## Tutorial 7: Basic Relational Algebra

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Consider a database consisting of the relations, where the primary key of each relation is underlined.

sailors(<u>sid</u>, sname, rating, age) boats(<u>bid</u>, bname, color) reserved(<u>sid</u>, <u>bid</u>, date)

- 1. Find the names of sailors who have reserved at least two different boats with the same color.
  - RA

```
rb \leftarrow \pi_{sid,bid,color}(reserved \bowtie boats)
good \leftarrow \pi_{sid}(rb \bowtie_{rb.sid=rb2.sid} \land rb.bid \neq rb2.bid \land rb.color=rb2.color \ \rho_{rb2}(rb))
answer \leftarrow \pi_{sname}(good \bowtie sailors)
```

• Datalog

$$rb(S, B, C) \leftarrow reserved(S, B, \_), \ boats(B, \_, C)$$
  
 $good(S) \leftarrow rb(S, B, C), \ rb(S, B', C), \ B \neq B'$   
 $answer(N) \leftarrow good(S), \ sailors(S, N, \_, \_)$ 

- 2. Find the names of sailors who have reserved all red boats.
  - RA

```
allred \leftarrow \pi_{bid}(\sigma_{color='red'}boats)

good \leftarrow (\pi_{sid,bid}reserved) \div allred

answer \leftarrow \pi_{sname}(good \bowtie sailors)
```

• Datalog

$$\begin{aligned} & allred(B) \leftarrow boats(B,\_, 'red') \\ & witness(S,B) \leftarrow reserved(S,B,\_), \ allred(B) \\ & bad(N) \leftarrow sailors(S,N,\_,\_), \ reserved(S,B,\_), \neg witness(S,B) \\ & answer(N) \leftarrow sailors(\_,N,\_,\_), \neg bad(N) \end{aligned}$$

3. Find the name and color of boats which are reserved by all sailors rated above 7.

- 4. Find the name(s) of sailors with the lowest rating.
- 5. Find the name and rating of the oldest sailor(s).
- 6. Find the names of sailors who have reserved every boat reserved by those with a lower rating.