

SUBQUERIES

A subquery is a **SQL** query contained within another **SQL** statement. It is always enclosed within parentheses. There are two types of subqueries:

- 1.) non-correlated subqueries
- 2.) correlated subqueries

```
/* select every row from city table except for the last one
SELECT * FROM city WHERE id <> (SELECT MAX(id) FROM
city);
```

```
/* select every row from city table except for the hungarian ones
SELECT * FROM city WHERE id NOT IN (SELECT id FROM city WHERE
code = ,HUN');
```

```
/* select countries with exactly 22 cities
SELECT countryTable.name FROM country as countryTable
WHERE 22 = (select count(*) from city c where
c.country_code=countryTable.code);
```

It is important to know that we can transform a subquery into a SQL statement with JOIN and vica verse. We prefer JOINS because it is faster as far as performance is concerned!