Using simple query
SELECT id FROM Weather as w WHERE temperature>(SELECT temperature FROM Weather WHERE DATEDIFF(w.recordDate,recordDate)=1);

For every row in the main query (`Weather AS w`), the database engine runs the **subquery**. The subquery calculates the `temperature` for a specific date where `DATEDIFF` equals 1. This leads to a repeated evaluation of the subquery for every row in the main table.

Using self join
SELECT w1.id FROM Weather as w1 join Weather as w2 ON DATEDIFF(w1.recordDate,w2.recordDate)=1 WHERE w1.temperature>w2.temperature;

Join Visualization

The query performs a **self-join** on the `Weather` table:

- `w1` and `w2` are aliases for the same table.
- The condition `DATEDIFF(w1.recordDate, w2.recordDate) = 1` ensures that we compare consecutive dates.

Relationship Illustration:

w1.id	w1.recordDate	w1.temperature	w2.id	w2.recordDate	w2.temperature
2	2024-06-02	32	1	2024-06-01	30
3	2024-06-03	29	2	2024-06-02	32
4	2024-06-04	31	3	2024-06-03	29

    - The table `Weather` is **joined with itself** once, based on the condition that the dates are 1 day apart.
    - The database engine evaluates this join **once** and compares rows directly, avoiding repeated computations.
    - Rows are filtered based on the condition `w1.temperature > w2.temperature`.