LAB 13:

1. Write SQL code to illustrate set comparison operation with sub-queries.
2. Write SQL code using EXIT keyword in select statement to test for empty relations.

SQL Queries:

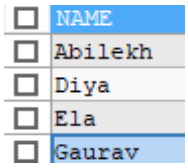
- CREATE DATABASE lab13;
- USE lab13;
- CREATE TABLE Employees (
  emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  NAME VARCHAR(100),
  department VARCHAR(50),
  salary INT
  );

- CREATE TABLE Departments (
  dept_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  dept_name VARCHAR(50)
  );

- INSERT INTO Employees (emp_id, NAME, department, salary) VALUES
  (1, 'Alisha', 'HR', 5000),
  (2, 'Abilekh', 'IT', 6000),
  (3, 'Barsha', 'HR', 5500),
  (4, 'Diya', 'Finance', 7000),
  (5, 'Ela', 'IT', 6200),
  (6, 'Farsi', 'Marketing', 4800),
  (7, 'Gaurav', 'Finance', 7100);

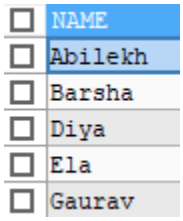
- INSERT INTO Departments (dept_id, dept_name) VALUES
  (1, 'HR'),
  (2, 'IT'),
  (3, 'Finance'),
  (4, 'Marketing'),
  (5, 'Operations');

- SELECT NAME
  FROM Employees
  WHERE salary > ALL (
    SELECT salary
    FROM Employees
    WHERE department = 'HR'
  );



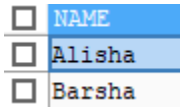
NAME
Abilekh
Diya
Ela
Gaurav

- SELECT NAME
  FROM Employees
  WHERE salary > ANY (
    SELECT salary
    FROM Employees
    WHERE department = 'HR'
  );



NAME
Abilekh
Barsha
Diya
Ela
Gaurav

- SELECT NAME
  FROM Employees
  WHERE department IN (
    SELECT department
    FROM Employees
    WHERE NAME = 'Alisha'
  );



NAME
Alisha
Barsha

- SELECT dept_name
  FROM Departments D
  WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    SELECT *
    FROM Employees E
    WHERE E.department = D.dept_name
  );