Query inside another Query
1 row Outer query -> Inner query gets executed
Inner Query -> return single row or multiple rows
Realtional Operators
Relational Operators we require ANY or ALL operator
DML Operations

EXPLAIN FORMAT = JSON

SELECT * FROM books WHERE subject = "C";

id	name	subject	price
1	Exploring C	C	200
2	C++ Primer	CPP	250
3	Pointers in C	C	300
4	C++ Complete Reference	CPP	350

o/p

o/p

1 st std -> 1 to 80
2nd std -> 1 to 78

1 -> 1
1 -> 2
1 -> 3
2->1
2->2
2->3

Clusterd Index
- If the primary key exixts in your table then mysql creates an index on this col for faster searching.
this is called as clusterd index.
- If primary key does not exists then ine hidden column is added to the table and index is created on that hidden column.

Constraints
1. NOT NULL
2. UNIQUE
3. PRIMARY KEY
4. FOREIGN KEY
5. CHECK

```
CREATE TABLE student(
    rollno INT ,
    std INT,
    marks INT,
    UNIQUE(rollno,std)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE student(
    rollno INT,
    std INT,
    marks INT NOT NULL,
    UNIQUE(rollno,std)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE student(
    rollno INT NOT NULL,
    std INT NOT NULL,
    marks INT ,
    UNIQUE(rollno,std)
);
```

Column Level Constraint
- If the constraints are applied on every column at the time of declaration then these are called as column level constarints.

Table Level Constarint
- If the constraints are applied after all the cols are declared then these constraints are called as table level constraints.

Except NOT NULL all the other constraints can be applied as column as well as table level constarint
NOT NULL can be applied as colum level constraint only.