

CSE 462 : Relational Model and Relational Algebra

Name: _____

Date: January 31, 2011

***** Solved in class, on January 31, 2011. *****

1. Consider the relation instance R below.

| A | B | C |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 |

a) Specify a schema for this relation, including a minimal key.

b) Based on your answer to 1a), explain whether the tuple (2,4,5) can be inserted into R .

c) In how many different ways can R be presented?

2. Consider the relation schema $\text{Employee}(\underline{\text{SSN}}, \text{LastName}, \text{FirstName}, \text{DoB}, \text{Salary}, \text{ManagerSSN})$. Provide a CREATE TABLE statement to create this relation using reasonable data types and constraints to guarantee consistency of the relation.

3. Suppose relations R and S have n tuples and m tuples, respectively. Give the minimum and maximum number of tuples that the results of the following expressions can have. Provide your answer in terms of m and n . (Exercise 2.4.7 in the textbook)

| | $R \cup S$ | $R \cap S$ | $R \bowtie S$ | $\sigma_{\theta}(R) \times S^*$ | $\pi_L(R) - S^\dagger$ |
|------------|------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| min | | | | | |
| max | | | | | |

* θ is an arbitrary selection formula. $\dagger L$ is an arbitrary projection list.

4. The following algebraic laws hold for sets but not for bags. For each of the laws, show that they do not hold for bags by providing a counterexample in terms of relation instances R , S , and T . (Based on exercise 5.1.5 in the textbook)

a) $(R \cap S) - T = R \cap (S - T)$

b) $R \cap (S \cup T) = (R \cap S) \cup (R \cap T)$