Calculus

Each query Q in the language \mathcal{L}_{DRC} of the *domain relational calculus* has the form

$$Q = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \varphi\}$$

with variables $x_i \in V$ and a formula $\varphi \in \mathcal{F}$ with $fr(\varphi) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$

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- The output-schema is $\text{out}(Q) = \{\text{ans}(Q)\}$ with a relation schema $\text{ans}(Q)$ of arity n with $\text{dom}(i) = \#x_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$
- The query mapping $q(Q)$ is given by

$$q(Q)(db) = \{\text{ans}(Q)(\tau(x_1), \dots, \tau(x_n)) \mid \omega_{(db, \tau)}(\varphi) = \mathbf{T}\},$$

where τ denotes variable assignments

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

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Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$\{(m) \mid \quad \quad \quad \}$

Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$$\{(m) \mid \text{SCREENING}(\quad, m, \quad, \quad) \}$$

Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$$\{(m) \mid \text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, m, _, _) \}$$

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$$\{(m) \mid \exists d, t(\text{SCREENING}('Event', m, d, t))\}$$

Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$$\{(m) \mid \exists d, t(\text{SCREENING}('Event', m, d, t))\}$$

Example (Where and when do we find screenings of movies directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?)

$$\{ \quad \mid \quad \}$$

Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?)

$$\{(m) \mid \exists d, t(\text{SCREENING}('Event', m, d, t))\}$$

Example (*Where and when* do we find screenings of movies directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?)

$$\{(c, c', a, d, t) \mid \quad \quad \quad \}$$

Examples for Queries in DRC

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Example (Where and when do we find screenings of movies directed by *Akira Kurosawa*?)

$$\{(c, c', a, d, t) \mid \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \wedge \text{SCREENING}(c, m, d, t) \wedge \text{DIRECTED}(m, \text{Akira Kurosawa})\}$$

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Example (In which movies did *Reese Witherspoon* or *Jack Nicholson* act?)

$$\{(m) \mid \text{ACTOR}('Reese Witherspoon', m,) \vee \text{ACTOR}('Jack Nicholson', m,) \}$$

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Example (In which movies did *Reese Witherspoon* or *Jack Nicholson* act?)

$$\{(m) \mid \exists r(\text{ACTOR}('Reese Witherspoon', m, r) \vee \text{ACTOR}('Jack Nicholson', m, r))\}$$

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More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Are there screenings in the *Rialto* cinema?)

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More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (*Are there* screenings in the *Rialto* cinema?)

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More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (*Are there screenings* in the *Rialto* cinema?)

$\{() \mid \text{SCREENING}(\quad , m, d, t) \}$

More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (*Are there screenings in the Rialto cinema?*)

$\{() \mid \text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t) \}$

More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (*Are there screenings in the Rialto cinema?*)

$$\{() \mid \exists m, d, t(\text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t))\}$$

More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Are there screenings in the *Rialto* cinema?)

$$\{ () \mid \exists m, d, t (\text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t)) \}$$

Example (In which cinemas are only movies screened that are directed only by non-actors?)

$$\{ \text{cinema} \mid \forall m, d, t (\text{SCREENING}(\text{cinema}, m, d, t) \rightarrow \neg \text{ACTOR}(m, d)) \}$$

More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Are there screenings in the *Rialto* cinema?)

$$\{ () \mid \exists m, d, t (\text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t)) \}$$

Example (In which cinemas are only movies screened that are directed only by non-actors?)

$$\{ (c, c', a) \mid \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \}$$

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$$\{(c, c', a) \mid \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \quad \text{SCREENING}(c, m, d, t) \\ \}$$

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$$\{(c, c', a) \mid \begin{array}{l} \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \\ \text{DIRECTOR}(n, m) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SCREENING}(c, m, d, t) \\ \end{array}\}$$

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$$\{ () \mid \exists m, d, t (\text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t)) \}$$

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$$\{() \mid \exists m, d, t(\text{SCREENING}('Rialto', m, d, t))\}$$

Example (In which cinemas are only movies screened that are directed only by non-actors?)

$$\{(c, c', a) \mid \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(n, m) \quad \neg \exists m', r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r)) \quad (\text{SCREENING}(c, m, d, t))\}$$

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More Examples for Queries in DRC

Example (Are there screenings in the *Rialto* cinema?)

