A **Subquery or Inner query** or a Nested query is a query within another SQL query and embedded within the WHERE clause.

Consider the CUSTOMERS table having the following records −

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

| ID | NAME | AGE | ADDRESS | SALARY |

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

| 1 | Ramesh | 35 | Ahmedabad | 2000.00 |

| 2 | Khilan | 25 | Delhi | 1500.00 |

| 3 | kaushik | 23 | Kota | 2000.00 |

| 4 | Chaitali | 25 | Mumbai | 6500.00 |

| 5 | Hardik | 27 | Bhopal | 8500.00 |

| 6 | Komal | 22 | MP | 4500.00 |

| 7 | Muffy | 24 | Indore | 10000.00 |

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

Now, let us check the following subquery with a SELECT statement.

SQL> SELECT \*

FROM CUSTOMERS

WHERE ID IN (SELECT ID

FROM CUSTOMERS

WHERE SALARY > 4500) ;

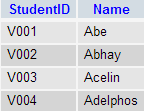
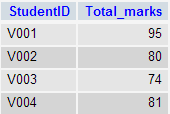
Consider a table CUSTOMERS\_BKP with similar structure as CUSTOMERS table. Now to copy the complete CUSTOMERS table into the CUSTOMERS\_BKP table, you can use the following syntax.

SQL> INSERT INTO CUSTOMERS\_BKP

SELECT \* FROM CUSTOMERS

WHERE ID IN (SELECT ID

FROM CUSTOMERS) ;

SELECT a.studentid, a.name, b.total\_marks

FROM student a, marks b

WHERE a.studentid = b.studentid AND b.total\_marks >

(SELECT total\_marks

FROM marks

WHERE studentid = 'V002');

UPDATE neworder

SET ord\_date='15-JAN-10'

WHERE ord\_amount-advance\_amount <

(SELECT MIN(ord\_amount) FROM orders);