

1. Algebra Relațională

Problema 1:

	A	B	C	D		C	D	E
r :	0	0	1	1	r' :	1	1	0
	0	1	1	0		1	1	1
	1	0	0	1		0	0	0
	1	0	1	1		0	1	1
						0	1	0

proiecția lui r relativă la B, C

$$\pi_{(B,C)}[r] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\pi_{(C,D)}[r'] - \pi_{(C,D)}[r] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

OPERATORI

Proiecția $\pi_{A_1, \dots, A_n}[r] \rightsquigarrow \text{SELECT } A_1, \dots, A_n \text{ FROM } r$

Reuniunea $\cup \rightsquigarrow \text{UNION}$

Diferența $- \rightsquigarrow \text{MINUS}$

Intersecția $\cap \rightsquigarrow \text{INTERSECT}$

Produsul cartezian \times

Selecția $\sigma_{\theta}(r) \rightsquigarrow \text{SELECT } \dots \text{ FROM } r \text{ WHERE } \theta$

Redenumirea $\rho_{\text{nume vechi} / \text{nume nou}}(r) \rightsquigarrow \text{SELECT } \langle \text{nume vechi} \rangle \text{ AS } \langle \text{nume nou} \rangle$

(Obs: redenumirea de poate aplica și pt. tabele)

Join natural $r_1 \bowtie r_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{NATURAL JOIN}$

θ -Join $r_1 \bowtie_{\theta} r_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{JOIN } \dots \text{ ON } \theta$
condiția/condițiile de JOIN

Join la stânga $r_1 \bowtie_{\leftarrow} r_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{LEFT JOIN}$

Join la dreapta $r_1 \bowtie_{\rightarrow} r_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{RIGHT JOIN}$

Join extern $r_1 \bowtie_{\times} r_2 \rightsquigarrow \text{FULL JOIN}$

Semijoin stânga $r_1 \ltimes r_2 = \pi_{U_1}(r_1 \bowtie r_2)$

drept $r_1 \rtimes r_2 = \pi_{U_2}(r_1 \bowtie r_2)$

Antijoin stânga $r_1 \triangleright r_2 = r_1 - \pi_{U_1}(r_1 \bowtie r_2)$

drept $r_1 \triangleleft r_2 = r_2 - \pi_{U_2}(r_1 \bowtie r_2)$

eg, $r_1 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} B & C & E \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$r_1 \ltimes r_2 = \pi_{A,B,C} \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & E \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_1 \triangleright r_2 = r_1 - r_1 \ltimes r_2 = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r \bowtie r' = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$r \bowtie_{\theta} r'$, unde $\theta = (A=C) \wedge (B < D)$

$$r_1 \bowtie_{\theta} r_2 = \sigma_{\theta}(r_1 \times r_2)$$

$$r \bowtie_{\theta} r' = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & r'C & r'D & r'C & r'D & E \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Problema 2

- Să se găsească numele tuturor persoanelor ce trec pragul facultății.

$$\Pi_{p.nume, p.prenume} (\rho_{profesor/p} \text{ (profesori)}) \cup \Pi_{s.nume, s.prenume} (\rho_{studenti/s} \text{ (studenti)})$$

sau

$$\Pi_{profesori.nume, profesori.prenume} \text{ (profesori)} \cup \Pi_{studenti.nume, studenti.prenume} \text{ (studenti)}$$

- Afișați numele studenților care au luat nota 10 la materia BD.

$$\Pi_{s.nume} (\sigma_{\theta} (\rho_{studenti/s} \text{ (studenti)} \bowtie_{\theta_1} \rho_{note/n} \text{ (note)} \bowtie_{\theta_2} \rho_{cursuri/c} \text{ (cursuri)}))$$

$$\theta = (n.valoare = 10) \wedge (c.titlu_curs = 'Baze de date')$$

$$\theta_1 = (s.nr_matricol = m.nr_matricol)$$

$$\theta_2 = (c.id_curs = m.id_curs)$$

2. Dependente funcționale

Problema 1

Fiie $x, y \subseteq U$. O relație peste U satisface dependența funcțională $x \rightarrow y$ dacă:
 $(\forall t_1, t_2), (t_1, t_2 \in x) \quad t_1[x] = t_2[x] \Rightarrow t_1[y] = t_2[y]$ // $t[x] = \Pi_x[t]$

