



MySQL - RDBMS

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Sub queries

- Correlated sub-query

- If number of results from sub-query are reduced, query performance will increase.
- This can be done by adding criteria (WHERE clause) in sub-query based on outer query row.
- Typically correlated sub-query use IN, ALL, ANY and EXISTS operators.

inner query



Sub query

- Sub queries with UPDATE and DELETE are not supported in all RDBMS.
- In MySQL, Sub-queries in UPDATE/DELETE is allowed, but sub-query should not SELECT from the same table, on which UPDATE/DELETE operation is in progress.



Query performance → RDBMS specific.

- Few RDBMS features ensure better query performance.
 - Index speed up execution of SELECT queries (search operations).
 - Correlated sub-queries execute faster.
- Query performance can be observed using EXPLAIN statement.
 - EXPLAIN FORMAT=JSON SELECT ...;
- EXPLAIN statement shows
 - ✓ Query cost (Lower is the cost, faster is the query execution).
 - ✓ Execution plan (Algorithm used to execute query e.g. loop, semi-join, materialization, etc).
- Optimizations can be enabled or disabled by optimizer_switch system variable.
 - SELECT @@optimizer_switch;
 - SET @@optimizer_switch='materialization=off';

@@ ←
@ ← session variable
user defined.





Thank you!

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