```
/*  CORELATED SUBQUERIES - EXIST / NOT EXIST  */

 - IT IS A SUBQUERY THAT USES VALUES FROM OUTER QUERY
 - FOLLOWS TOP TO DOWN APPROACH
 - if an outer query column is being accessed inside the inner query, then that
query is said to be corelated.

Employee Table: PI_CORR_EMPLOYEES

EMP_ID    EMP_NAME    EMP_ADDRESS

 E1       AJAY        MYSORE
 E2       AKSHAY      KOLLEGAL
 E3       BHOOMIKA    MYSORE
 E4       CHANDANI    MADDUR
 E5       DEETHI      MANDYA
 E6       KIRAN       MYSORE
 E7       RAHUL       BENGALORE
 E8       SWATHI      TUMKUR
 E9       SUMITH      BENGALORE
   E10        TEJAS        TUMKUR

Department Table: PI_CORR_DEPARTMENTS

DEPT_ID  DEPT_NAME    EMP_ID

 D1       HR           E1      = E1     --> TRUE    =E2
 D2       SALES        E2     = E1 --> FALSE =E2
 D3       IT           E3     = E1 --> FALSE
 D4      ADMIN         E4     = E1 --> FALSE
 D5      TESTING       E5     = E1 --> FALSE
 D6        OPERATIONS      E6    = E1 --> FALSE
 D7      ACCOUNTS      E7     = E1 --> FALSE
 D8      MARKETING        NULL

DEPT_ID  DEPT_NAME    EMP_ID

 D1       HR           E1      = E2     --> FALSE
 D2       SALES        E2      = E2 --> TRUE
 D3       IT           E3     = E2 --> FALSE
 D4      ADMIN         E4     = E2 --> FALSE
 D5      TESTING       E5     = E2 --> FALSE
 D6        OPERATIONS      E6    = E2 --> FALSE
 D7      ACCOUNTS      E7     = E2 --> FALSE
 D8      MARKETING        NULL


/*
1) Get the primary key/candidate key from the outer query       -  emp id = E1
2) Execute the inner query using the primary key value - compare with each
record of inner query values
3) Use values from inner query to qualify or disqualify  -  True / False
the loop continues
*/
```

```sql
SELECT * FROM PI_CORR_EMPLOYEES E
    WHERE EXISTS (SELECT *
                    FROM PI_CORR_DEPARTMENTS D
            WHERE D.EMP_ID = E.EMP_ID)
```

→ check T/f