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## Selection

Cristina Sirangelo  
IRIF, Paris Diderot University, Paris, France

## Synonyms

[Selection \(Relational Algebra\)](#)

## Definition

Given a relation instance  $R$  over set of attributes  $U$  and a condition  $F$ , the selection  $\sigma_F(R)$  returns a new relation over  $U$  consisting of the set of tuples of  $R$  which satisfy  $F$ . The condition  $F$  is an atom of the form  $A = B$  or  $A = c$ , where  $A$  and  $B$  are attributes in  $U$  and  $c$  is a constant value.

The generalized selection allows more complex conditions:  $F$  can be an arbitrary Boolean combination of atoms of the form  $A = B$  or  $A \neq B$  or  $A = c$  or  $A \neq c$ . Moreover, if a total order is defined on the domain of attributes, more general comparison atoms of the form  $A \alpha B$  or  $A \alpha c$  are allowed, where  $\alpha$  ranges over  $\{=, \neq, <, >, \leq, \geq\}$ .

## Key Points

The selection is one of the basic operators of the relational algebra. It operates by “selecting” rows

of the input relation. A tuple  $t$  over  $U$  satisfies the condition  $A = B$  if the values of attributes  $A$  and  $B$  in  $t$  are equal. Similarly  $t$  satisfies the condition  $A = c$  if the value of attribute  $A$  in  $t$  is  $c$ . Satisfaction of generalized selection atoms is defined analogously.

As an example, consider a relation *Exams* over attributes (*course-number*, *student-number*, *grade*), containing tuples  $\{(EH1, 1001, A), (EH1, 1002, A), (GH5, 1001, C)\}$ . Then  $\sigma_{grade=A \wedge course-number=EH1}(Exams)$  is a relation over attributes (*course-number*, *student-number*, *grade*) with tuples  $\{(EH1, 1001, A), (EH1, 1002, A)\}$ .

In the case that a relation schema is only specified by a relation name and arity, the result of the selection is a new relation having the same arity as the input one, containing the tuples which satisfy the selection condition. In this case the selection atoms are expressions of the form  $j = k$  or  $j = c$  (or  $j \alpha k$  and  $j \alpha c$  in the generalized selection). Here  $j$  and  $k$  are positive integers bounded by the arity of the input relation, identifying its  $j$ -th and  $k$ -th attributes, respectively.

## Cross-References

- ▶ [Relation](#)
- ▶ [Relational Algebra](#)