

# Databases

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November 21, 2014

Let **Fin** be the full subcategory of **Set** whose objects are the finite sets. Let  $F : \mathbf{Fin} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  be the inclusion functor. Define **Dat** to be  $F \downarrow \mathbf{Set}$ . Let  $U : \mathbf{Dat} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$  be the right projection for the comma category.

The intuition is that **Dat** represents the category of databases. An object  $I \xrightarrow{d} X$  represents a database of  $X$  values; the  $I$  represents the finite set of entries, and  $d$  specifies the  $X$ -value of each entry. A morphism  $\langle i : I \rightarrow J, f : X \rightarrow Y, \bullet \rangle$  represents applying the computation  $f$  to each entry to get a corresponding entry in the target database, where the corresponding entry is specified by  $i$ . In particular, if  $f$  is an identity function, then the function  $i$  shows that the entries of the source database are a subset of the entries of the target database.

**Exercise 1.** Prove that  $U$  is an opfibration.

*Proof.* Given an object  $I \xrightarrow{d} X$  and a function  $f : X \rightarrow Y$ , let the lifting of  $Y$  be  $I \xrightarrow{d;f} Y$  and the lifting of  $f$  be  $\langle id, f, \bullet \rangle$ . To prove  $\langle id, f, \bullet \rangle$  is opcartesian, suppose there is a morphism  $\langle i, f', \bullet \rangle : (I \xrightarrow{d} X) \rightarrow (I' \xrightarrow{d'} X')$  and a function  $g : Y \rightarrow X'$  such that  $f;g$  equals  $f'$ . Then  $\langle i, g, \bullet \rangle$  is a lifting of  $g$  with the property that  $\langle id, f, \bullet \rangle; \langle i, g, \bullet \rangle$  equals  $\langle i, f', \bullet \rangle$ . For uniqueness, suppose  $\langle i', g', \bullet \rangle$  is also a lifting of  $g$  with the property that  $\langle id, f, \bullet \rangle; \langle i', g', \bullet \rangle$  equals  $\langle i, f', \bullet \rangle$ . To be a lifting of  $g$ ,  $g'$  must equal  $g$ , and for the equality to hold,  $id; i'$  must equal  $i$ , which implies  $i'$  equals  $i$ . Thus,  $\langle i', g', \bullet \rangle$  equals  $\langle i, g, \bullet \rangle$ .  $\square$