



## Experiment 3

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### 1. Aim:

Generate an employee relation with only one attribute i.e., EMP\_ID. Then, find the max EMP\_ID, but excluding the duplicates.

### 2. Requirements (Hardware/Software):

Microsoft SQL server

### 3. Procedure:

```
CREATE TABLE TBL_EMPLOYEE(  
    EMP_ID INT  
);
```

```
INSERT INTO TBL_EMPLOYEE VALUES (2),(4),(4),(6),(6),(7),(8),(8);
```

```
SELECT MAX(EMP_ID) as [Greatest Unique ID] FROM TBL_EMPLOYEE WHERE  
EMP_ID IN  
(SELECT EMP_ID FROM TBL_EMPLOYEE GROUP BY EMP_ID HAVING  
COUNT(EMP_ID)=1);
```

### 4. Output:

Output:

Greatest Unique ID

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## **5. Learning Outcome:**

- **Understand the role of sub-queries in simplifying complex SQL operations.**
- **Apply sub-queries in SELECT, WHERE, and FROM clauses to retrieve specific data.**
- **Utilize sub-queries for filtering, aggregation, and conditional logic.**
- **Analyze query performance implications when using sub-queries versus joins.**