



Uncertain Data Management

Reminders on Relational Algebra and Calculus

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Basics

Relational algebra

SQL

Relations

- Relation **name** and **arity**
- Attribute **names** (optional)

Relation **Class**, arity 5

date	teacher	resp	name	num
-------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	------------

Relations

- Relation **name** and **arity**
- Attribute **names** (optional)

Relation **Class**, arity 5

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

- Set of **rows** (**tuples**) on a **domain** (no duplicates)

Relational signature

- **Signature** σ : set of relation **names** and **attributes**, e.g.:
 - **Class**(**date**, **teacher**, **resp**, **name**, **num**)
 - **Student**(**id**, **name**)
 - **Member**(**student**, **classname**)
- Database **instance**: one relation for each name in σ

Relational signature

- **Signature** σ : set of relation **names** and **attributes**, e.g.:
 - **Class**(**date**, **teacher**, **resp**, **name**, **num**)
 - **Student**(**id**, **name**)
 - **Member**(**student**, **classname**)
- Database **instance**: one relation for each name in σ

→ **Query**:

- **Input**: database
- **Output**: relation

Two languages to write queries:

- The **relational algebra**:
 - **operational** way to define queries
 - based on **operators** to construct new relations
- The **relational calculus**:
 - **declarative** way to define queries
 - based on **first-order logic**

Two languages to write queries:

- The **relational algebra**:
 - **operational** way to define queries
 - based on **operators** to construct new relations
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- **Codd's theorem**: both have the same expressive power

~~Two~~ Three languages to write queries:

- The **relational algebra**:
 - **operational** way to define queries
 - based on **operators** to construct new relations
 - The **relational calculus**:
 - **declarative** way to define queries
 - based on **first-order logic**
- **Codd's theorem**: both have the same expressive power
- **SQL**, the practical language used by databases

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Basics

Relational algebra

SQL

Relational algebra

- **Basic relations:**
 - the relation names in the signature
 - constant relations, e.g., the empty relation
- **Projection** Π
- **Selection** σ
- **Renaming** ρ
- **Union** \cup
- **Product** \times and **join** \bowtie
- **Difference** $-$

Projection: keep a subsequence of the attributes

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
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2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

$\Pi_{\text{teacher, resp}}(\text{Class})$

teacher **resp**

Projection: keep a subsequence of the attributes

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

$\Pi_{\text{teacher, resp}}(\text{Class})$

teacher	resp
----------------	-------------

Antoine	Fabian
---------	--------

Silviu	Fabian
--------	--------

Projection: keep a subsequence of the attributes

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
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2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

$\Pi_{\text{teacher, resp}}(\text{Class})$

teacher	resp
----------------	-------------

Antoine	Fabian
---------	--------

Silviu	Fabian
--------	--------

→ Duplicates are **removed**

Selection: keep a subset of the tuples

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
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2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

$\sigma_{\text{teacher}=\text{"Silviu"}}(\text{Class})$

date	teacher	resp	name	num
-------------	----------------	-------------	-------------	------------

Selection: keep a subset of the tuples

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
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$\sigma_{\text{teacher}=\text{"Silviu"}}(\text{Class})$

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

Rename: change the name of attributes

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
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$\rho_{\text{resp} \rightarrow \text{boss}}(\text{Class})$

Rename: change the name of attributes

Class

date	teacher	resp	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
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2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
2017-12-12	Silviu	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	4

$\rho_{\text{resp} \rightarrow \text{boss}}$ (Class)

date	teacher	boss	name	num
2017-11-21	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	1
2017-11-28	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	2
2017-12-05	Antoine	Fabian	Uncert. Data Mgmt	3
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Union

- Take tuples occurring in **one of** the input tables
- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Union

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- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

Union

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- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 U

Union

- Take tuples occurring in **one of** the input tables
- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 \cup

S2	
id	name
42	Zaphod B.

Union

- Take tuples occurring in **one of** the input tables
- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 \cup

S2	
id	name
42	Zaphod B.

 =

Union

- Take tuples occurring in **one of** the input tables
- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 \cup

S2	
id	name
42	Zaphod B.

 $=$

Students1 \cup S2	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect
42	Zaphod B.

Union

- Take tuples occurring in **one of** the input tables
- Applies to two **tables** with the same **attributes**

Students1	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 \cup

S2	
id	name
42	Zaphod B.

 =

Students1 \cup S2	
id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect
42	Zaphod B.

