The IN Operator

Conditions can contain IN for "element of"

- SELECT pname
  FROM project
  WHERE pnumber IN (1,2,4,5);

- SELECT pname
  FROM project
  WHERE pnumber NOT IN (1,2);

- SELECT pname
  FROM project
  WHERE plocation IN ('Houston', 'Stafford');

The IN Operator

- SELECT dependent_name
  FROM dependent
  WHERE (sex, relationship) IN
    (('M', 'SPOUSE'), ('F', 'DAUGHTER'));

  This will not work in many systems (e.g. Access).
  Can redo as OR of ANDS:

  - SELECT dependent_name
    FROM dependent
    WHERE ((sex = 'M' AND relationship = 'SPOUSE') OR
      (sex = 'F' AND relationship = 'DAUGHTER'));

Nesting Queries with IN

- SELECT lname, fname
  FROM employee
  WHERE ssn IN
    (SELECT essn
     FROM dependent)
Nesting Queries Examples

• List the Names of all supervisors.
• List the Names of all employees that have a dependent spouse.
• List the SSNs of employees that on some project work the same time as "John Smith"

• List departments located in 'Houston'
• List departments not located in 'Houston'
• List employees without dependents
• List projects nobody works on

EXCURSION:
USING IN FOR SET OPERATIONS

Set Intersection

Example: Supervisors that have a dependent

```sql
SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE ssn IN (SELECT essn
              FROM dependent)
AND ssn IN (SELECT superssn
             FROM employee).
```

• Managers that are also supervisors
Set Complement

Example: Employees without dependents

SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE ssn NOT IN (SELECT essn
FROM dependent);

- Employees which are not managers
- Projects on which nobody works 20 hours or more

Set Difference

Example: Employees that have dependents, but no dependent children

SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE ssn IN (SELECT essn
FROM dependent)
AND ssn NOT IN (SELECT essn
FROM dependent
WHERE relationship IN ('son', 'daughter'));

- Projects that Franklin Wong works on, but not John Smith

Set UNION

(SELECT s.ssn
FROM employee AS E, employee AS S
WHERE E.superssn = S.ssn)
UNION
(SELECT mgrssn
FROM department);

compare to

(SELECT lname, fname, ssn
FROM employee
WHERE ssn IN (SELECT superssn
FROM employee)
AND ssn IN (SELECT mgrssn
FROM department):
Set Operations Examples

- List the names of managers that have a dependent
- Departments not located in Houston?
- Employees without dependents?

Henry Books

- List publishers of which Henry Books does not currently stock any books.
- List books that have exactly one author.
- List authors that have written both paperback and hardcover books.

The ALL Operator

\[
\begin{align*}
\leq \text{ALL} & \leq \text{ALL} \\
< \text{ALL} & \leq \text{ALL} \\
\geq \text{ALL} & \geq \text{ALL}
\end{align*}
\]

```
SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE salary > ALL (SELECT salary
FROM employee
WHERE dno IN
(SELECT dnumber
FROM department
WHERE dname = 'Research'));
```
Nesting Queries with ALL

• List the names of employees that make the maximum salary
• List the names of employees that make the minimum salary
• List the names of employees that make a salary that is different from everybody else's salary

Naming Scope for nested assignments

Correlated Nesting Queries

• List the names of employees that have a child of the opposite sex
• List the names of employees that make more money than their supervisors

Existence

Tests that a set is nonempty

```
SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *
FROM dependent
WHERE ssn = essn);
```

```
SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT *
FROM dependent
WHERE ssn = essn);
```
Unique Existence
Tests that a set contains one element

SELECT fname, lname
FROM employee
WHERE UNIQUE (SELECT *
    FROM dependent
    WHERE ssn = essn);

Not supported by Access or SQLServer

Existence Examples

• List the names of employees that work on all department 5 projects [connection to contains]
• List the names of employees that work on all department 4 projects
• List the names of people that work on projects in all departments

Joins in SQL

SELECT e.*, s.*
FROM employee AS e, employee AS s
WHERE e.superssn = s.ssn;

Explicit joins (with variations in Access, SQLServer)

SELECT e.*, s.*
FROM (employee AS e JOIN employee AS s
    ON e.superssn = s.ssn);

SELECT e.*, s.*
FROM (employee e LEFT OUTER JOIN employee s
    ON e.superssn = s.ssn);
Joins in Access

```
SELECT employee.*
FROM employee LEFT JOIN dependent
ON employee.ssn = dependent.essn;
```

Similarly right join  
No full outer join  
Table name necessary

Joins in SQLServer

```
SELECT *
FROM employee LEFT JOIN dependent
ON ssn = essn
WHERE relationship = 'daughter';
```

Similarly right join  
No full outer join

More Examples

- List employees that work on a research department project, and an administration project.
- List departments which supervise a project that nobody is assigned to work on.
- List all employees and, if they have a supervisor, their supervisor.
Henry Book Examples

• List authors that have published books with both Putnam Publishing Group and Jove Publications
• List authors that have written fiction, but not mystery
• List books that are available at only one of the branches
• List authors that have coauthored books