SQL Schema

**Description**

Given three tables: salesperson, company, orders.  
Output all the **names** in the table salesperson, who didn’t have sales to company 'RED'.

**Example**  
**Input**

Table: salesperson

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

| sales\_id | name | salary | commission\_rate | hire\_date |

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

| 1 | John | 100000 | 6 | 4/1/2006 |

| 2 | Amy | 120000 | 5 | 5/1/2010 |

| 3 | Mark | 65000 | 12 | 12/25/2008|

| 4 | Pam | 25000 | 25 | 1/1/2005 |

| 5 | Alex | 50000 | 10 | 2/3/2007 |

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The table salesperson holds the salesperson information. Every salesperson has a **sales\_id** and a **name**.

Table: company

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

| com\_id | name | city |

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

| 1 | RED | Boston |

| 2 | ORANGE | New York |

| 3 | YELLOW | Boston |

| 4 | GREEN | Austin |

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The table company holds the company information. Every company has a **com\_id** and a **name**.

Table: orders

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

| order\_id | order\_date | com\_id | sales\_id | amount |

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

| 1 | 1/1/2014 | 3 | 4 | 100000 |

| 2 | 2/1/2014 | 4 | 5 | 5000 |

| 3 | 3/1/2014 | 1 | 1 | 50000 |

| 4 | 4/1/2014 | 1 | 4 | 25000 |

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The table orders holds the sales record information, salesperson and customer company are represented by **sales\_id** and **com\_id**.

**output**

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| name |

+------+

| Amy |

| Mark |

| Alex |

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**Explanation**

According to order '3' and '4' in table orders, it is easy to tell only salesperson 'John' and 'Pam' have sales to company 'RED',  
so we need to output all the other **names** in the table salesperson.