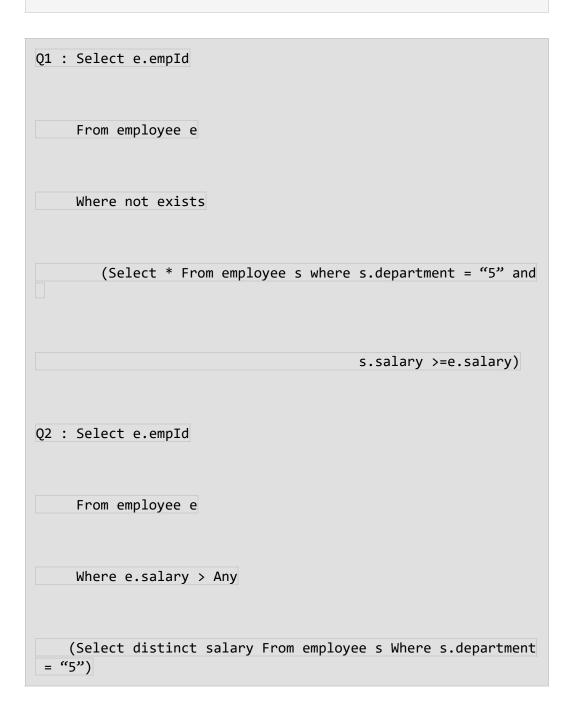
Question 4 [5 Marks]

Consider the table employee(empld, name, department, salary) and the two queries Q1 ,Q2 below. Assuming that department 5 has more than one employee, and we want to find the employees who get higher salary than anyone in the department 5, which one of the statements is TRUE for any arbitrary employee table?





Q1 is the correct query



Q2 is the correct query



Both Q1 and Q2 produce the same answer.



Neither Q1 nor Q2 is the correct query

Explanation

First note that they asked for Anyone (= All) not for Any.

Here, Everyone means all of the group.

Anyone means all or any part of the group.

Let the employee(empld, name, department, salary) have the following instance.

empld name department salary

e1 ------10000

e2 ------B ------ 5 ------5000

e3 -----7000

e4 -----2000

e5 -----E ------ 3------6000

```
Now the actual result should contain empld: e1, e3 and e5 (because they have salary greater
than anyone employee in the department '5')
Now Q1:
Note: EXISTS(empty set) gives FALSE, and NOT EXISTS(empty set) gives TRUE.
 Select e.empId
 From employee e
 Where not exists
 (Select * From employee s where s.department = "5" and
 s.salary >=e.salary)
Q1 will result only empld e1.
whereas Q2:
 Select e.empId
 From employee e
 Where e.salary > Any
 (Select distinct salary From employee s Where s.department = "5")
Q2 will result empld e1, e3 and e5.
Hence Q1 is the correct query.
Note that if we use ALL in place of Any in second query then this will be correct.
Option (A) is correct.
```