1. **SELECT, DROP, DELETE, TRUNCATE :** Select Statement review : SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, HAVING, ORDER BY.

   DROP : To drop whole table.Table won't exist anymore.
   Syntax : DROP TABLE *Table_Name* ;

   DELETE : Delete a specific Record/Row. Delete some with conditions
   Syntax : DELETE FROM *Table_Name*
   WHERE Roll = 102 ; (without where condition, all row will be deleted)

   TRUNCATE : delete all Record/Row from a Table. But Table will exist.
   Syntax : TRUNCATE TABLE *Table_Name* ;

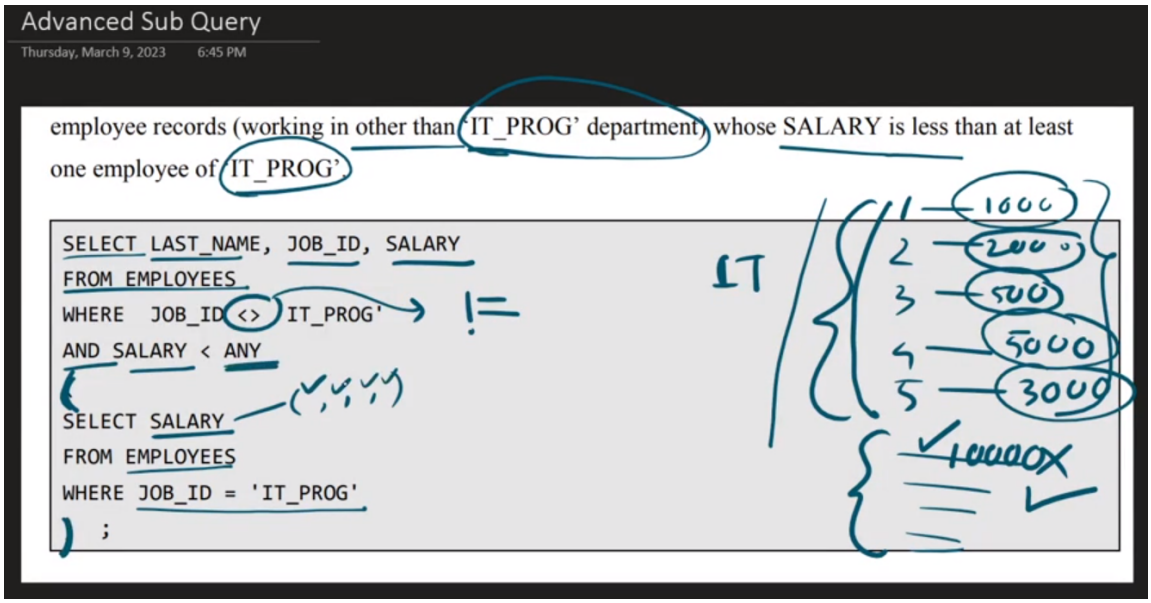
2. **Sub Query Basics :** is a Query. A query into another query. Nested.

   Example :

   SELECT _____(SELECT * FROM) → SubQuery \
   FROM _____(SELECT * FROM) → SubQuery | —> whole thing is a Query.
   WHERE _____(SELECT * FROM) → SubQuery /

3. **Sub Query Examples :** We can also use **Multiple Sub-Query.** Also SubQuery into another SubQuery.

4. Advanced Sub Query 1 :



5. Advanced Sub Query 2 :

Co-related Sub Query : → Relation between main query and sub query. Both query are dependant on each other. Can't return value without other query.

In a correlated sub-query, we use row references of the main query to in the sub-query. Suppose, you need to retrieve those employees whose salary is higher than at least three other employees. To write this query using sub-query, we need to do the following:

```
SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEES E1
WHERE 3 <=
SELECT COUNT(*)
FROM EMPLOYEES E2
WHERE E2.SALARY < E1.SALARY
) ;
```

The following query uses NOT EXISTS to find those employees whose earns the maximum salary in his/her department.

```
SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY, DEPARTMENT_ID
FROM EMPLOYEES E1
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(
SELECT *
FROM EMPLOYEES E2
WHERE E2.DEPARTMENT_ID = E1.DEPARTMENT_ID AND
E2.SALARY > E1.SALARY
);
```

6. Summary