

SQL TIPS AND TRICKS

PART 33

Adv. SQL

Independent VS Correlated Subquery

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Sample Example-

Result Grid						
Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>						
Export: <input type="button" value="Export"/>						
Wrap Cell Conte						
	emp_id	emp_name	department_id	salary	manager_id	emp_age
▶	1	Ankit	100	10000	4	39
	2	Mohit	100	15000	5	48
	3	Vikas	100	10000	4	37
	4	Rohit	100	5000	2	16
	5	Mudit	200	12000	6	55
	6	Agam	200	12000	2	14
	7	Sanjay	200	9000	2	13
	8	Ashish	200	5000	2	12
	9	Mukesh	300	6000	6	51
	10	Rakesh	300	7000	6	50

Independent Subquery

An independent subquery, also known as a non-correlated subquery.

It is a subquery that can be executed on its own and does not rely on the outer query for its values.

It is essentially a separate query embedded within a main query.

Characteristics:

- Self-contained: The subquery can run independently and return a result set without any reference to the outer query.
- Execution Order: The subquery is executed first, and its result is used by the outer query.
- Performance: Generally faster as it does not need to execute repeatedly.

```

10      -- independent subquery
11  •    SELECT e.*, d.avg_dep_salary
12      FROM employee e
13      INNER JOIN
14      (SELECT department_id, ROUND(AVG(salary)) AS avg_dep_salary
15      FROM employee
16      GROUP BY department_id) d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
17      WHERE e.salary > d.avg_dep_salary;
18

```

<div> <div>Result Grid</div> <div> <div></div> <div></div> </div> <div>Filter Rows: <input type="text"/></div> <div>Export: <div></div></div> <div>Wrap Cell Content: <div>IA</div></div> </div>							
	emp_id	emp_name	department_id	salary	manager_id	emp_age	avg_dep_salary
▶	2	Mohit	100	15000	5	48	10000
	5	Mudit	200	12000	6	55	9500
	6	Agam	200	12000	2	14	9500
	10	Rakesh	300	7000	6	50	6500

Correlated Subquery

A correlated subquery is a subquery that uses values from the outer query. It cannot be executed independently because it references columns from the outer query.

Characteristics:

- Dependency: The subquery depends on the outer query for its values.
- Execution Order: The subquery is executed repeatedly, once for each row processed by the outer query.
- Performance: Generally slower as it needs to run multiple times, once for each row of the outer query.


```

22      -- correlated subquery
23  •    SELECT *
24      FROM employee e1
25      WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(e2.salary) FROM employee e2 WHERE e1.department_id = e2.department_id);
26

```

<
 
 Filter Rows:
 Export: 
 Wrap Cell Content: 

	emp_id	emp_name	department_id	salary	manager_id	emp_age
▶	2	Mohit	100	15000	5	48
	5	Mudit	200	12000	6	55
	6	Agam	200	12000	2	14
	10	Rakesh	300	7000	6	50



THANK YOU

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