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1083. Sales Analysis II

Easy 55 12 Add to List Share

SQL Schema >

Table: Product

```
+-----+-----+
| Column Name | Type   |
+-----+-----+
| product_id  | int    |
| product_name | varchar|
| unit_price  | int    |
+-----+-----+
product_id is the primary key of this table.
```

Table: Sales

```
+-----+-----+
| Column Name | Type   |
+-----+-----+
| seller_id   | int    |
| product_id  | int    |
| buyer_id   | int    |
| sale_date   | date   |
| quantity    | int    |
| price       | int    |
+-----+-----+
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.

Accepted 10,292 | Submissions 20,164