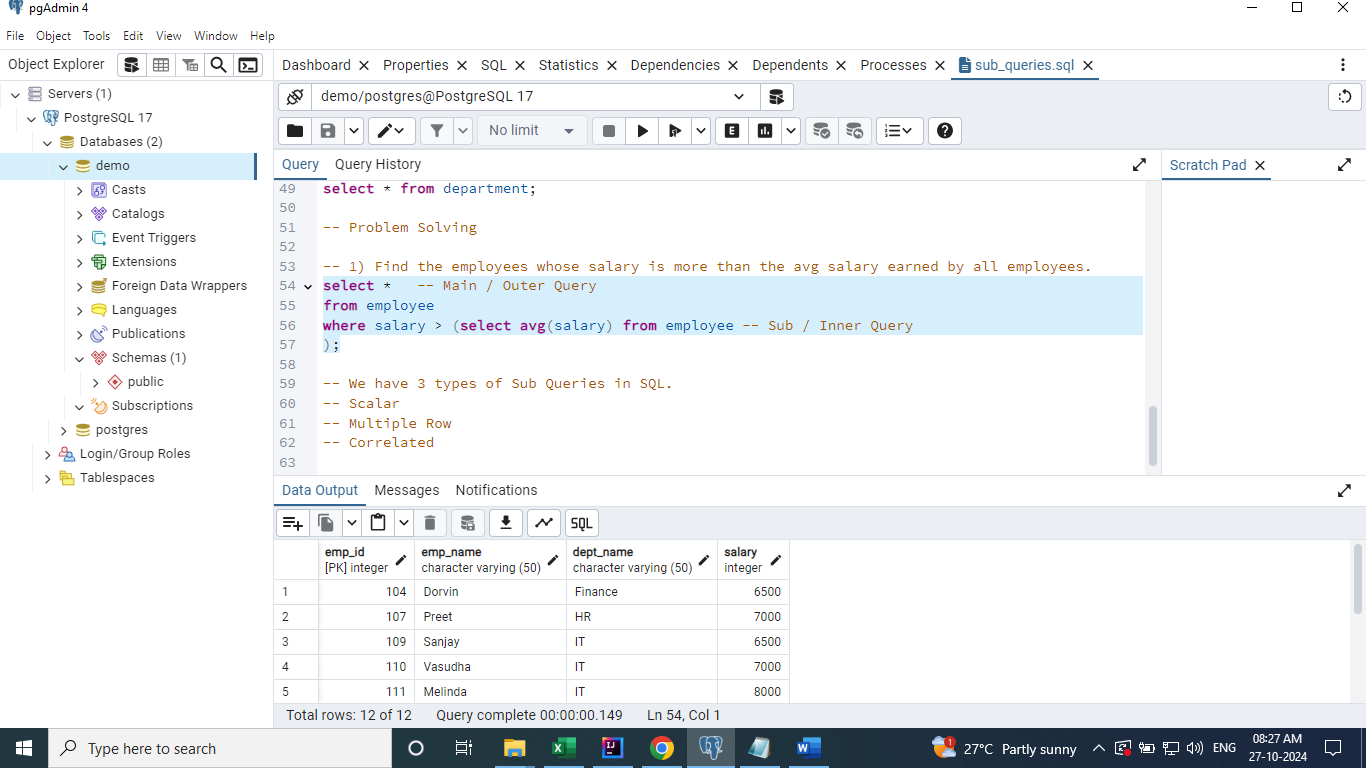
# Find the employees whose salary is more than the avg salary earned by all employees.

**select \* -- Main / Outer Query**

**from employee**

**where salary > (select avg(salary) from employee -- Sub / Inner Query**

**);**



-- We have 3 types of Sub Queries in SQL.

-- Scalar

-- Multiple Row

-- Correlated

-- Scalar SubQuery

-- It will return one row and one column. It can be used in from and where clauses.