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Sorts

- Sorts are not only the domains D_i , but also relation schemata $R \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ including those in \mathcal{S}
- Only provide 'sufficiently large' sets V_R of variables for each of the 'relation sorts' $R \subseteq \mathcal{U}$

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Terms

- terms of sort R are only the variables $t \in V_R$
- terms of sort D_i are either the constants $d \in D_i$ or have the form $t : A$, where A is an attribute in $\#t$ (again denoting the sort of t) with $\text{dom}(A) = D_i$

Atoms

- Either *predicate formulae* of the form $R(t)$ with $t \in V_R$ or
- *comparison formulae* of the form $t_1 = t_2$ with terms t_1, t_2 of the same sort

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Formulae

- Are built inductively from the atoms as for the DRC
- Free variables are defined analogously

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Needs value assignment τ to the tuple variables:
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DRC and TRC can shown to be equivalent

Examples of TRC queries

Which movies are screened in the *Event* cinema?

- in DRC: $\{(m) \mid \exists d, t (\text{SCREENING}('Event', m, d, t))\}$
- in TRC: $\{(s:m) \mid \exists s', s':c, s':m (\text{SCREENING}(s') \wedge s':c = 'Event' \wedge s':m = s:m)\}$

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Intended: List (c, d) pairs that shows cinemas which screen 'The Piano' on $d = \text{'28.03.'}$, or screen 'Inception' in the $c = \text{'Event'}$ cinema

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General problem: answer relation depends on the domains D_i

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Let $adom(Q)$ denote the (finite) set of constants occurring in the query Q , and let $adom(db)$ denote the (finite) sets of constants occurring in the database db

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we talk of *active domain semantics*

Consider sets $adom$ with

$$adom(db) \cup adom(Q) \subseteq adom \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} D_i$$

Solutions - Domain Independence

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domain independence is an undecidable property

syntactic restrictions on the formulae used in DRC queries

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such formulae will be called *safe*

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Safe range normal form (*SRNF*)

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SRNF results from the application of transformation rules to formulae that preserve their meaning

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First eliminate shortcuts related to universal quantification \forall , implication \Rightarrow and equivalence \Leftrightarrow

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Shift negation

Successively replace subformulae in a way that negation only occurs in front of an existential quantifier or an atom:

- remove double negation, i.e., replace $\neg\neg\varphi$ by φ
- replace $\neg(\varphi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \varphi_n)$ by $\neg\varphi_1 \vee \cdots \vee \neg\varphi_n$
- replace $\neg(\varphi_1 \vee \cdots \vee \varphi_n)$ by $\neg\varphi_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \neg\varphi_n$

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Successively apply the distribution laws for conjunction and disjunction until there is no more disjunction occurring within the scope of a conjunction.

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Omit parentheses

Omit all parentheses that are unnecessary according to associativity laws.

Example: Transformation into SRNF

Hitchcock query

$$\exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \forall m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \Rightarrow \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \forall r'(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \Rightarrow r = r'))))$$

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Example: Transformation into SRNF

Replace inner universal quantification

$$\exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \forall m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \Rightarrow \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \forall r'(\neg \text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \vee r = r')))$$

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$$\exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \forall m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \Rightarrow \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \neg \exists r'(\neg(\neg \text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \vee r = r')))))$$

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Example: Transformation into SRNF

Hitchcock in SRNF

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Major characteristic of formulae in SRNF

for each negated formula $\neg\varphi$,
the subformula φ is either an atom or an existentially quantified formula

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Roughly speaking a formula is safe iff all free variables in its SRNF are range-restricted

Range-restricted Variables

The set $rr(\varphi)$ of *range-restricted* variables is defined inductively

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Atoms

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Conjunction $\varphi \equiv \varphi_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \varphi_n$

- Let \mathbb{F} be those φ_i that are not comparison formulae $x = y$ involving just two variables or negations of such formulae
- If at least one $rr(\varphi_i)$ with $\varphi_i \in \mathbb{F}$ is undefined, then $rr(\varphi)$ is undefined, too.
- Otherwise, for equivalence class $\llbracket x \rrbracket_ =$ of x wrt equality in $\varphi_i \notin \mathbb{F}$ define:

$$rr(\varphi) = \bigcup_{\varphi_i \in \mathbb{F}} rr(\varphi_i) \cup \{ \llbracket x \rrbracket_ = \mid \text{some } \varphi_i \text{ is } x = y \text{ and } \llbracket x \rrbracket_ = \cap rr(\varphi_j) \neq \emptyset \text{ for some } \varphi_j \in \mathbb{F} \}$$

Range-restricted Variables

Disjunction $\varphi \equiv \varphi_1 \vee \cdots \vee \varphi_n$

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- $rr(\exists x(\psi)) = rr(\psi) - \{x\}$, if $rr(\psi)$ is defined and $x \in rr(\psi)$
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Negation

- $rr(\neg\varphi) = \emptyset$, if $rr(\varphi)$ is defined
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A formula φ is called *safe* iff its SRNF ψ satisfies $rr(\psi) = fr(\varphi)$

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A query in DRC is *safe* iff its defining formula is safe

Our Examples Revisited

$\{(m) \mid \exists d, t (\text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, m, d, t))\}$

The formula is already in SRNF. Here we get $rr(\varphi) = \{m\} = fr(\varphi)$.

