CIST 1220 – SQL Assign #12 Clifton Davis 4/23/13

1. In the Correlated Subquery, the outer SQL statement provides a value. The value is pass to the inner SQL statement to be evaluated. Then the results from the inner SQL statement is passed back to the out query. The inner query interacts with the outer query by passing an executed value back to the outer query.

The inner query execute once for each qualified row of the table that is provided by the outer query.

1. Exists is a Keyword use in the Where clause that tests for the existence or nonexistence of data that meets the criteria of the subquery.

If the subquery returns at least one row, the subquery evaluates to true. That means an EXISTS phrase will succeed and a NOT EXISTS phrase will fail.

If the subquery returns the empty set, the subquery evaluates to false. That means that a NOT EXISTS phrase will succeed and an EXISTS phrase will fail.

1. Which is better is a matter of style. Subquery gives you the ability to calculate an aggregate value and feed it back to the outer query for comparison. The subquery uses fewer statements to get the same answer unlike a join. One disadvantage of a subquery is that it can only display a result from the outer query from one table. If you wanted results to include information from 2 tables you have to use a join.

Joins gives you more options, because you can edit it to display the results from both tables, which is not possible with the subquery.

1. In subqueries, the comparison operator “all” is comparing every value. Such as, “> ALL” means greater than every value or greater than the largest value. The comparison operator “any” is comparing one value. Such as, “> ANY” means greater than a least one value or greater than the minimum
2. Yes, Subqueries can nest in update, delete, and insert statements. You can run the update, delete, or insert, and check you data with a select statement. Then you can execute a ROLLBACK command to cancel the changes.