## **SQL**: **SUB** Queries

- In SQL a Subquery can be defined as a query within another query.
- The outer query is called as main query and inner query is called as subquery.
- Subqueries can be used with **SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, DELETE** statements along with expression operator. It could be equality operator or comparison operator such as =, >, =, <= and Like operator.
- The subquery executes first, and its output is used to complete the query condition for the outer query.

## Example:

Consider an employee entity with attributes Id, Name, Age, Email and Salary.

1. Sub query with SELECT: Employees having salary more than 4000.

2. **Sub query with INSERT**: Duplicating the employee table into employee\_records table which can be used for certain operations.

3. **Sub query with UPDATE**: Update the salary by 50% of employees whose age is greater than or equal to 22.

4. **Sub query with DELETE:** Delete the employees whose age is greater than or equal to 22 years.