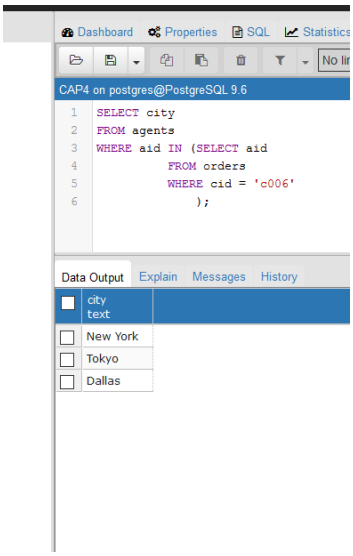
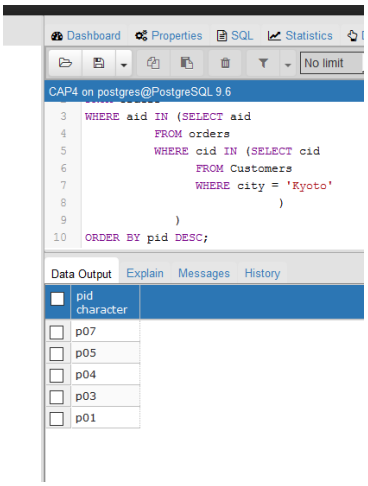
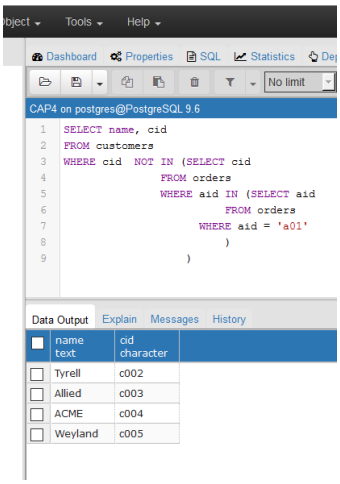
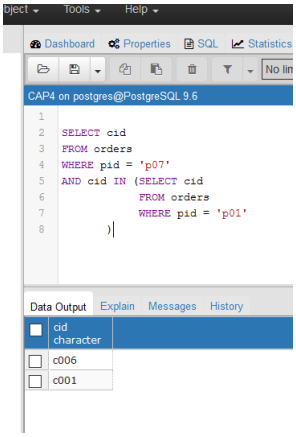
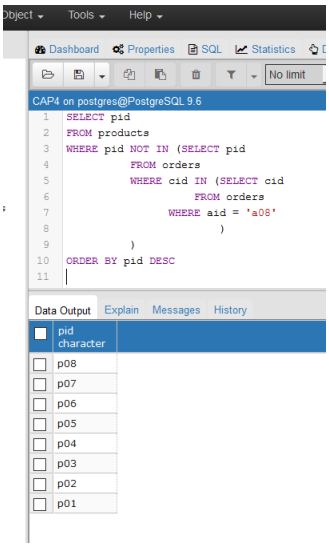
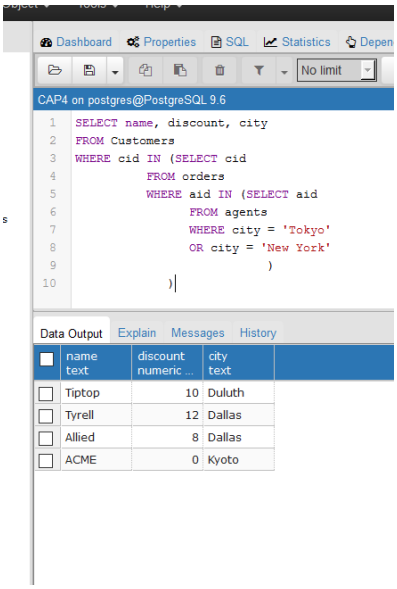

Dashboard
Properties
SQL
Statistics
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
SELECT city
FROM agents
WHERE aid IN (SELECT aid
FROM orders
WHERE cid = 'c006'
);
Data Output
Explain
Messages
History
city
text
New York
Tokyo
Dallas

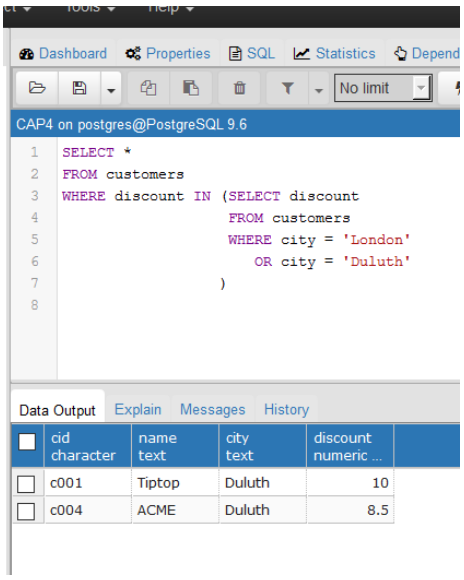

Dashboard
Properties
SQL
Statistics
No limit
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
WHERE aid IN (SELECT aid
FROM orders
WHERE cid IN (SELECT cid
FROM Customers
WHERE city = 'Kyoto'
)
)
ORDER BY pid DESC;
Data Output
Explain
Messages
History
pid
character
p07
p05
p04
p03
p01


Tools
Help
Dashboard
Properties
SQL
Statistics
No limit
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
SELECT name, cid
FROM customers
WHERE cid NOT IN (SELECT cid
FROM orders
WHERE aid IN (SELECT aid
FROM orders
WHERE aid = 'a01'
)
)
Data Output
Explain
Messages
History
name
text
cid
character
Tyrell
c002
Allied
c003
ACME
c004
Weyland
c005


Object Tools Help
Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics
No lim
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
SELECT cid
FROM orders
WHERE pid = 'p07'
AND cid IN (SELECT cid
FROM orders
WHERE pid = 'p01'
)
Data Output Explain Messages History
cid character
c006
c001


Object Tools Help
Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics
No limit
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
SELECT pid
FROM products
WHERE pid NOT IN (SELECT pid
FROM orders
WHERE cid IN (SELECT cid
FROM orders
WHERE aid = 'a08'
)
)
ORDER BY pid DESC
Data Output Explain Messages History
pid character
p08
p07
p06
p05
p04
p03
p02
p01


Dashboard Properties SQL Statistics
No limit
CAP4 on postgres@PostgreSQL 9.6
SELECT name, discount, city
FROM Customers
WHERE cid IN (SELECT cid
FROM orders
WHERE aid IN (SELECT aid
FROM agents
WHERE city = 'Tokyo'
OR city = 'New York'
)
)
Data Output Explain Messages History
name text
discount numeric ...
city text
Tiptop 10 Duluth
Tyrell 12 Dallas
Allied 8 Dallas
ACME 0 Kyoto



--NUMBER 8--

Check constraints are a limit placed on what the user can enter into a column. It only allows certain values to be entered for the column that the constraint is placed on. They are good for controlling what type of data can be entered, giving the database manager more control over their tables. A good example of a check constraint is for a CWID column, with the check being: check (CWID >= 10000000). This ensures that the CWID entered for a person cannot be any less than 8 numbers, or begin with anything less than 1. Not null is a check constraint placed on all primary keys because each row for a primary key column needs to have a value. A bad example of a check constraint is: Home Phone check (not null). This would not allow a row to be entered into the table if the user did not have a Home phone number, when it's common to no longer use a landline and only use cellphones. Check constraints are advantageous when you want to limit the values that a user can enter, but if they are used incorrectly it becomes annoying for both the users and database manager.