WHERE sal>1000 OR sal > 2000
WHERE sal=5000

ANY & ALL

deptno
sal
deptno =10 OR deptno = 20
ALL(10,20);

ANY VS IN
- ANY is an operator used with only subqueries
- IN is an operatior used with or without subqueries
- ANY and IN both performs Logical OR operation
- IN operator is used to perform only the equality operation
- ANY operator can be used to perform any type of operation (equality as well as non equality)
    - =,!=,>,<,>=,<=

ANY VS ALL
- ANY and ALL are operators used with only subqueries
- ANY performs Logical OR operation
- ALL perform Logial AND operartion
- ANY and ALL both can be used to perfom any type of equality as well as non equality checks

CoRelated Subquery

OUTER QUERY WHERE (INNER QUERY WHERE -> (depends on the current selected row of outer query))

SELECT * FROM dept WHERE deptno = ANY(SELECT deptno FROM emp);
10, Accounting -> 14 rows (10,20,30,....)
20, Research -> 14 rows (10,20,30,....)
30, Sales -> 14 rows (10,20,30,....)
40, Operation -> 14 rows (10,20,30,....)

SELECT * FROM dept WHERE deptno = ANY(SELECT DISTINCT deptno FROM emp);
10, Accounting -> 3 rows (10,20,30)
20, Research -> 3 rows (10,20,30)
30, Sales -> 3 rows (10,20,30)
40, Operation -> 3 rows (10,20,30)

SELECT * FROM dept d WHERE d.deptno = ANY(SELECT deptno FROM emp e WHERE e.deptno=d.deptno);
10, Accounting -> 3 rows (10,10,10)
20, Research -> 5 rows (20,20,20,20,20)
30, Sales -> 6 rows (30,30,30,30,30,30)
40, Operation -> 0 rows

SELECT * FROM dept d WHERE d.deptno = (SELECT DISTINCT deptno FROM emp e WHERE e.deptno=d.deptno);
10, Accounting -> 1 row (10)
20, Research -> 1 row (20)
30, Sales -> 1 row (30)
40, Operation -> 0 rows

deptno	EmpCount
10	3/14
20	5/14
30	6/14