

# Subqueries and Derived Tables



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# What is SQL Subquery?

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A Subquery is SQL query nested inside a larger query

# Derived tables

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Derived tables are created by replicating the final state of an existing table







# Use of subqueries and derived tables

- Improve readability: Break queries into smaller, more manageable parts.
- Filter data: Filter data from other tables or aggregate functions.
- Manipulate data: Use subqueries in INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements to manipulate data based on conditions.
- Avoid joins: Subqueries can be more efficient than joins, especially for large datasets or complex conditions.
- Rewrite correlated subqueries: Many correlated subqueries can be rewritten to use a derived table to improve performance.
- Organize data flow: Use a query within another query to organize thoughts about data flow.

# COMPARISON

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## Subquery

- Subquery - simply nested query most often used in WHERE clause.
- Could be used in SELECT and FROM clause (never returns a table)

## Derived Tables

- Always returns a table.

# Subquery Syntax

The inner query (sub query) executes before main (outer query)

The result of sub query used by main query

```
SELECT  select_list
FROM    table
WHERE   expr operator
        (SELECT      select_list
         FROM         table);
```

# Subquery types

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Single row : Returns zero or one row

Multiple row: Returns one or more row

Multiple column:Returns one or more Columns

# Single row Subqueries

```
mysql> select *from emp;
```

empno	ename	job	mgr	sal	deptno
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	800.00	20
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	1600.00	30
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	1250.00	30
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	2975.00	20
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	1250.00	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	2850.00	30
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	2450.00	10
7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	3000.00	20
7839	KING	PRESIDENT	NULL	5000.00	10
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	1500.00	30
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	1100.00	20
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	950.00	30
7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	3000.00	20
7934	MILER	CLERK	7782	1300.00	10



# Multi row Subqueries

- Uses set of comparison operators IN,ALL and ANY

SYMBOL	MEANING
IN	Equal to any member in a list.
ANY	Return rows that match any value on a list.
ALL	Return rows that match all the values in a list.

# IN Operator

- Returns true if comparison value is present in list

```
mysql> SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP  
      -> WHERE SAL IN (SELECT MIN(SAL) FROM EMP GROUP BY DEPTNO);
```

ENAME	SAL
SMITH	800.00
JAMES	950.00
MILER	1300.00

# ANY Operator

- Returns true if comparison value matches any of the values in list

```
mysql> SELECT ENAME, SAL FROM EMP  
-> WHERE SAL>ANY (SELECT MAX(SAL) FROM EMP  
-> GROUP BY DEPTNO);
```

ENAME	SAL
JONES	2975.00
SCOTT	3000.00
KING	5000.00
FORD	3000.00

# ALL Operator

- Returns true if comparison value matches all the values in list

```
mysql> SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, SAL FROM EMP  
-> WHERE SAL<ALL (SELECT SAL FROM EMP WHERE JOB='MANAGER')  
-> AND JOB <> 'MANAGER';
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL
7369	SMITH	CLERK	800.00
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	1600.00
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	1250.00
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	1250.00
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	1500.00
7876	ADAMS	CLERK	1100.00
7900	JAMES	CLERK	950.00
7934	MILER	CLERK	1300.00





**THANK  
YOU!**

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