→ Duplicates are **removed** here as well

- Take all **combinations** of the input tables

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Students

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

- Take all **combinations** of the input tables

Students

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

 ×

- Take all **combinations** of the input tables

Students			Rooms
id	name	×	room
1	Arthur Dent		E200
2	Ford Prefect		E242

- Take all **combinations** of the input tables

Students			Rooms	
id	name	×	room	=
1	Arthur Dent		E200	
2	Ford Prefect		E242	

Product

- Take all **combinations** of the input tables

Students			Rooms		Students × Rooms		
id	name		room	=	id	name	room
1	Arthur Dent	×	E200	=	1	Arthur Dent	E200
2	Ford Prefect		E242		1	Arthur Dent	E242
					2	Ford Prefect	E200
					2	Ford Prefect	E242

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member

id	class
-----------	--------------

1	UDM
---	-----


2	UDM
---	-----

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member

id	class
1	UDM
2	UDM

A join symbol, represented by two triangles meeting at their vertices, is positioned to the right of the table.

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member			Class	
id	class		class	date
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24
			UDM	Nov 28

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member			Class		
id	class		class	date	
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21	=
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24	
			UDM	Nov 28	

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member			Class			Member ⋈ Class		
id	class		class	date	=	id	class	date
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21	=	1	UDM	Nov 21
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24		1	UDM	Nov 28
			UDM	Nov 28		2	UDM	Nov 21
						2	UDM	Nov 28

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member			Class			Member ⋈ Class		
id	class		class	date	=	id	class	date
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21	=	1	UDM	Nov 21
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24		1	UDM	Nov 28
			UDM	Nov 28		2	UDM	Nov 21
						2	UDM	Nov 28

Express **Member** ⋈ **Class** with the **previous operators**:

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:


Member			Class			Member ⋈ Class		
id	class		class	date	=	id	class	date
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21	=	1	UDM	Nov 21
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24		1	UDM	Nov 28
			UDM	Nov 28		2	UDM	Nov 21
						2	UDM	Nov 28

Express **Member** ⋈ **Class** with the **previous operators**:

Member × **Class**

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member			Class		=	Member \bowtie Class		
id	class		class	date		id	class	date
1	UDM		UDM	Nov 21	1	UDM	Nov 21	
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24	1	UDM	Nov 28	
			UDM	Nov 28	2	UDM	Nov 21	
					2	UDM	Nov 28	

Express **Member** \bowtie **Class** with the **previous operators**:

$$\rho_{\text{class} \rightarrow \text{class2}}(\text{Member}) \times \text{Class}$$

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

Member		⋈	Class		=	Member ⋈ Class		
id	class		class	date		id	class	date
1	UDM		UDM	Nov 21	1	UDM	Nov 21	
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24	1	UDM	Nov 28	
			UDM	Nov 28	2	UDM	Nov 21	
					2	UDM	Nov 28	

Express **Member** ⋈ **Class** with the **previous operators**:

$$\sigma_{\text{class}=\text{class2}} \left(\rho_{\text{class} \rightarrow \text{class2}}(\text{Member}) \times \text{Class} \right)$$

Join

→ Product is useful to express **joins**:

<u>Member</u>			<u>Class</u>			<u>Member ⋈ Class</u>		
id	class		class	date	=	id	class	date
1	UDM	⋈	UDM	Nov 21	=	1	UDM	Nov 21
2	UDM		ABC	Nov 24		1	UDM	Nov 28
			UDM	Nov 28		2	UDM	Nov 21
						2	UDM	Nov 28

Express **Member** ⋈ **Class** with the **previous operators**:

$$\Pi_{id,class,date} \left(\sigma_{class=class2} \left(\rho_{class \rightarrow class2}(\mathbf{Member}) \times \mathbf{Class} \right) \right)$$

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Students1

id	name
-----------	-------------

1	Arthur Dent
---	-------------

2	Ford Prefect
---	--------------

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Students1

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Students1

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
2	Ford Prefect

S3

id	name
1	Arthur Dent
42	Zaphod B.

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Students1			S3		
id	name	—	id	name	=
1	Arthur Dent		1	Arthur Dent	
2	Ford Prefect		42	Zaphod B.	

Difference

- Take tuples that are in one table but **not** in the other
- Applies to two **tables** with same **attributes**

Students1			S3			Students1 – S3	
id	name		id	name	=	id	name
1	Arthur Dent	—	1	Arthur Dent			
2	Ford Prefect		42	Zaphod B.		2	Ford Prefect

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Basics

Relational algebra

SQL

Basic relations

```
CREATE TABLE Students(id INT(6), name VARCHAR(30));  
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (1, 'Arthur Dent');  
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (2, 'Ford Prefect');
```

Basic relations

```
CREATE TABLE Students(id INT(6), name VARCHAR(30));  
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (1, 'Arthur Dent');  
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (2, 'Ford Prefect');  
  
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

Basic relations

