COS 480/580 Fall 2011 Quiz 1 30 + 10 \* pts.; 30 minutes; 7 questions; 5 pages. 2011-09-15 12:30 p.m.

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Name: \_

- $\circ~{\rm COS}$  480 students should answer non-\* questions; optional \* questions are for extra credit.
- $\circ$  COS 580 students should answer all questions, including  $\star$  questions.
- Some questions refer to the database suggested by Figure 1 on the last page. You may detach that page for easy reference. There is no need to reattach it.
- $\circ\,$  Reminder: In all query-writing questions, your answers should work on *all* database instances, not only the instance of Figure 1.
  - 1. (1 pt.) Write your name in the space provided above.
  - 2. (9 pts.) Prove or disprove: The *tie* operator defined in Codd's paper<sup>1</sup> is expressible in the PSC algebra defined in class.

 $<sup>^{1}\</sup>mathrm{Edgar}$  F. Codd, "A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks," Communications of the ACM 13/6 (1970).

3. (5 pts.) Indicate the result of evaluating the following query on the database instance of Figure 1.

select T.type, sum(T.height) as XHt
from Trees T, Places P, Places P2
where T.dia >= 3 \* P.zone
group by T.type, T.height

4. (10 pts.) Write SQL queries as directed below.

(a) We say a tree with minz a and maxz b grows well in a city with zone z if  $a \le z \le b$ . Write a SQL query to find names of trees that grow well in at least one city in Maine with a population greater than 5000. (b) Write a SQL query to find the thickest (maximum diameter) trees that grow well (see Question 4a) in each city in Maine. The output should consist of tuples of the form (c, t), where t is the name of a thickest tree that grows well in the city named c (which is in Maine).

5. (5 pts.) Write an extended bag algebra query that is equivalent to the SQL query of Question 4a.

6. (5 pts.) ★ Refer to the query in your answer to Question 4b. If that query uses a subquery then provide here an equivalent query that does not use subqueries (has only one select clause). If that query uses a group-by clause then provide here an equivalent query that does not use a group-by clause.

7. (5 pts.) \* Prove or disprove: Given schema R(A, B, C), D(E, F), the PSC algebra query  $\mathcal{O}_{B=1} \pi_{ABF} \mathcal{O}_{C=E}(R \times S)$  is expressible in the algebra defined in Codd's paper.<sup>2</sup>

## Scratch page

Material here will not be graded. You may detach and discard this page.

Trees										
name bo		botn	botname			type	dia	height	minz	maxz
varchar(50) v		varchar(50)			varchar(25)		float	float	int	int
White Pine P		Pinus strobus			coniferous		30.0	90.0	3	8
Pitch Pine F		Pinu	Pinus rigida			oniferous	18.0	35.0	5	7
Bigtooth Aspen Po		Рори	opulus grandidentata		deciduous		15.0	70.0	3	5
Quaking Aspen P		Рори	Populus tremuloides		de	eciduous	13.0	67.5	1	8
Places										
	city		state	рор		zone	subzone	mintem	np	
	varchar(20)		varchar(20)	integer		integer	char(1)	floa	at	
	Orono		Maine	9112		5	b	-15.	0	
	Bangor		Maine	31473		5	а	-15.	-15.1	
	Bar Harbor		Maine	4820		5	b	-14.	0	
	Caribou		Maine	8312		4	а	-25.	4	
	Van Bu	ren	Maine	2631		3	а	-35.	6	
	Tucson	Arizona	486699		8	а	. 39.	0		
			•	•		•		•		

For notational convenience in relational algebra, we shall abbreviate as follows:

Trees(name, botname, ttype, dia, height, minz, maxz) T(N, B, T, D, H, M, X)Places(city, state, pop, zone, subzone, mintemp)

P(C, S, P, Z, Y, L)

Figure 1: A tree database.