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SQL | SOME

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[SQL | ALL and ANY](#)

SOME operator evaluates the condition between the outer and inner tables and evaluates to true if the final result returns **any one** row. If not, then it evaluates to false.

- The SOME and ANY comparison conditions are similar to each other and are completely interchangeable.
- SOME must match at least one row in the subquery and must be preceded by comparison operators.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE expression comparison_operator SOME (subquery)
```

Instructor Table:

Name	Department	Salary
Chandra	Computational Biology	1
Visweswaran	Electronics	1.5
Abraham	Computer Science	1.3
John	Electronics	1.2
Samantha	Computer Science	2
Jyoti	Electronics	1.2
Debarka	Computer Science	2

Ganesh	Computational Biology	0.9

Sample Queries and Outputs:

```
select name
from instructor
where Salary > some(select Salary
from instructor
where dept='Computer Science');
```

Output:

Visweswaran
Samantha
Debarka

Explanation

The instructors with salary > (salary of some instructor in the 'Computer Science' department) get returned. The salaries in the 'Computer Science' department are 1.3, 2 and 2. This implies any instructor with a salary greater than 1.3 can be included in the final result.

Exercise: Try to write same query using ANY clause.

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Last Updated : 21 Mar, 2018   16

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