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Selection

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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 α 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](#)