Nested queries

Subqueries in SELECT

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname, (SELECT count(*)
FROM Product P
WHERE P.cid=C.cid)
FROM Company C
```

Subqueries in FROM

```
SELECT X.pname
FROM (SELECT * FROM Product AS Y WHERE price > 20) as X
WHERE X.price < 500
```

Subqueries in WHERE

```
SELECT DISTINCT C.cname
FROM Company C
WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *
FROM Product P
WHERE C.cid = P.cid and P.price < 200)
```

subqueries in WHERE

- SELECT WHERE EXISTS (sub);
- SELECT WHERE NOT EXISTS (sub);
- SELECT WHERE attribute IN (sub);
- SELECT WHERE attribute NOT IN (sub);
- SELECT WHERE attribute > ANY (sub);
- SELECT WHERE attribute > ALL (sub);

Likes(drinker, beer)
Frequents(drinker, bar)
Servers(bar, beer)

Find drinkers that frequent some bar that serves only beer they like.

Find drinkers that frequent only bars that serve only beer they like.

```
Likes(drinker, beer)
Frequents(drinker, bar)
Servers(bar, beer)
```

Find drinkers that frequent some bar that serves only beer they like.

```
SELECT F.drinker
FROM Frequents F
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Serves S
WHERE S.bar = F.bar AND
NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Likes L
WHERE L.beer = S.beer AND L.drinker = F.drinker));
```

Find drinkers that frequent only bars that serve only beer they like.

```
SELECT F2.drinker
FROM Frequents F2
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Serves S, Frequents F
WHERE S.bar = F.bar AND F.drinker = F2.drinker AND
NOT EXISTS (SELECT * FROM Likes L
WHERE L.beer = S.beer AND L.drinker = F.drinker));
```

Relational Algebra

- Product (pid, name, price)
- Purchase (pid, cid, store)
- Customer (cid, name, city)

SELECT name FROM Customer WHERE city = 'Seattle';

Relational Algebra

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SELECT name FROM Customer WHERE city = 'Seattle';

```
O city = 'Seattle'
Customer
```