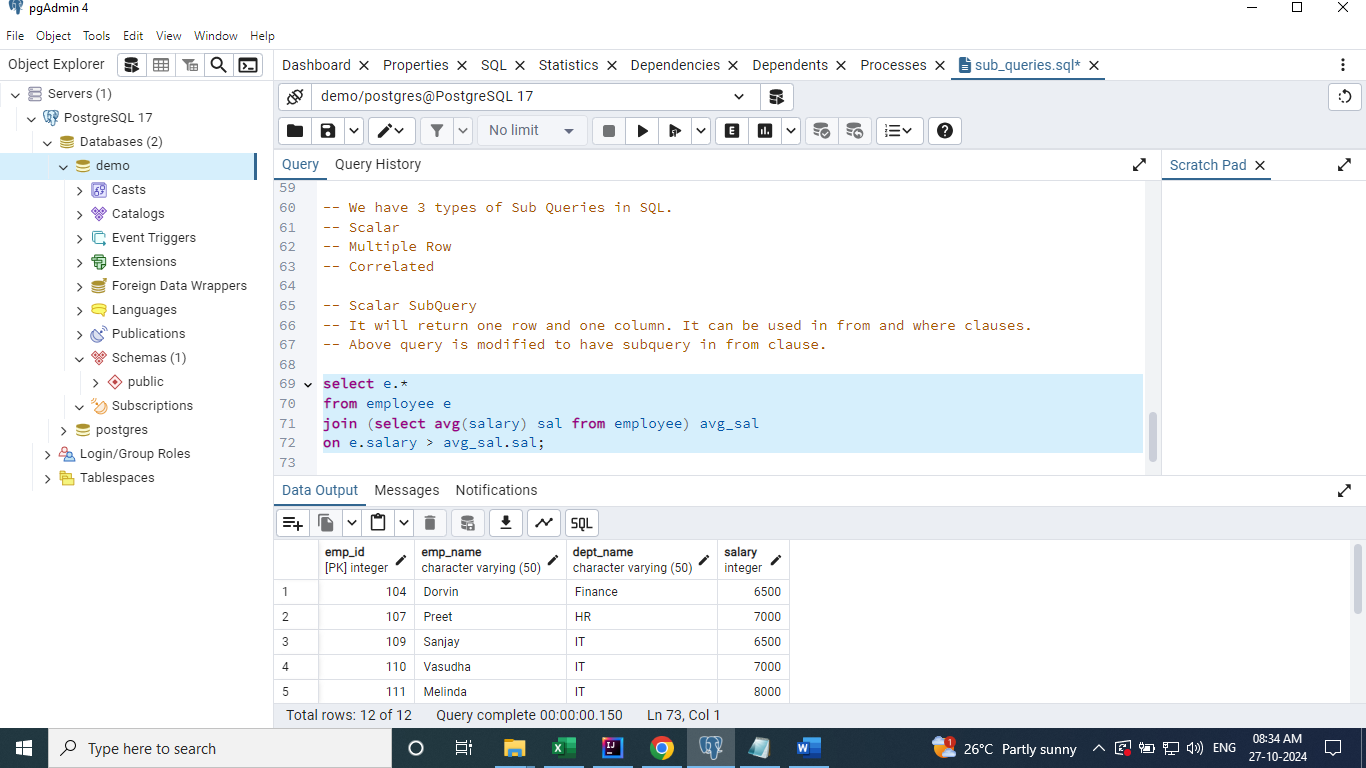
-- Above query is modified to have subquery in from clause.

**select e.\***

**from employee e**

**join (select avg(salary) sal from employee) avg\_sal**

**on e.salary > avg\_sal.sal;**



-- Multiple Row SubQuery

-- Subquery which returns multiple rows and columns.

-- Subquery which returns single column and multiple rows.

