Subqueries Or Nested queries

Subqueries

```
| select * | Outer query | where age > | (select avg(age) | from HomePro.Customers) | Inner query | SubQuery |
```

Type subqueries by returns

Singlevalued

Query return a single value

Multivalued

 Query returns multiple values as a single column

Table-valued

 Query returns a row set with multiple columns

Scalar value subquery

Problem: Get customers that is older that average customer age

```
select * from HomePro.Customers
where age >
  (select avg(age) from HomePro.Customers)
```

Problem: Get customers that have quote less than average quote

```
select * from HomePro.Customers C
  join HomePro.Quotes q
    on c.CustomerId = q.CustomerId
where q.Estimation <
  (select avg(Estimation) from HomePro.Quotes)</pre>
```

Multivalued subqueries

Problem: Get customers that have scheduled work

```
select * from HomePro.Customers
where CustomerId in
  (select CustomerId from HomePro.Schedules)
```

Problem: Get customers that do NOT HAVE scheduled work

```
select * from HomePro.Customers
where CustomerId not in
  (select CustomerId from HomePro.Schedules)
```

Table valued subqueries

- 1. Find all combination of Schedules with Quotes
- 2. Use the subquery result in outer query

Table valued subqueries (Example 1)

- 1. Find all combination of Schedules with Quotes
- 2. Use the subquery result joining with Customers

```
select *
From HomePro.Customers C
join (
    select s.CustomerId, s.JobType,
        Q.Description as QuoteDescription, q.Estimation
    from HomePro.Schedules S
        join HomePro.Quotes q on s.CustomerId = q.CustomerId
    ) as subquery
on c.CustomerId = subquery.customerId
```

Table valued subqueries (Example 2)

- 1. Find Customers that older than 20
- 2. Use the subquery result to show Customers with Schedules using left join

```
select *
from (
    select * from HomePro.Customers
    where Age > 20
    ) subquery

left join HomePro.Schedules S
    on subquery.CustomerId = s.CustomerId
```