DAY 3

Takeaways

- **Sub Queries** are queries which generate output that will be used as input to the main query
- Queries that provide **a single record,** list or even a table as output can be used as a subquery

Takeaways

- **IN, ANY** & **ALL** clauses expect a list as input
- **ANY** clause executes the condition for any one of the values on the list that meets the condition which is the minimum value by default
- **ALL** clause executes the condition where all the values on the list meet the condition which is the maximum value of the list

Takeaways

- **A subquery is called a co-related query** when its execution depends upon the statement(s) written after the bracket
- One needs to choose between writing a **subquery or a co-related query** depending on its performance
- **EXPLAIN ANALYSE clause** before any query will provide the query execution plan through which one can understand the query performance

Takeaways

- **Common Table Expression (CTE)** creates a temporary table within a query
- **WITH** and **AS** clauses are used in combination to create **CTE**
- One can create **multiple CTEs** inside a query

1. Query Readability

2. Query Reusability

3. Visibility for creating Data Views

(A data transformed version of the table)

Takeaways

- There are multiple benefits of writing **CTEs** such as **Query readability, reusability** and **creating views**
- **Recursive subqueries** in **CTEs** have several applications involving data series generation


And... its done!