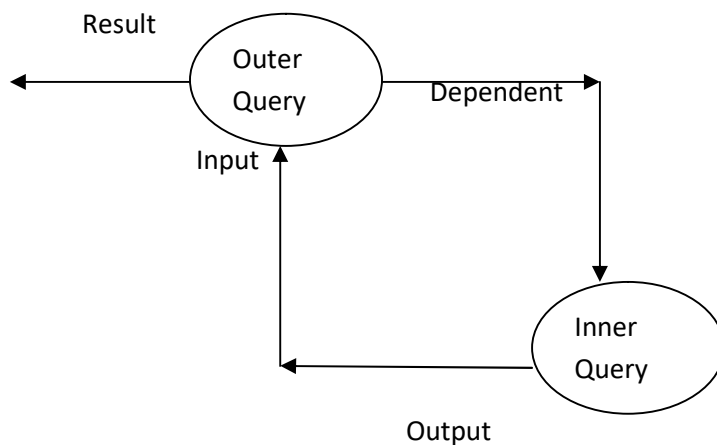


Sub Query:

A query written inside another query is known as sub query.

Working principle / Procedure



1. The inner query will execute first
2. The inner query generates an output, which is given as an input to the outer query.
3. With this input the outer query executes completely. Hence, generates the result.
4. The outer query cannot execute without the inner query (the outer query is dependent on inner query)

When do we use sub query?

⇒ Case I :- whenever we have unknown we go for sub query

Example : - WAQTD details of all the employees whose salary is greater than FORD salary

Details of all the employees

Sal > fords sal

Select *

From emp

Where sal > (select sal

```
From emp
Where ename='FORD' );
```

- ⇒ Case ii : - whenever the condition to be executed is in one table and the data to be displayed is from another table

Example :- WAQTD Dept. name of SMITH

```
Select dname
From dept
Where deptno= (select deptno
                From emp
                Where ename='SMITH');
```

Questions: -

1. WAQTD name and dept no. of all the employees who are working in the same dept. in which JONES is working
⇒ Ename, Dept NO.

```
Select Ename , deptno
From emp
Where deptno = (Select deptno
                From emp
                Where ename =jones);
```

2. WAQTD name and job of all the employees who are working in the same designation in which SMITH works.
3. WAQTD name, hire date of all the employees who were hired after and before WARD
4. WAQTD dept.name of all the employee whose salary is greater than 1300.
5. WAQTD names of all the employees who are working in sales dept.
6. WAQTD details of employees whose dept name ending with 's'
7. WAQTD the employees name who is having maximum salary in dept. name 'ACCOUNTING'