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W08 PAPER

CIT 255 Database design and development

A scalar(one column one row) subquery, this returns only one row and one column and can appear on either side of a condition.

SELECT column\_name1, column\_name2

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition;

And for multiple row subqueries, one of the subqueries identifies the first condition statement in a query and the second one identifies the second condition statement and all are connected with an IN condition and an AND statement.

Like

SELECT column\_name1, column\_name2

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition IN

(SELECT column\_name1

FROM table\_name2

WHERE condition)

AND column\_name2 IN

(SELECT column\_name

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition);

Yellow and red highlights are the two subqueries within the main query where Yellow identifies items in column\_name1 and red identifies column\_name. Therefore query in yellow highlight manages a single column and green high lightened query manages multiple queries (yellow and red)

Anon-correlated subquery returns all values except for the selected one in the WHERE clause.

SELECT column\_name1, column\_name2

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition <>

(SELECT column\_name

FROM table\_name

WHERE condition);

An item selected in the WHERE clause in the subquery will not be returned. And a correlated subquery is a reverse of a non-correlated query because it is dependent on its COUNT statement and can not be executed by its self.

A fabricated derived table in the FROM clause can be used to generate a number by counting each category in the column\_name being referenced and a common table expression makes queries more understandable and each column is referenced to the previous column\_name.