

What is difference between (in) and (any)

IN:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column_name IN (value1, value2, value3);
```

The **IN** operator is used to check if a value matches any value in a list or a subquery

It is often used to simplify multiple **OR** conditions

يُرجع القيمة الصحيحة إذا تطابقت القيمة مع أي من القيم في القائمة

Example:

```
SELECT * FROM employees WHERE department IN  
('Sales', 'Marketing');
```

ANY:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name WHERE  
column_name operator ANY (subquery);
```

operator allows for more flexible comparisons. It can be used with comparison operators (like **=**, **>**, **<**, etc.) and returns true if the condition is true for at least one of the values returned by the subquery

use ANY when you want to compare a value against a set of values and need to determine if the condition holds true for at least one of those values

example:

```
SELECT * FROM products WHERE price < ANY (SELECT price FROM products WHERE category = 'Electronics');
```

لمقارنة قيمة معينة مع أي قيمة في مجموعة تم إرجاعه

إذا كانت الشرط صحيحًا على الأقل لواحدة من القيم في المجموعة