SQL - subQueries

A subquery or inner query or a nested query is query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause.

A subquery is used to return data that will be used in the main query as a condition to further restrict the data to be retrieved

Subqueries can be used with the SELECT INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE statements along with operators like, $=$, $<$, $>$, $>=$, $<=$, IN etc

* Subqueris must be enclosed within parenthess.

* A subquery can have only one column in the SELECT clause, unless multiple columns are in the main query for the subquery to compare its selected columns

* An ORDER BY cannot be used in a Subquery, although the main query for the Subquery to compare its subquery

* Subquery that return more than one row can only be used with multiple value operators such as the IN operator.

* The SELECT list cannot link any reference to values that evaluate to a BLOB, ARRAY, CLOB, or NCLOB

* A subquery cannot be immediatly enclosed in a set function.

* The BETWEEN operator cannot be used with a subquery HOWEVER The BETWEEN operator can be used within subquery.