Dependente funcționale triviale (adevărate întotdeauna):
 $x \rightarrow y$ unde $y \subseteq x$ (eg. $AB \rightarrow A$)

$r:$

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

Dep. funcționale triviale:

- $A \rightarrow E$
- $E \rightarrow A$
- $B \rightarrow D$
- $D \rightarrow B$
- $DE \rightarrow AB$
- $AD \rightarrow BE$
- $ABC \rightarrow DE$
- $AB \rightarrow BE$, etc...

Obs: De. $\Pi_x[r]$ conține linii unice
 \Rightarrow dep. fet. $x \rightarrow y$ întotdeauna adev. pt. $\forall y$

Problema 2

$$\Sigma = \{ AB \rightarrow C, AB \rightarrow D, CD \rightarrow E \}$$

Găsiți min 2 dep. funcționale ce pot fi obținute din Σ utilizând sistemul de

demonstrație R1.

$$R_1 = \{ FD_1, FD_2, FD_3 \}$$

reguli de deducere
 - la nivel sintactic

$$FD_1: \frac{y \subseteq x}{x \rightarrow y}$$

(Reflexivitate)

$$FD_2: \frac{x \rightarrow y, z \subseteq w}{xw \rightarrow yz}$$

(Extensie)

$$FD_3: \frac{x \rightarrow y, y \rightarrow z}{x \rightarrow z}$$

(Transitivitate)

$\Sigma_R^+ = \{x \rightarrow y \mid \Sigma \frac{1}{R} x \rightarrow y\}$ // mult. dependente care se pot fi obtinute la micel sintactic din Σ folosind regulile R

1. $AB \rightarrow C$ (IP)
2. $AB \rightarrow D$ (IP)
3. $CD \rightarrow E$ (IP)
4. $D \subseteq D$
5. $ABD \rightarrow CD$ (FD₂∅, 1, 4)
6. $ABD \rightarrow E$ (FD₃∅, 5, 3)
7. $B \subseteq ABD$
8. $ABD \rightarrow B$ (FD₁∅, 7)

$$\Sigma_{R_1}^+ = \Sigma \cup \{ABD \rightarrow CD, ABD \rightarrow E, ABD \rightarrow B, \dots\}$$

Problema 3

$RA = \{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$

Axiomele lui Armstrong (reguli de inferenta)

$A_1: \frac{}{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow A_i}, i = \overline{1, m}$

$A_{2.1}: \frac{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k}{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_j}, j = \overline{1, k}$

$A_{2.2}: \frac{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_j}{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k}, j = \overline{1, k}$

$A_3:$

$\frac{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k, B_1 \dots B_k \rightarrow C_1 \dots C_p}{A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow C_1 \dots C_p}$

Idee de demonstratie:

$x \subseteq xw \xrightarrow{A_1, A_{2.2}} xw \rightarrow x \xrightarrow{A_3} xw \rightarrow y \xrightarrow{A_{2.1}} xw \rightarrow z$

$z \subseteq w \xrightarrow{A_1} xw \rightarrow z$

(deci $z \subseteq wx$)

Dem. Notam $x = (A_1 \dots A_m), y = (B_1 \dots B_k), z = (C_1, \dots, C_k), 1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq p,$
 $w = (C_1 \dots C_p)$

• Aplicare $A_1: \frac{}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow A_i}, i = \overline{1, m}$ (1)

• Aplicare $A_{2.2}: \frac{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow A_i, i = \overline{1, m}}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow A_1 \dots A_m}$ (2)

• Aplicare $A_3: \frac{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow A_1 \dots A_m, A_1 \dots A_m \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k}$ (3)

