

Table: Product

| Column Name | Type |
|--------------|---------|
| product_id | int |
| product_name | varchar |
| unit_price | int |

product_id is the primary key of this table.

Each row of this table indicates the name and the price of each product.

Table: Sales

| Column Name | Type |
|-------------|------|
| seller_id | int |
| product_id | int |
| buyer_id | int |
| sale_date | date |
| quantity | int |
| price | int |

This table has no primary key, it can have repeated rows.

product_id is a foreign key to the Product table.

buyer_id is never NULL.

sale_date is never NULL.

Each row of this table contains some information about one sale.

Write an SQL query that reports the **buyers** who have bought S8 but not iPhone. Note that S8 and iPhone are products present in the **Product** table.

Return the result table in **any order**.

The query result format is in the following example.

Example 1:**

Input:

Product table:

| product_id | product_name | unit_price |
|------------|--------------|------------|
|------------|--------------|------------|

| | | | |
|---|--------|------|--|
| 1 | S8 | 1000 | |
| 2 | G4 | 800 | |
| 3 | iPhone | 1400 | |

Sales table:

| seller_id | product_id | buyer_id | sale_date | quantity | price | |
|-----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|-------|--|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 2019-01-21 | 2 | 2000 | |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 2019-02-17 | 1 | 800 | |
| 2 | 1 | 3 | 2019-06-02 | 1 | 800 | |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 2019-05-13 | 2 | 2800 | |

Output:

| | |
|----------|--|
| buyer_id | |
| 1 | |

Explanation: The buyer with id 1 bought an S8 but did not buy an iPhone. The buyer with id 3