SQL ANY and ALL

In this tutorial, we'll learn about SQL ANY and ALL operators with the help of examples.

SQL ANY

SQL `ANY` compares a value of the first table with all values of the second table and returns the row if there is a match with any value.

For example, if we want to find teachers whose age is similar to any of the student's age, we can use

```
SELECT *
FROM Teachers
WHERE age = ANY (
  SELECT age
  FROM Students
);
```

Here, the sub query

```
SELECT age
FROM Students
```

returns all the ages from the `Students` table. And, the condition

```
WHERE age = ANY (...)
```

compares the student ages (returned by subquery) with the teacher's age. If there is any match, the corresponding row of the `Teachers` table is selected.

Example: ANY in SQL

SQL ALL

SQL `ALL` compares a value of the first table with all values of the second table and returns the row if there is a match with all values.

For example, if we want to find teachers whose age is greater than all students, we can use

```
SELECT *
FROM Teachers
WHERE age >  ALL (
  SELECT age
  FROM Students
);
```

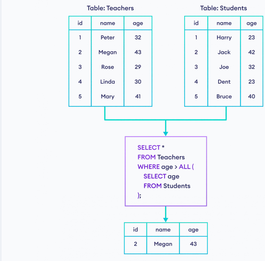
Here, the sub query

```
SELECT age
FROM Students
```

returns all the ages from the `Students` table. And, the condition

```
WHERE age > ALL (...)
```

compares the student ages (returned by subquery) with the teacher's age. If the teacher's age is greater than all student's ages, the corresponding row of the `Teachers` table is selected.



Example: ALL in SQL

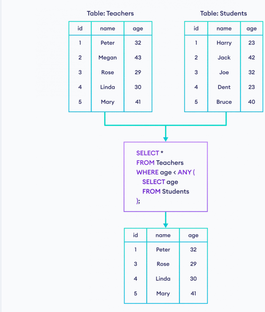
ANY and ALL with Comparison Operators

We can use any comparison operators like `=`, `>`, `<`, etc. with the `ANY` and `ALL` keywords.

Let's see an example where we want teachers whose age is less than any student.

```
SELECT *
FROM Teachers
WHERE age < ANY (
  SELECT age
  FROM Students
);
```

Here, the SQL command selects rows if `age` in the **outer query** is less than any `age` in a **subquery**.



Example: ANY in SQL

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