❑**Example 3.4.11: Get cid values of customers who order both products p01 and p07.**

> **Select distinct x.cid**
>
> **From orders x**
>
> **Where pid = 'p01' and EXISTS (**
>
> > **Select ***
> >
> > **From orders y**
> >
> > **Where y.cid=x.cid and y.pid='p07');**

■ 如何用**IN**谓词来代替**EXISTS**谓词？

```
Select  distinct  x.cid
From  orders  x
Where  pid = 'p01'  and  EXISTS  (
    Select  *  From  orders  y
    Where  y.cid=x.cid  and  y.pid='p07' );
```

```
Select  distinct  x.cid
From  orders  x
Where  pid = 'p01'  and  cid  IN  (
        Select  y.cid
        From  orders  y
        Where  y.pid = 'p07' );
```

■ 如何用**IN**谓词+相关子查询来表示?

Select distinct x.cid

From orders x

Where pid = 'p01' and EXISTS (

Select *   From orders y

Where y.cid=x.cid and y.pid='p07');

Select distinct x.cid

From orders x

Where pid = 'p01' and 'p07' IN (

Select y.pid   From orders y

Where y.cid = x.cid);

相关子查询

❑**Example 3.4.11: Get cid values of customers who order both products p01 and p07.**

> **Select distinct x.cid**
> **From orders x**
> **Where pid = 'p01' and EXISTS (**
>   **Select ***
>   **From orders y**
>   **Where y.cid = x.cid and y.pid = 'p07');**

■ 如何用多表联接查询来表示(不用嵌套子查询)?

```
Select  distinct  x.cid
From  orders  x
Where  pid = 'p01'  and  EXISTS  (
    Select  *   From  orders  y
    Where  y.cid=x.cid  and  y.pid='p07' );
```

表的换名

```
Select  distinct  x.cid
From  orders  x,  orders y
Where  x.pid = 'p01'  and  y.pid = 'p07'
        and  x.cid = y.cid ;
```

两张表的联接