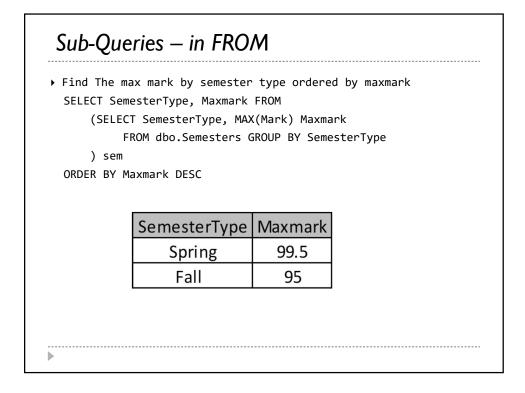
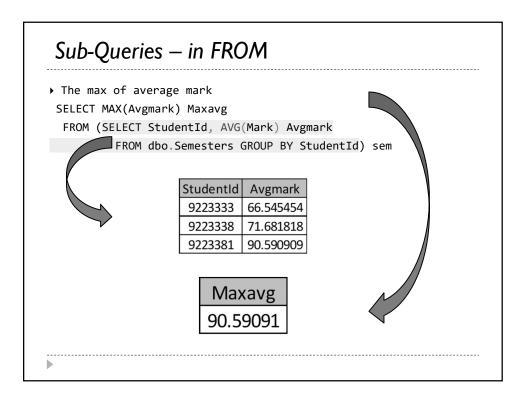
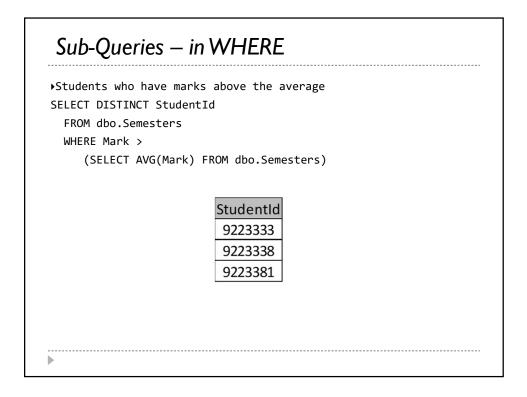
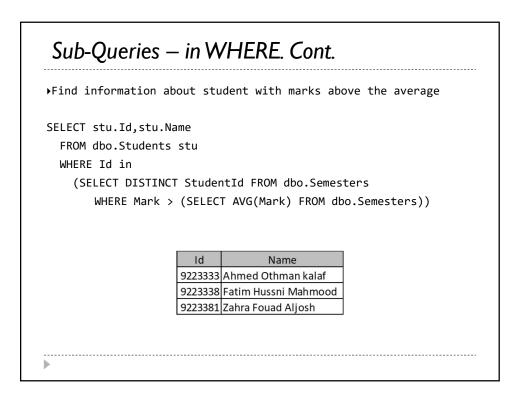


Sub-Que	eries — i	in SELECT			
List the stu	udent with	their highest mar	ks		
SELECT Id,Na	me,				
(SELE	CT MAX(Ma	rk) FROM dbo.Semes	sters se	em	
	•	id = sem.StudentId			
) Maxmark					
/ -					
FROM dbo.Stu	dents stu				
	Id	Name	Maxmark		
	9223082	Salem Ahmed Najem	NULL		
	9223312	Sabria Altaher Omar	NULL		
	9223333	Ahmed Othman kalaf	99		
	9223334	Samir Alhadi Qabaj	NULL		
	9223338	Fatim Hussni Mahmood	99.5		
	9223363	Ali Ahmed Salem	NULL		
	9223373	Alfirjani Adel Muftah	NULL		
	9223381	Zahra Fouad Aljosh	99.5		
	9223382	Asma Altaher Omar	NULL		
	9225582	Sumia Adel Rajab	NULL		









Sub-Queries –ANY, SOME
<ul> <li>Compares a scalar value with a single-column set of values. SOME and ANY are equivalent.</li> <li>SOME requires the scalar_expression to compare positively to at least one value returned by the subquery.</li> </ul>
scalar_expression { =   < >   ! =   >   > =   ! >   <   < =   ! < } { SOME   ANY } ( subquery )
<ul> <li>SOME or ANY returns TRUE when the comparison specified is TRUE for any pair (scalar_expression,x) where x is a value in the single-column set; otherwise, returns FALSE.</li> <li>The =ANY operator is equivalent to IN.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>The &lt;&gt;ANY operator, not equivalent to NOT IN:</li> <li>&lt;&gt;ANY means not = a, or not = b, or not = c</li> </ul>
NOT IN means not = a, and not = b, and not = c
ALL means the same as NOT IN
▶

Sub-Queries – ANY, SOME	
<ul> <li>List courses whose marks are greater than or e maximum mark of any classfication</li> </ul>	equal to the
<pre>SELECT DISTINCT CourseId FROM [dbo].[Semesters] WHERE sem.Mark &gt;= ANY (         SELECT MAX(sem.Mark) FROM [dbo].[Semeste         INNER JOIN [dbo].[Courses] cou         ON sem.CourseId = cou.Id         GROUP BY cou.Classification)</pre>	
•	

