

QUESTION 2

[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

Relational Data Model

2(a)

[9 Marks]

Assume the following two relations:

S	A	B
	1	0
	0	1

T	C	D
	0	0
	0	1
	1	1

Evaluate the following relational algebra expression. Give the result of each step (i.e. the result of each subexpression).

$$R = \pi_D \left(\sigma_{D=1 \text{ and } A \leq D} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T] \right)$$

Solution:

$$[S \bowtie_{B=C} T] =$$

A	B	C	D
1	0	0	0
1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1

$$\sigma_{D=1 \text{ and } A \leq D} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T] =$$

A	B	C	D
1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1

$$R = \pi_D \left(\sigma_{D=1 \text{ and } A \leq D} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T] \right) = (D, 1, 1)^T$$

Bookwork	Non-bookwork
0	9
New Question. Examines the student's grasp of Relational Algebra	

QUESTION 2

[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

Relational Data Model

2(a)

[9 Marks]

Assume the following two relations:

S	A	B
	x	y
	y	x

T	C	D
	x	x
	x	y
	y	y

Evaluate the following relational algebra expression. Give the result of each step (i.e. the result of each subexpression).

$$R = \pi_D (\sigma_{D=y} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T])$$

Solution:

$$[S \bowtie_{B=C} T] =$$

A	B	C	D
y	x	x	x
y	x	x	y
x	y	y	y

$$\sigma_{D=y} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T] =$$

A	B	C	D
y	x	x	y
x	y	y	y

$$R = \pi_D (\sigma_{D=y} [S \bowtie_{B=C} T]) = (D,y,y)^T$$

Bookwork	Non-bookwork
0	9
New Question. Examines the student's grasp of Relational Algebra	

2(b)

[8 Marks]

What are the relational algebra operators? Briefly describe each of them with an example.