**LAB 2**

**Lab 2 includes all the SELECT queries mentioned in Lab 1 Manual and the following :**

**Sub-Query : Basic –**

SELECT within SELECT command (also called subquery: query inside query)

Subqueries are legal in a SELECT statement's FROM clause. The actual syntax is:

SELECT ... FROM (subquery) [AS] name ...

The [AS] name clause is mandatory, because every table in a FROM clause must have a name. Any columns in the subquery select list must have unique names.

For the sake of illustration, assume that you have this table:

CREATE TABLE t1 (s1 INT, s2 CHAR(5), s3 FLOAT);

Here is how to use a subquery in the FROM clause, using the example table:

INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (1,'1',1.0);

INSERT INTO t1 VALUES (2,'2',2.0);

SELECT sb1,sb2,sb3

 FROM (SELECT s1 AS sb1, s2 AS sb2, s3\*2 AS sb3 FROM t1) AS sb

 WHERE sb1 > 1;

+------+------+------+

| sb1  | sb2  | sb3  |

+------+------+------+

|    2 | 2    |    4 |

+------+------+------+

Here is another example: Suppose that you want to know the average of a set of sums for a grouped table.

This does not work:

SELECT AVG(SUM(column1)) FROM t1 GROUP BY column1;

However, this query provides the desired information:

SELECT AVG(sum\_column1)

 FROM (SELECT SUM(column1) AS sum\_column1

       FROM t1 GROUP BY column1) AS t1;

Notice that the column name used within the subquery (sum\_column1) is recognized in the outer query.

====> Home task: Practice a few subqueries type problems from your text book or any MySql manual books.  
----DBS Lab 02 Evaluation will be based on SELECT queries and subqueries.