

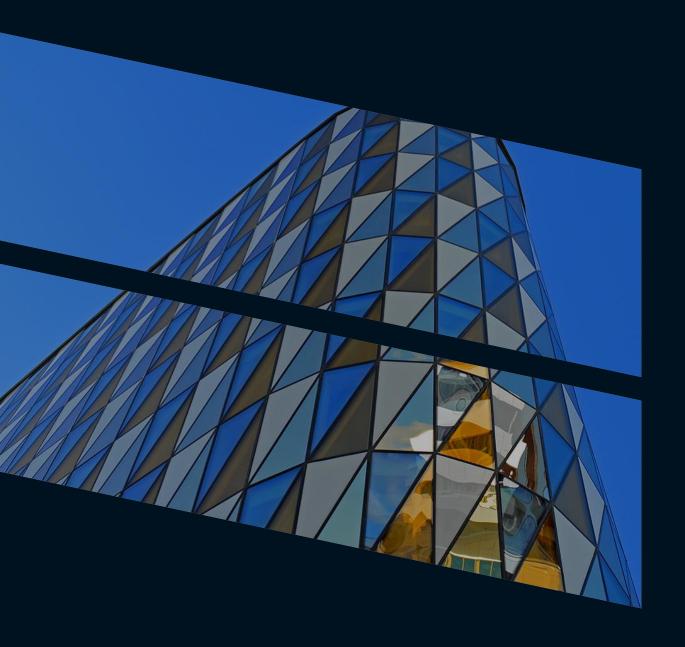
What is SQL Subquery?

A Subquery is SQI query nested inside a larger query



Derived tables

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.
- ewrite 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

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

Single row: Returns zero or one row

Multiple row: Returns one or more row

Multiple column: Returns one or more Columns

Single row Subqueries

	empno	1	enane	į	job	1	ngr	1	sal	ı	deptno
Ī	7369	H	SMITH	ı	CLERK	H	7902	ľ	800.00	H	20
	7499	-	ALLEN	H	SALESMAN		7698	1	1600.00	1	30
	7521	-	WARD	Н	SALESMAN	1	7698	-	1250.00		30
	7566	ı	JONES	B	MANAGER	1	7839	1	2975.00	1	20
	7654	1	MARTIN	H	SALESMAN		7698	1	1250.00		30
	7698	1	BLAKE	ŧ	MANAGER	1	7839	1	2850.00	+	30
ı	7782		CLARK	1	MANAGER	:	7839	1	2450.00	+	10
	7788	Ŧ	SCOTT	Н	ANALYST		7566	ı	3000.00		20
ı	7839	ı	KING	Н	PRESIDENT		HULL	1	5000.00	1	10
	7844		TURNER	ł	SALESMAN		7698	1	1500.00		30
	7876	1	ADAMS	1	CLERK	1	7788	1	1100.00	-	20
	7900	ł	JAMES	1	CLERK	i	7698	-	950.00	+	30
	7902	1	FORD	-	ANALYST	;	7566	ł	3000.00		20
	7934	-	MILER	H	CLERK	i	7782	1	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

				MANAGER';		3112 121011		WHERE JOB='MANAGER')
EMI	NO	ENAME	T	JOB	Ī	SAL	Ĭ	
7	69	SMITH	Ť	CLERK	Ť	800.00	1	
		ALLEN		SALESMAN	i	1600.00		
7!	21	WARD		SALESMAN	1	1250.00	1	
76	54	MARTIN	-	SALESMAN	1	1250.00	1	
7	44	TURNER	1	SALESMAN	ı	1500.00	1	
7	76	ADAMS	1	CLERK	ï	1100.00		
	00	JAMES		CLERK				
				CLERK	i	1300.00	1	

