

### ### Introduction To SubQuery ==>

\* Definition:- A subquery is a SELECT statement nested inside another statement such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE.

\* Purpose:- Many times when we write a query in Oracle ,we might want to compare a column or expression with the result of another query.

\* It happens when we don't know the exact value with which this comparison will be done but we know the query that will generate this value. This is where we use SUBQUERIES.

\* Syntax:-

- Select <list\_of\_cols> From <table\_name> Where <col\_name>  
<operator>(Select <col\_name> From <table\_name> where <test\_cond>);

\* Points To Remember:-

- Subqueries must always be nested within parenthesis.
- We can have this nesting up to 255 levels.
- In a simple subquery, the inner query is executed once, before the execution of the outer query.

### ## Types Of SubQuery ==>

\* Oracle supports 4 types of subqueries which are:

- Single Row Subquery
- MultiRow Subquery
- Corelated Subquery
- MultiColumn Subquery

### # Single Row SubQuery ==>

\* If the subquery returns a single value then it becomes a SINGLE ROW SUBQUERY .

\* In such cases the WHERE clause of outer query can contain only SINGLE VALUED OPERATORS like = , != , > , < , >= , <= .