



Master In SQL

By Fireblaze AI School

Index

- **Introduction to the Program**
- **Installation Of Oracle SQL**
- **Data Retrieving**
- **Restricting and Sorting Data**
- **Using Single-Row Functions to Customize Output**
- **Using Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions**
- **Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions**
- **Displaying Data from Multiple Tables Using Joins**
- **Using Subqueries to Solve Queries**
- **Using the Set Operators**
- **Manipulating the Data**
- **Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables**

Subqueries In SQL

Subquery:

- Syntax of Subquery.
- Single-row subqueries:
 - Group functions in a subquery
 - HAVING clause with subqueries
- Multiple-row subqueries
 - Use ALL or ANY operator.
 - Using the EXISTS operator
 - Null values in a subquery

Syntax of Subquery

- The subquery (inner query) executes before the main query (outer query).
- The result of the subquery is used by the main query

Syntax:-

SELECT select_list

FROM table

WHERE expr operator (SELECT select_list FROM table);

Subquery

You can place the subquery in a number of SQL clauses, including the following:

- WHERE clause
- HAVING clause
- FROM clause

Single Row Subquery

- A single-row subquery is one that returns one row from the inner SELECT statement.
- This type of subquery uses a single-row operator.
- The slide gives a list of single-row operators.

Like single row comparison operator are:-

=, <, >, <=, >=.

Group Function in Subquery

- You can display data from a main query by using a group function in a subquery to return a single row.
- The subquery is in parentheses and is placed after the comparison condition.

Here we are going to use group function like:

- Min
- Max
- Avg

Having Clause using subquery

Here we can use the having clause to pass the condition on group function while using the subquery.

- The Oracle server returns results into the HAVING clause of the main query.
- You can use subqueries not only in the WHERE clause, but also in the HAVING clause.

Multiple-Row Subquery

- Return more than one row.
- Use multiple-row comparison operators.

Using the Multi row Function we can use subquery.

Like

- IN
- ANY
- ALL

Exists Operator

- The EXISTS operator is used in queries where the query result depends on whether or not certain rows exist in a table.
- It evaluates to TRUE if the subquery returns at least one row.

Syntax:- Select column_name,column_name
Where not Exists
From table_name (Select);

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