**Question 1:- How many maximum number of values can a IN operator take?**

**Answer:-** 999

*SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, salary FROM employeesWHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID IN (100, 90, 200)*

**Question 2:- Difference between HAVING and WHERE clause?**

**Answer:-** WHERE is used to filter out the data **before** the aggregation takes place.

HAVING is used to filter out the data **after** the aggregation takes place.

*SELECT department\_id, sum (salary) as salary FROM employees WHERE DEPARTMENT ID IN (100, 90, 200) Group by department id HAVING sum (salary) > 10000*

**Question 3:- Difference between EXIST and IN when using in sub queries?**

**Answer:-**

The difference between the IN and EXISTS predicate in subquery is the way in which the query gets executed.

**IN**

The inner query is **executed first** and the list of values obtained as its result is used by the outer query.

The inner query is executed for only once.

*SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, salary FROM employees*

*WHERE DEPARTMENT\_ID IN (select department\_id from department)*

**EXISTS**

**The first row from the outer query is selected**, then the inner query is executed and, the outer query output uses this result for checking.

This process of inner query execution repeats as many number of times as there are outer query rows.

That is, if there are ten rows that can result from outer query, the inner query is executed that many number of times.

*SELECT \* FROM customers CS WHERE EXISTS (SELECT \* FROM order details ord)*

**Question 4:-** What is the difference between IN and = operator?

**Answer:-**

* **= operator** accepts only 1 value
* I**N Operator** can accept more than 1 value.

*SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, salary FROM employees WHERE DEPARTMENT ID = 90*

*SELECT employee\_id, department\_id, salary FROM employees WHERE DEPARTMENT ID IN (100, 90, 200)*