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if a row value of a subquery **exists** → **TRUE**



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if a row value of a subquery **exists** → **TRUE** → *the corresponding record of the outer query is extracted*

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**doesn't exist**

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**FALSE**

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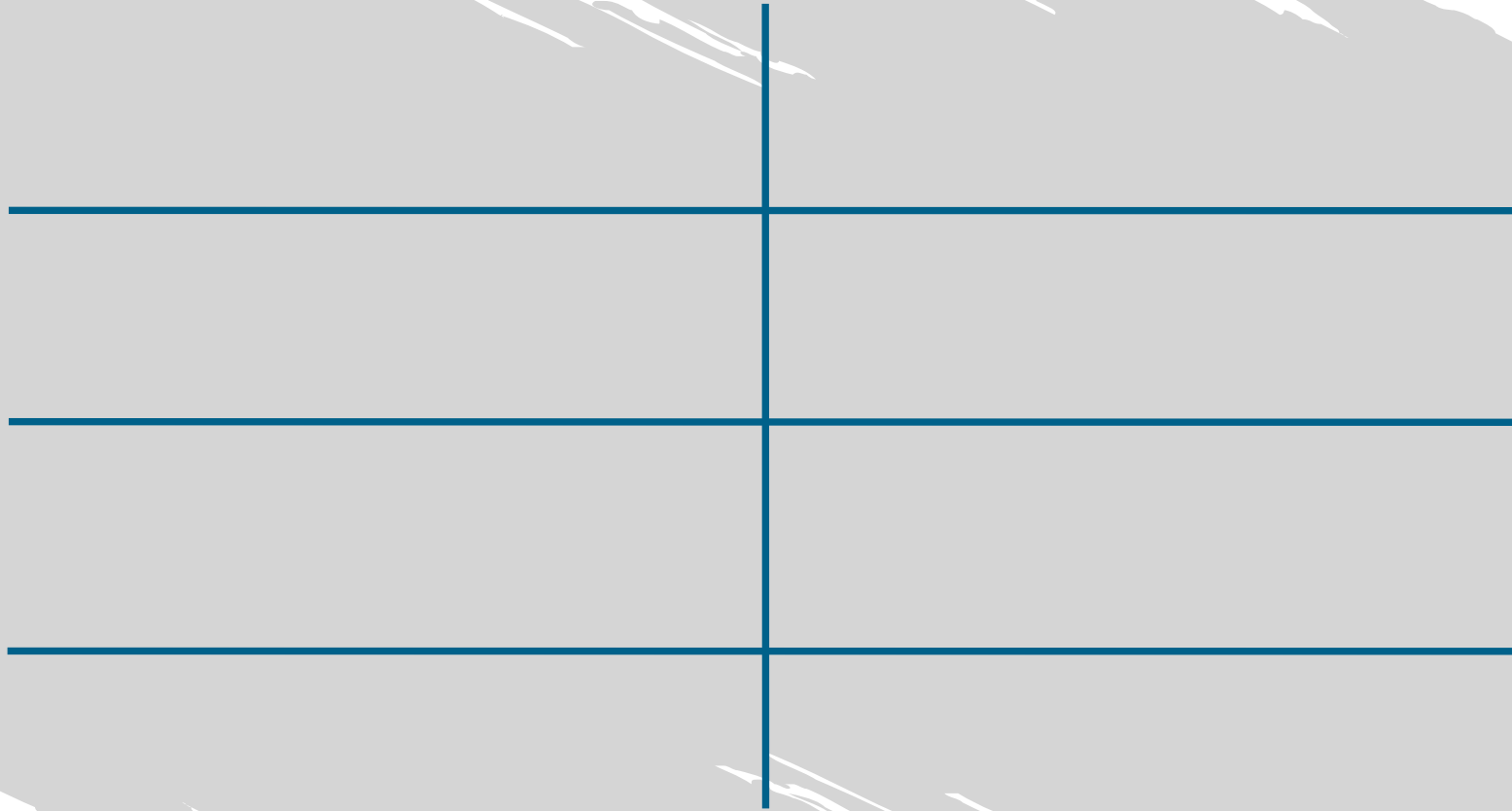


**FALSE**



*no row value from the outer query is extracted*

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EXISTS



The diagram consists of a vertical line intersecting three horizontal lines. To the left of the top horizontal line, the word 'EXISTS' is enclosed in a light blue rounded rectangle. The background features a grey, brush-stroke-like texture.

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quicker in retrieving <u>large amounts</u> of data	faster with <u>smaller</u> datasets

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- it is more acceptable logically to sort the *final* version of your dataset

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- this is true particularly for inner queries using the WHERE clause



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  - *hence the name of SQL - Structured Query Language!*
- in some situations, the use of subqueries is much *more intuitive* compared to the use of complex joins and unions
- many users prefer subqueries simply because they offer *enhanced code readability*