

Nested Queries with Correlation

Find names of sailors who've reserved boat #103:

```
SELECT S.sname

FROM Sailors S

WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *

FROM Reserves R

WHERE R.bid=103 AND S.sid=R.sid)
```

- EXISTS is another set comparison operator, like IN.
- Illustrates why, in general, subquery must be re-computed for each Sailors tuple.
- How to find names of sailors who've reserved boat #103 and reserved only one time?



Nested Queries with Correlation

• Find IDs of boats which are reserved by only one sailor.

```
SELECT bid
FROM Reserves R1
WHERE bid NOT IN (
SELECT bid
FROM Reserves R2
WHERE R2.sid ¬= R1.sid)
```



More on Set-Comparison Operators

- We've already seen IN, EXISTS and UNIQUE.
 Can also use NOT IN, NOT EXISTS and NOT UNIQUE.
- Also available: *op* ANY, *op* ALL, *op* IN $<,>,=,\leq,\geq,\neq$
- Find sailors whose rating is greater than that of some sailor called Horatio:

```
SELECT *
FROM Sailors S
WHERE S.rating > ANY (SELECT S2.rating
FROM Sailors S2
WHERE S2.sname='Horatio')
```

Rewriting INTERSECT Queries Using IN

Find sid's of sailors who've reserved both a red and a green boat:

SELECT S.sid

FROM Sailors S, Boats B, Reserves R

WHERE S.sid=R.sid AND R.bid=B.bid AND B.color='red'

AND S.sid IN (SELECT S2.sid

FROM Sailors S2, Boats B2, Reserves R2

WHERE S2.sid=R2.sid AND R2.bid=B2.bid

AND B2.color='green')

- Similarly, EXCEPT queries re-written using NOT IN.
- To find *names* (not *sid*'s) of Sailors who've reserved both red and green boats, just replace *S.sid* by *S.sname* in SELECT clause. (What about INTERSECT query?)



Find sailors who've reserved all boats.

Solution 1:

```
SELECT S.sname
FROM Sailors S
WHERE NOT EXISTS
((SELECT B.bid
FROM Boats B)
EXCEPT
(SELECT R.bid
FROM Reserves R
WHERE R.sid=S.sid))
```