• Aplicare $A_{2.1}: \frac{}{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow C_{i_j}}, j = \overline{1, k}$ (4)

• Aplicare $A_{2.1}: \frac{A_1 A_2 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow C_{i_j}, j = \overline{1, k}}{A_1 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow B_j}, j = \overline{1, k}$ (5)

• Aplicare $A_{2.2}: \frac{A_1 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow B_j, j = \overline{1, k}}{A_1 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow C_{i_t}, t = \overline{1, k}}$
 $\frac{}{A_1 \dots A_m C_1 \dots C_p \rightarrow B_1 \dots B_k C_{i_1} C_{i_2} \dots C_{i_k}}$ (6)

3. Dependente multivaluate

Problema 1

$R:$

	A	B	C	D	E
1	0	1	7	2	
1	0	4	3	5	
1	0	1	7	5	
1	0	4	3	2	

Obs: De R satisface $X \rightarrow Y$, atunci R satisface $X \rightarrow Y$

\Rightarrow dep. multivaluate: $\begin{cases} CD \rightarrow AB \\ D \rightarrow C \end{cases}$

dep. multivaluate triviale: $\begin{cases} ABC \rightarrow DE \\ AB \rightarrow B \end{cases}$

Def: $X, Y \subseteq U$. Relatia R peste U satisface dep. multivaluata $X \rightarrow Y$ de pt. fiecare doua tuple $t_1, t_2 \in R$ satisfacind $t_1[X] = t_2[X]$, \exists tuplele t_3, t_4 ar:

$$\begin{cases} t_3[X] = t_1[X], t_3[Y] = t_1[Y], t_3[Z] = t_2[Z] \\ t_4[X] = t_2[X], t_4[Y] = t_2[Y], t_4[Z] = t_1[Z] \end{cases}$$

, unde $Z = U - XY$ (rest)

\emptyset dep. multivaluata $X \rightarrow Y$ este triviale daca $Y \subseteq X$ sau $Z = \emptyset$ (dep. triviale sunt intotdeauna adevarate)

o alta modalitate de determinare a dep. multivaluate

$AB \rightarrow CD$

X	Y	Z
AB	CD	E
10	17	2
43	5	

$D \rightarrow BC$

X	Y	Z
D	BC	AE
7	02	12
3	04	15

De \exists toate produsele carteziene intre valorile de pe coloanele Y si Z , atunci avem dependenta multivaluata, altfel nu $X \rightarrow Y$

MVD0f	$XYZ=U, Y \cap Z \subseteq X, X \rightarrow Y$	$X \rightarrow Z$
MVD1f	$Y \subseteq X$	$X \rightarrow Y$
MVD5f	$X \rightarrow Y, X \rightarrow Z$	$X \rightarrow YZ$

- $AB \rightarrow CD$ (iP)
- $AB \rightarrow E$ (4, MVD0f) // $X=AB, Y=CD, Z=E$
- $AB \rightarrow A$ (MVD1f)
- $AB \rightarrow AE$ (2,3, MVD5f)

Problema 3 $\Sigma = \{ X \rightarrow Y, Y \rightarrow Z, Z \rightarrow U \}$

$$\Sigma \vdash_{RFM} X \rightarrow ((U-Z)-Y)$$

Aplicam MVD3f de 2 ori:

MVD3f	$X \rightarrow Y, Y \rightarrow Z$	$X \rightarrow Z-Y$
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$$RFM = \{ FD1f - FD3f, MVD0f - MVD3f, FD - MVD1f - FD - MVD3f \}$$

$$\frac{X \rightarrow Y \quad Y \rightarrow U-Z}{X \rightarrow (U-Z)-Y}$$

Problema 4

$Y \subseteq X, Z \subseteq W$ | Se aplica MVD1f, apoi MVD2f: $MVD1f \frac{Y \subseteq X}{X \rightarrow Y}$; $MVD2f \frac{Z \subseteq W, X \rightarrow Y}{XW \rightarrow YZ}$