SQL Schema

Table: Product

+--------------+---------+

| Column Name | Type |

+--------------+---------+

| product\_id | int |

| product\_name | varchar |

| unit\_price | int |

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product\_id is the primary key of this table.

Table: Sales

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| Column Name | Type |

+-------------+---------+

| seller\_id | int |

| product\_id | int |

| buyer\_id | int |

| sale\_date | date |

| quantity | int |

| price | int |

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This table has no primary key, it can have repeated rows.

product\_id is a foreign key to Product table.

Write an SQL query that reports the **buyers** who have bought *S8* but not *iPhone*. Note that *S8* and *iPhone* are products present in the Product table.

The query result format is in the following example:

Product table:

+------------+--------------+------------+

| product\_id | product\_name | unit\_price |

+------------+--------------+------------+

| 1 | S8 | 1000 |

| 2 | G4 | 800 |

| 3 | iPhone | 1400 |

+------------+--------------+------------+

Sales table:

+-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+

| seller\_id | product\_id | buyer\_id | sale\_date | quantity | price |

+-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+

| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2019-01-21 | 2 | 2000 |

| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2019-02-17 | 1 | 800 |

| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2019-06-02 | 1 | 800 |

| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2019-05-13 | 2 | 2800 |

+-----------+------------+----------+------------+----------+-------+

Result table:

+-------------+

| buyer\_id |

+-------------+

| 1 |

+-------------+

The buyer with id 1 bought an S8 but didn't buy an iPhone. The buyer with id 3 bought both.