## Relational Algebra

October 26, 2017
Chapter 4
p 100-116

## Queries

- How do we implement a query?
- How do we optimize a query?
- How to we talk about a query?
- We will use this lecture plus the Indexes/Storage engine lecture to understand Query Planning and Optimization


## Algebra vs Calculus

- Relational Algebra
- queries are composed of operators
- step by step procedure for solving the query
- relationally complete
- Relational Calculus (p 116-126)
- describe result of query without specifying how to compute
- Expressiveness: Algebra vs Calculus (section 4.4)


## Queries: Defined

- Input and output are relations
- Queries work on instances of relations
- May refer to columns/fields by name or position
- may need to rename columns/fields to avoid conflict


## Queries

- Composed of operators
- Operators:
- accept one to two relation instances
- produce a relation instance
- Can compose queries
- Relational algebra expression
- relation (produced by some operator(s))


## Example Data

- From your book, 102

| sid | sname | rating | age |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 22 | Dustin | 7 | 45.0 |
| 31 | Lubber | 8 | 55.5 |
| 58 | Rusty | 10 | 35.0 |

Figure 4.1 Instance $S 1$ of Sailors

| sid | sname | rating | age |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 28 | yuppy | 9 | 35.0 |
| 31 | Lubber | 8 | 55.5 |
| 44 | guppy | 5 | 35.0 |
| 58 | Rusty | 10 | 35.0 |

Figure 4.2 Instance $S 2$ of Sailors

| sid | bid | day |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 22 | 101 | $10 / 10 / 96$ |
| 58 | 103 | $11 / 12 / 96$ |

Figure 4.3 Instance $R 1$ of Reserves

## Basic Operators

- Selection
- Projection
- Union/Intersection
- Cross-product
- Difference


## Joins

- Conditional Joins
- Equijoin
- Natural Join


## Others

- Division
- Renaming


## Division Example

A

| sno | pno |
| :--- | :--- |
| s1 | p1 |
| s1 | $p 2$ |
| s1 | p3 |
| s1 | $p 4$ |
| s2 | $p 1$ |
| s2 | $p 2$ |
| s3 | $p 2$ |
| s4 | $p 2$ |
| $s 4$ | $p 4$ |


| B1 | pno |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | p2 |


| pno |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | p2 |
|  | p4 |



A/B1 A/B2 A/B3

## Examples: from the book

- Find the snames
- who have reserved boat 103.
- who have reserved any boat.
- who have reserved a red boat.
- who have reserved a red or green boat.
- who have reserved a red and green boat.
- who have reserved exactly 2 boats.
- who have reserved at least 2 boats.
- with age over 20 who have not reserved a red boat.
- who reserved all boats.
- Find the colors of the boats reserved by Lubber.

