# Query Processing and Relational Algebra 1 

## Query Execution*


*This Figure is from a Book Titled Database Systems by Michael Kifer, Arthur Bernstein and Philip M. Lewis

## Relational Algebra

- A collection of operators for manipulating relations
- A relation is a set of tuples
- The result of each relational algebra expression is a relation
- For this discussion we will strictly following the definition of a set so there will be no duplicate tuples in a relation
- We will relax this constraint when we talk about relational algebra in the context of query processing


## Relational Algebra Operators

- Select
- $\sigma_{\text {condition }}$
- Project
- $\Pi_{\text {attr list }}$
- Union
- U
- Set Difference
- Intersection
- $\cap$
- Cartesian product
- x


## Relational Algebra Operators

- Joins
- Natural join
- Equi join and Theta join
- $\bowtie_{\text {Condition }}$
- Division
$-\div$ or /
- Renaming
- Expression $\left[\mathrm{A}_{1}, \mathrm{~A}_{2}, \ldots \mathrm{~A}_{\mathrm{n}}\right]$


## Example Tables

T1
T2

| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 |


| A | B | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 6 | 1 | 15 |
| 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 4 | 12 | 9 |

## Example Tables

T1

$$
\sigma_{\mathrm{A}<5} \mathrm{~T} 1
$$

| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 |


| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |

## Example Tables

T1

$$
\sigma_{\mathrm{A}}<5 \text { and } \mathrm{B}>4^{\mathrm{T} 1}
$$

| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 |



## Example Tables

T1

$$
\pi_{A, D}{ }^{\top} 1
$$

| A | B | C | D |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 |


| A | D |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 2 |
| 6 | 3 |
| 4 | 7 |
| 3 | 5 |
| 9 | 3 |
| 7 | 6 |

Example Tables

| T1 |  | T2 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | B | C | D |  |  |  |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | A | B | E |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 4 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 15 |
| 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 7 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 9 |

$\mathrm{T} 1 \bowtie \mathrm{~T} 2$

| A | B | C | D | E |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 15 |
| 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 3 |

## Divide Example

|  | T1 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A | B | B |
| 1 | $X$ | $X$ |
| 1 | $Y$ | $Y$ |
| 1 | $Z$ | $Z$ |
| 2 | $X$ |  |
| 2 | Z |  |
| 3 | Y | T1 / T2 |
| 3 | $Z$ | $A$ |
| 3 |  | 1 |

## Divide Example

CoursesCompleted

| SID | SName | CrsCode |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1234 | Sue | CS364 |
| 1234 | Sue | CS464 |
| 1234 | Sue | CS442 |
| 2222 | Mark | CS364 |
| 2222 | Mark | CS442 |
| 3333 | Jane | CS364 |
| 3333 | Jane | CS464 |
| 4444 | Tim | CS464 |

DatabaseCourseCodes
CrsCode
CS364
CS464
CoursesCompleted/
DatabaseCoursesCodes

| SID | SName |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1234 | Sue |
| 3333 | Jane |

## Problems

- Find libnums of libraries with a capacity greater than 200.
- Find the titles of books with copies housed in a library with a capacity greater than 200.
- Find the names of authors who have written a book housed in a library with a capacity greater than 200


## Problems

- Find aid and name of authors who have not written any books
- Find booknum and title of books with no copies.
- Find the booknum and title of books with a copy in every library
- R U S

More Relational Algebra Problems Suppose relations R and S contain Size(R) and Size(S) tuples. What are the minimum and maximum number of tuples in the results of relational algebra expression shown to the right (assume union compatibility where needed)?

- $R \cap S$
- R-S
- $\pi_{A} R$ where $A$ is an attribute of $R$
- RxS
- $R \bowtie S$ where $A$ is the common attribute in $R$ and $S$
- R / S assume all attributes of $S$ are also attributes of $R$

