Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, K. K. BIRLA Goa campus
Database Systems and Applications(IS F243)
Second Semester 2012-2013
Lab-4
To study DQL commands.

SUBQUERIES:

- Nesting of queries one within the other is termed as a subquery.
- A statement containing subquery is called a parent statement.
- Subqueries are used to retrieve data from tables that depend on the values in the table itself.
- Subquery will be evaluated first followed by the main query.
- Subqueries can also return more than one value by including operators like any, all, in or not in between the comparison operator and the subquery.
- If the subquery is selected from the same table as the main query, then the main query must define an alias for the table name, and the subquery must use the alias to refer to the column's value in the main query.

Subquery can be used by the following commands:

1. To insert records in a target table.
   Insert into <table1> (select column1, column2 from <table2> where condition);
2. To create tables and insert records in the table created.
   Create table <tablename> (select column1, column2 from <table2> where condition);
3. To update records in a target table.
   Update <table1> set <columnname> = <value> where <columnname> = (select <columnname> from <table2> where <condition>);
4. To provide values for conditions in where, having, in and so on used with select, update, and delete statements.
   Select * from <table1> where <columnname> = (select <columnname> from <table2> where <condition>);