Question 8 [5 Marks]

Consider the following relation

```
Cinema (theater, address, capacity)
```

Which of the following options will be needed at the end of the SQL query

```
SELECT P1. address

FROM Cinema P1
```

Such that it always finds the addresses of theaters with maximum capacity?

✓ WHERE P1. Capacity> = All (select P2. Capacity from Cinema P2)

✗ WHERE P1. Capacity> = Any (select P2. Capacity from Cinema P2)

C WHERE P1. Capacity > All (select max(P2. Capacity) from Cinema P2)

D WHERE P1. Capacity > Any (select max (P2. Capacity) from Cinema P2)

Explanation

When the **ALL** condition is followed by a list, the optimizer expands the initial condition to all elements of the list and strings them together with AND operators.

When the **ANY** condition is followed by a list, the optimizer expands the initial condition to all elements of the list and strings them together with OR operators, as shown below.

Source: http://oracle-base.com/articles/misc/all-any-some-comparison-conditions-in-sql.php