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-- Domain: Guess the number of jelly beans in a jar.

-- FYI, these are the statements that define the table and populate it:

create table Guesses (number int, name text, guess int);

insert into Guesses values
(1, 'Cole', 365), (2, 'Avery', 500), (3, 'Sam', 502), (4, 'Madeleine', 390),
(5, 'Cole', 450), (6, 'Michael', 1000), (7, 'Mackenzie', 700),
(8, 'Mackenzie', 701);

-- Let's see what we have.

csc343h-dianeh=> select * from guesses;
 number |   name    | guess
--------+-----------+-------
      1 | Cole      |   365
      2 | Avery     |   500
      3 | Sam       |   502
      4 | Madeleine |   390
      5 | Cole      |   450
      6 | Michael   |  1000
      7 | Mackenzie |   700
      8 | Mackenzie |   701
(8 rows)

-- Why doesn't this give you the maximum guess?

csc343h-dianeh=> select * from guesses where guess > any (select guess from guesses);
 number |   name    | guess
--------+-----------+-------
      2 | Avery     |   500
      3 | Sam       |   502
      4 | Madeleine |   390
      5 | Cole      |   450
      6 | Michael   |  1000
      7 | Mackenzie |   700
      8 | Mackenzie |   701
(7 rows)

-- "Any" sounds a lot like "every" in this query.  But it means "any one or more".
-- Remember that ANY is existentially quantified.
-- I think this query sounds much more like what it actually is when we express it
-- instead with the keyword SOME, which is a synonym for ANY in SQL.

csc343h-dianeh=> select * from guesses where guess > some (select guess from guesses);
 number |   name    | guess
--------+-----------+-------
      2 | Avery     |   500
      3 | Sam       |   502
      4 | Madeleine |   390
      5 | Cole      |   450
      6 | Michael   |  1000
      7 | Mackenzie |   700
      8 | Mackenzie |   701
(7 rows)

-- Okay, let's switch to ALL, which is universally quantified.
-- Why doesn't this give you the maximum guess?

csc343h-dianeh=> select * from guesses where guess > all (select guess from guesses);
 number | name | guess
--------+------+-------
(0 rows)
```

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-- The maximum value (1000) isn't greater than every value because it's not greater than
-- itself!  To get the max, we must change to >=

csc343h-dianeh=> select * from guesses where guess >= all (select guess from guesses);
 number |  name   | guess
--------+---------+-------
      6 | Michael |  1000
(1 row)
```