

# 数据库基础

- 关系型数据库入门





## Subquery

**Subquery** is a SELECT expression that you embed inside one of the clauses of a SELECT statement to form your final query statement. A subquery is a SQL query nested inside a larger query.

- A subquery can be nested inside a select, insert, update, or delete statement or inside another subquery.
- A subquery is usually added within the WHERE clause of another SQL SELECT statement
- You can use the comparison operators, such as >, <, or =. The comparison operator can also be multiple-row operator, such as IN, ANY, or ALL.



## Types of Subqueries

- Single row subquery: returns zero or one row
- Multiple row subquery: returns one or more rows
- Multiple column subqueries: returns one or more columns
- Correlated subqueries: reference one or more columns in the outer SQL statement, the subquery is known as a correlated subquery because the subquery is related to the outer SQL statement
- Nested subqueries: subqueries are placed within another subquery



## Case When

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- The CASE statement is used to apply a complex conditional construct in a stored program.
- The CASE function lets you evaluate conditions and return a value when the first condition is met (like an IF-THEN-ELSE statement).



## Case When

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- **Syntax:**
- CASE value WHEN [compare\_value] THEN result  
[WHEN [compare\_value] THEN result ...]  
[ELSE result]  
END



## Case When

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- CASE WHEN [condition] THEN result  
[WHEN [condition]  
THEN result ...]  
[ELSE result]  
END



# Coding

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