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The formula is already in SRNF. Here we get $rr(\varphi) = \emptyset = fr(\varphi)$.

Another Example Revisited

Original Query

$$\{(c, c', a) \mid \text{CINEMA}(c, c', a) \wedge \forall m, d, t, n((\text{SCREENING}(c, m, d, t) \wedge \text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \Rightarrow \neg \exists m', r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r)))\}$$

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The query is safe because $rr(\varphi) = \{c, c', a\} = fr(\varphi)$

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Transform into SRNF

$$\exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \neg \exists m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \wedge \neg \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \neg \exists r'(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \wedge r \neq r'))))$$

Another Example Revisited

Original Query

$$\{(n) \mid \exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \forall m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \Rightarrow \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \forall r'(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \Rightarrow r = r'))))\}$$

Transform into SRNF

$$\exists m(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m)) \wedge \neg \exists m'(\text{DIRECTOR}(n, m') \wedge \neg \exists r(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r) \wedge \neg \exists r'(\text{ACTOR}(n, m', r') \wedge r \neq r'))))$$

The query is safe because $rr(\varphi) = \{n\} = fr(\varphi)$

Revisiting our Problematic Examples

$\{(c) \mid \forall d, t(\neg \text{SCREENING}(c, \text{'The Godfather'}, d, t))\}$

- The SRNF is $\neg \exists d, t(\text{SCREENING}(c, \text{'The Godfather'}, d, t))$
- It is not safe because $rr(\varphi) =$

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 $\exists t(\text{SCREENING}(c, \text{'The Piano'}, \text{'28.03.'}, t) \vee \text{SCREENING}(\text{'Event'}, \text{'Inception'}, d, t))\}$

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$\{(c) \mid \forall d, t(\text{SCREENING}(c, \text{'When Harry met Sally'}, d, t))\}$

- The SRNF is $\neg \exists d, t(\neg \text{SCREENING}(c, \text{'When Harry met Sally'}, d, t))$
- The query is not safe because $rr(\varphi)$ is undefined, while $fr(\varphi) = \{c\}$

A Clever Way of Writing Difficult SQL Queries

- Formalize your query in safe relational calculus
- Transform your query into SRNF
- Transform SRNF into SQL
- Example: the SRNF of the Hitchcock-query is simple to translate into SQL
- TRC queries in SRNF are even closer to SQL syntax

Example: from TRC to SQL

Hitchcock query in TRC in SRNF

$$\{d:n \mid \exists d1,d1:n(\text{DIRECTOR}(d1) \wedge d:n = d1:n \wedge \\ \neg \exists d2,d2:n,d2:m(\text{DIRECTOR}(d2) \wedge d2:n = d1:n \wedge \\ \neg \exists a1,a1:n,a1:m,a1:r(\text{ACTOR}(a1) \wedge a1:n = d2:n \wedge a1:m = d2:m \wedge \\ \neg \exists a2,a2:n,a2:m,a2:r(\text{ACTOR}(a2) \wedge a2:n = a1:n \wedge a2:m = a1:m \wedge a2:r \neq a1:r))))))\}$$

Example: from TRC to SQL

Hitchcock query in TRC in SRNF

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Transformed into SQL

```
SELECT d1.name FROM DIRECTOR d1
WHERE NOT EXISTS(
  SELECT d2.movie FROM DIRECTOR d2
  WHERE d2.name = d1.name AND NOT EXISTS(
    SELECT a1.role FROM ACTOR a1
    WHERE a1.name = d2.name AND a1.movie = d2.movie
    AND NOT EXISTS(
      SELECT a2.role FROM ACTOR a2
      WHERE a2.role  $\neq$  a1.role
      AND a2.movie = a1.movie AND a2.name = a1.name))))
```

- Relational calculus offers a declarative way for specifying queries
 - ↳ based on first-order logic
 - ↳ close to important fragment of natural language
 - ↳ two equivalent versions: Domain and Tuple Relational Calculus
- Some queries in Relational Calculus are problematic
 - ↳ their evaluation depends on domains of attributes
- Safe Relational Calculus
 - ↳ fragment of Relational Calculus
 - ↳ domain-independent (no problems)
 - ↳ equivalent to Relational Algebra
- Foundation of industry standard for query language (SQL)