**Sub Query:** A query contains another query is called sub Query. In between

the inner query and outer query. First inner query will be executed and then finally

outer query will be executed.

Syntax: select \* from <Table Name> where (condition) (select \*

from…….. (Select \* from….. (select \* from……..)));

Examples:

1) WAQ to find the details of employee who is earning the highest salary.

Sol.: select \* from tab2 where Salary=(select MAX(salary) from tab2)

2) WAQ to find the details of employee who is earning second highest salary.

select \* from tab2 where Salary=(select MAX(salary)from tab2 where

Salary<(select MAX(salary) from tab2))

3) WAQ to find the details of employee who is earning third highest salary.

select \* from tab2 where Salary=(select MAX(salary)from tab2 where

Salary<(select MAX(salary) from tab2 where Salary <(select MAX(salary)

from tab2)))

4) How find first and last record from table row in SQL one query?

* Use below query for select first record in table.

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE EID = (SELECT Min (EID) FROM

EMP)

* Use below query for select Last record in table.

SELECT \* FROM EMP WHERE EID = (SELECT Max (EID) FROM

EMP)

Syntax to Find Any Position Record From A table

SELECT \* FROM(SELECT \* ,ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY

empid) AS RowNum FROM Employee) employee WHERE RowNum =15

Syntax to Delete Duplicate Records from a table contains more than two same

duplicate values:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SID | SNAME | FEE | rownum |
| 10 | Sai | 12000 | 1 |
| 20 | Siddhu | 45000 | 1 |
| 30 | Meena | 65000 | 1 |
| 30 | Meena | 65000 | 2 |
| 30 | Meena | 65000 | 3 |
| 30 | Meena | 65000 | 4 |
| 30 | Meena | 65000 | 5 |