# Find the employees who earn the highest salary in each department.

**select \***

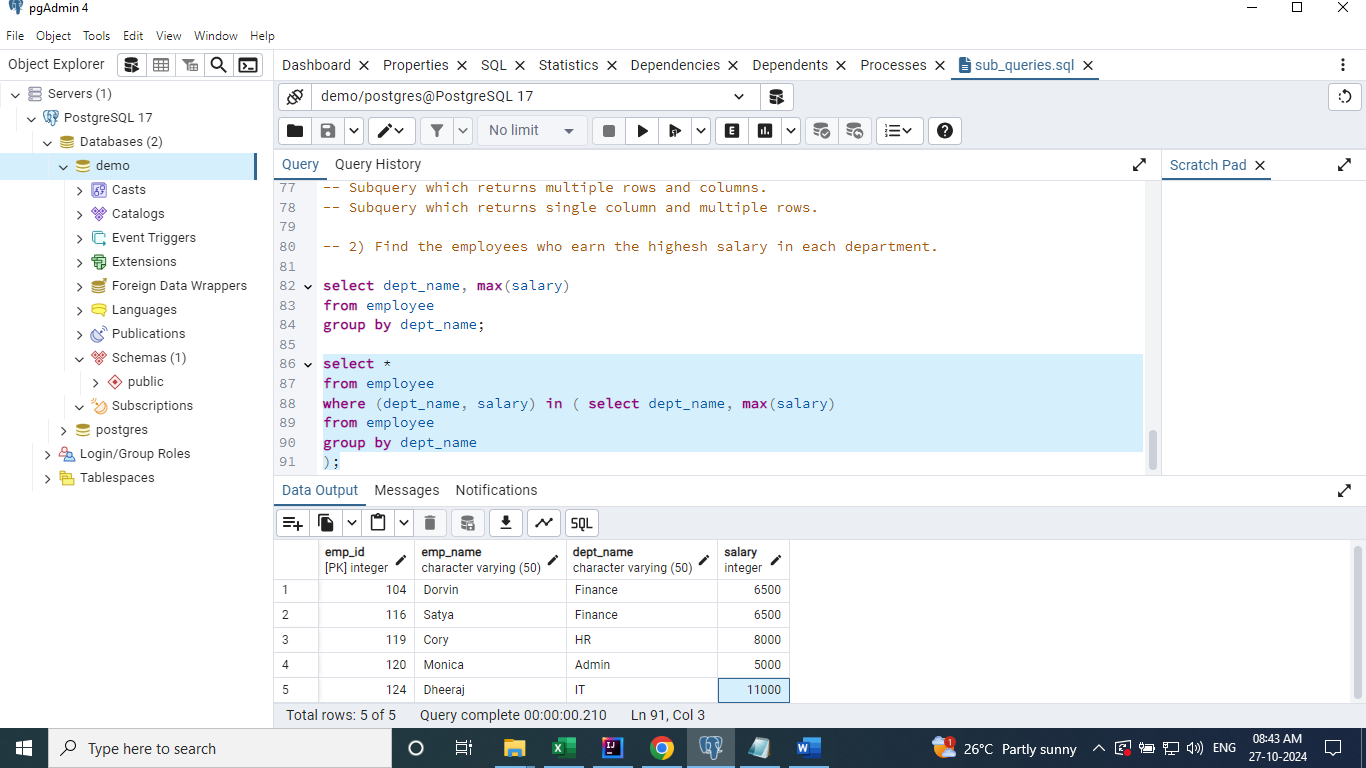
**from employee**

**where (dept\_name, salary) in ( select dept\_name, max(salary)**

**from employee**

**group by dept\_name**

**);**



# Find the department who do not have any employees.

-- Single column and multiple rows

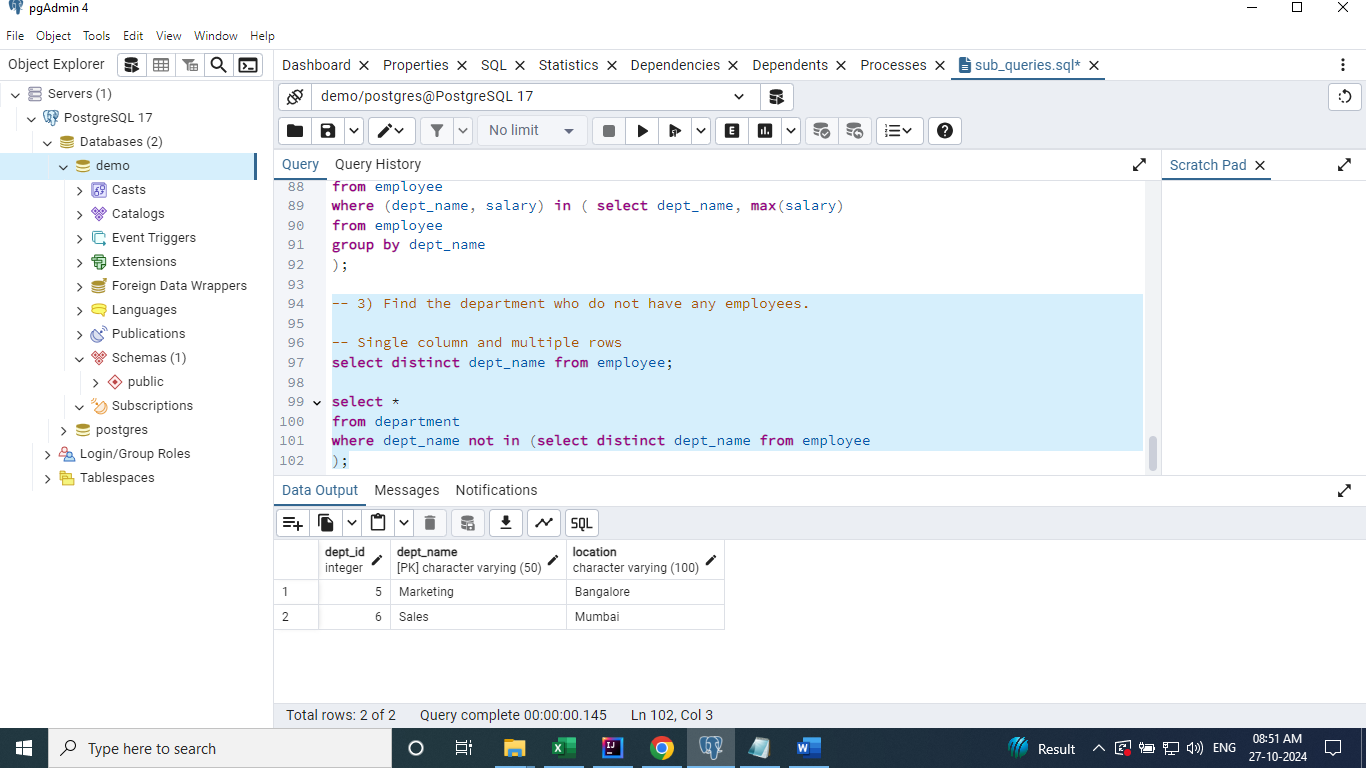
select distinct dept\_name from employee;

**select \***

**from department**

**where dept\_name not in (select distinct dept\_name from employee**

**);**



# Find the employees in each department who earn more than the average salary in that department

**-- Correlated SubQuery**

**-- A Subquery which is related to the outer query.**

**select avg(salary) from employee where dept\_name = "specific\_department";**

**select \***

**from employee e1**

**where salary > ( select avg(salary)**

**from employee e2**

**where e2.dept\_name = e1.dept\_name);**

