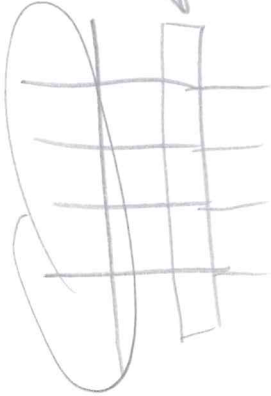


RA

Attribute: Domain

Tupel



bekannt
Operatoren

unär \neg \forall \exists $\Pi_{a \rightarrow b}$ \cup \cap

binär \cup \cap \times Δ

Noten

$\frac{n-Nr}{K-N} \mid \frac{P-N}{P-N}$

⇒ Ausgabe $n-Nr + EndeNote$ & $o1e$

Tabelle soll heißen DB22Noten

$\rho_{DB22Noten} \left(\prod_{n-Nr, (K-N \cdot 0,7 + P-N \cdot 0,3)} \rightarrow EndeNote \right)$ (Noten)

wes sind $o1e$ Bestk ⇒ bitte sortieren

$\tau_{EndeNote} (DB22Noten) \Leftarrow$ nur nach EndeNote sortieren

$\tau_{EndeNote, n-Nr} (DB22Noten) \Leftarrow EndeNote + n-Nr$

DB-Freundt finden

Parcken von Stundenarten mit des gl.

DB-Endnote

Grundidee:

jeweils 2 Stunden in einen
Tupel verbinden + vergleichen

$\prod_{\substack{A.M.N.V. \\ B.M.N.V.}} \int_{\substack{A.\text{-Endnote} \\ = \\ B.\text{-Endnote}}} \rho_A(\text{DB22Noten}) \times \rho_B(\text{DB22Noten})$

\wedge A.M.N.V

A-Endnote

B.M.N.V

B-Endnote

$\int_{\substack{A.M.N.V \\ B.M.N.V}}$

R

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc} 5 & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & 2 \\ \hline 0 & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge \end{array}$$

$$\delta(A) = \begin{array}{c|cccc} 5 & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & 2 \\ \hline 0 & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge \end{array}$$

A1 (login, Getränk)

ITS (login, Getränk)

① Parthen von versch SS & sl: Lieblings-

gesönk (A1 x ITS)

TT $\left(\begin{array}{l} A1 \cdot \text{Set} \\ \text{ITS} \cdot \text{Set} \\ \text{login} \end{array} \right)$

(A1. login := ITS. login)

②

A1 x ITS

$\frac{\text{login}}{\text{wess}} \mid \frac{\text{Set}}{\text{Bios}}$

$\frac{\text{login}}{\text{wess}} \mid \frac{\text{Set}}{\text{Bios}}$
parita

$\frac{\text{login}}{\text{wess}} \mid \frac{\text{Set}}{\text{Bios}}$
parita

ALG

MIN	MAX
-----	-----

DB

MIN	MAX
-----	-----

NoteDB
~~NoteDB~~
 NoteDBS
~~NoteDBS~~

((ALG & DB) & PTT)



MIN pane < NoteDB

PTT

MIN	MAX
-----	-----

NotePTT
~~NotePTT~~
 NotePTT

NoteDBS

MIN	MAX
-----	-----

NotePTT

S

0	3	6
7	0	9
X	7	9

R S

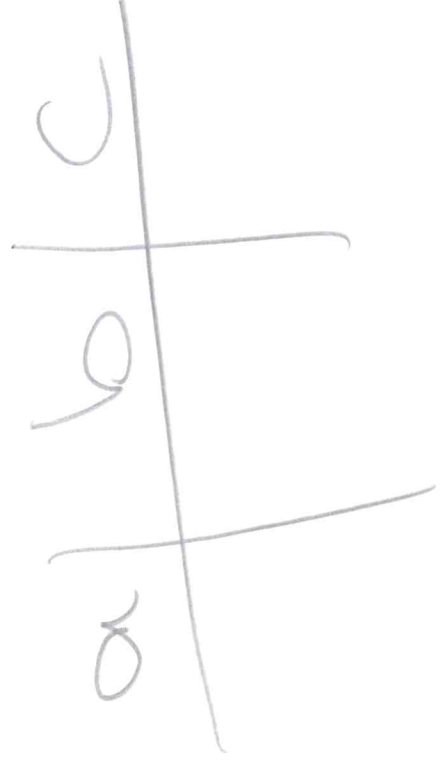
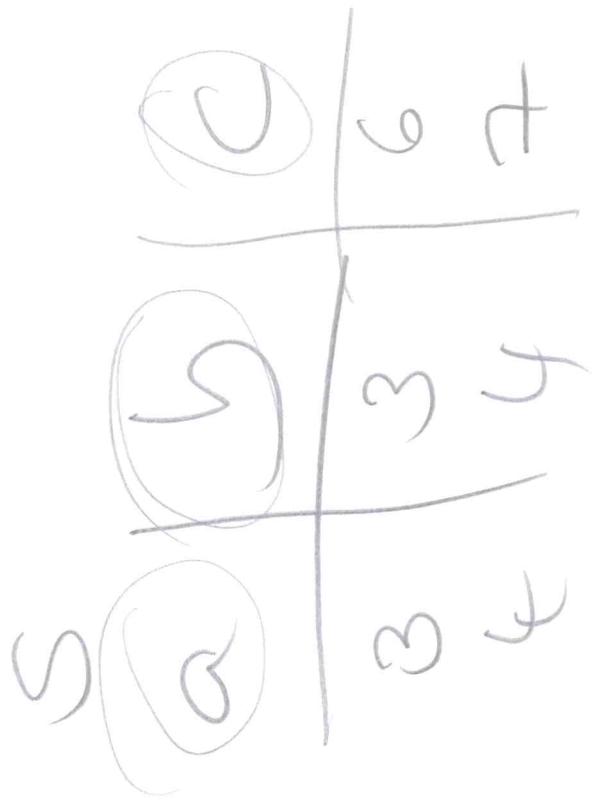
7	0
X	7
9	7
0	3

R

0	1	3	4
6	2		

=

6	2	4
0	1	3



~~Pf~~ (R x S)

Relationenschema von T

T (R, a, b, S, a, d)

\mathbb{R}

	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4
2	2	4	6	8
3	3	6	9	12
4	4	8	12	16

	1	2	3	4
1	1	2	3	4
2	2	4	6	8
3	3	6	9	12
4	4	8	12	16

$\mathbb{Z}_{a,b}(\mathbb{R})$