Answer\_1\_SQL:

Create table runners (id int, name varchar(3));

Insert into runners values (1,’John Doe’),

(2,’Jane Doe’),

(3, ‘Alice Jones’),

(4,’Bobby Louis’),

(5,’Lisa Romero’);

Create table races (id int, event varchar(30), winner\_id int);

Insert into races values (1,’100 meter dash’, 2),

(2,’500 meter dash’,3),

(3,’cross-country’,2),

(4,’triathalon’,null);

SELECT \* FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winner\_id FROM races)

This query with return null value because the inseide query “SELECT winner\_id FROM races” will return the winner\_id as 2,3,2 and these are already present in runners table. And the outside query SELECT \* FROM runners WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT winner\_id FROM races) will return the values that are not present in runners table and since there is no value it will return null.

The correct query should be as below:

SELECT \* FROM runners

WHERE id NOT IN

(SELECT winner\_id FROM races WHERE winner\_id IS NOT null);

This will return all those runners that are not present int races table but are present in runners table.