```
CREATE TABLE Students(id INT(6), name VARCHAR(30));
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (1, 'Arthur Dent');
INSERT INTO Students VALUES (2, 'Ford Prefect');

SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
| 1     | Arthur Dent   |
| 2     | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Projection and rename

```
SELECT name FROM Students;
```


Projection and rename

```
SELECT name FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+  
| name      |  
+-----+  
| Arthur Dent |  
| Ford Prefect |  
+-----+
```

Projection and rename

```
SELECT name FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+  
| name      |  
+-----+  
| Arthur Dent |  
| Ford Prefect |  
+-----+
```

```
SELECT name, id, id AS identifier FROM Students;
```

Projection and rename

```
SELECT name FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+
| name      |
+-----+
| Arthur Dent |
| Ford Prefect |
+-----+
```

```
SELECT name, id, id AS identifier FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| name      | id  | identifier |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Arthur Dent | 1  | 1          |
| Ford Prefect | 2  | 2          |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Selection

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

Selection

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

Selection

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent   |
|     2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students WHERE id='2';
```

Selection

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
| 1     | Arthur Dent  |
| 2     | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students WHERE id='2';
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
| 2     | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

Union

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```


Union

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM S2;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|    42 | Zaphod B     |
+-----+-----+
```

Union

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

```
(SELECT * FROM Students)
UNION
(SELECT * FROM S2);
```

```
SELECT * FROM S2;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     42 | Zaphod B     |
+-----+-----+
```

Union

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name       |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent |
|    2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM S2;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name       |
+-----+-----+
|   42 | Zaphod B  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
(SELECT * FROM Students)
UNION
(SELECT * FROM S2);
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name       |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent |
|    2 | Ford Prefect |
|   42 | Zaphod B   |
+-----+-----+
```

Product

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

Product

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Rooms;
```

```
+-----+
| room |
+-----+
| E200 |
| E242 |
+-----+
```

Product

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students, Rooms;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Rooms;
```

```
+-----+
| room |
+-----+
| E200 |
| E242 |
+-----+
```

Product

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Rooms;
```

```
+-----+
| room |
+-----+
| E200 |
| E242 |
+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students, Rooms;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| id   | name           | room |
+-----+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   | E200 |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  | E200 |
|    1 | Arthur Dent   | E242 |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  | E242 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Join

```
SELECT * FROM Member;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| id    | class |  
+-----+-----+  
|     1 | UDM   |  
|     2 | UDM   |  
+-----+-----+
```


Join

```
SELECT * FROM Member;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| id   | class |  
+-----+-----+  
|    1 | UDM   |  
|    2 | UDM   |  
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Classes;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| class | date   |  
+-----+-----+  
| UDM   | Nov 21 |  
| ABC   | Nov 24 |  
| UDM   | Nov 28 |  
+-----+-----+
```

Join

```
SELECT * FROM Member;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| id   | class |  
+-----+-----+  
|    1 | UDM   |  
|    2 | UDM   |  
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM  
Member NATURAL JOIN Classes;
```

```
SELECT * FROM Classes;
```

```
+-----+-----+  
| class | date   |  
+-----+-----+  
| UDM   | Nov 21 |  
| ABC   | Nov 24 |  
| UDM   | Nov 28 |  
+-----+-----+
```

Join

```
SELECT * FROM Member;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | class |
+-----+-----+
| 1     | UDM   |
| 2     | UDM   |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Classes;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| class | date   |
+-----+-----+
| UDM   | Nov 21 |
| ABC   | Nov 24 |
| UDM   | Nov 28 |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM
    Member NATURAL JOIN Classes;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| class | id    | date   |
+-----+-----+-----+
| UDM   | 1     | Nov 21 |
| UDM   | 2     | Nov 21 |
| UDM   | 1     | Nov 28 |
| UDM   | 2     | Nov 28 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Difference

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

Difference

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|     2 | Ford Prefect |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM S3;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id    | name          |
+-----+-----+
|     1 | Arthur Dent  |
|    42 | Zaphod B.   |
+-----+-----+
```

Difference

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM S3;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|   42 | Zaphod B.     |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students
WHERE (id, name) NOT IN
      (SELECT * FROM S3);
```

Difference

```
SELECT * FROM Students;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM S3;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    1 | Arthur Dent   |
|   42 | Zaphod B.     |
+-----+-----+
```

```
SELECT * FROM Students
WHERE (id, name) NOT IN
      (SELECT * FROM S3);
```

```
+-----+-----+
| id   | name           |
+-----+-----+
|    2 | Ford Prefect  |
+-----+-----+
```

Composing operations

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- SQL can express the **relational algebra**
- ... but please, **never** write queries like this!

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