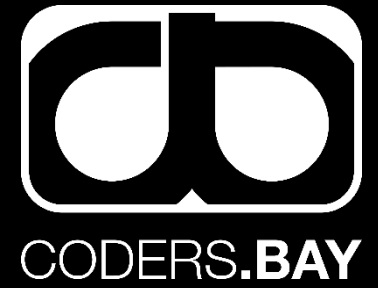
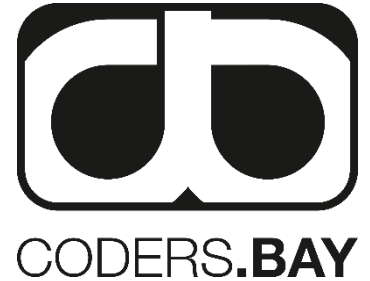


DIE WELT DER DATENBANKEN



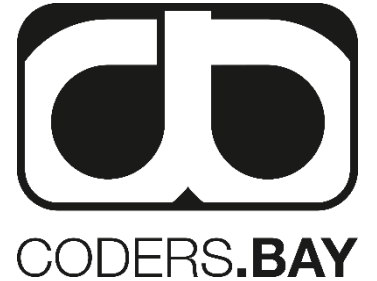
NESTED QUERIES

ANFORDERUNGEN AN DIE EMPLOYEE DATABASE



- Eine Nested query ist eine weitere Abfrage in einem SQL Statement. Die Abfrage befindet sich in der WHERE clause
- Diese Subquery wird verwendet um Daten abzufragen, die eine Bedingung für die Hauptquery darstellen
- Subqueries können im SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE und DELETE statement mit den folgenden Operatoren verwendet werden: =, <, >, >=, <=, IN, BETWEEN, etc.

NESTED QUERY IM INSERT STATEMENT



```
INSERT INTO table_name [ (column1 [, column2 ]) ]  
    SELECT [ *|column1 [, column2 ]  
    FROM table1 [, table2 ]  
    [ WHERE VALUE OPERATOR ]
```

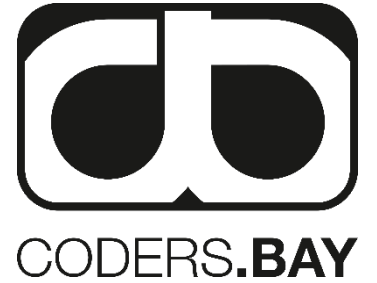
Beispiel

```
INSERT INTO person (person_id, status, gender, registration_date, inactive_date, province_id)  
SELECT person_id, status, gender, registration_date, inactive_date, province_id  
FROM person_temp;
```

oder so, wenn die Spalten gleich sind:

```
INSERT INTO person SELECT * FROM person_temp;
```

NESTED QUERY IM SELECT-STATEMENT

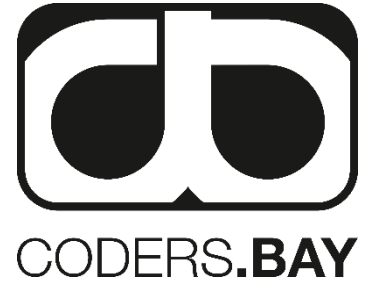


```
SELECT column_name
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
WHERE column_name OPERATOR
    (SELECT column_name [, column_name ]
    FROM table1 [, table2 ]
    [WHERE])
```

Beispiel:

```
SELECT *
FROM entries
WHERE user NOT IN (SELECT username FROM user);|
```

NESTED QUERY IM DELETE STATEMENT

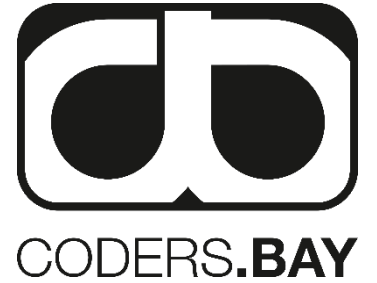


```
DELETE FROM TABLE_NAME  
[ WHERE OPERATOR [ VALUE ]  
  (SELECT COLUMN_NAME  
    FROM TABLE_NAME)  
  [ WHERE) ]
```

Beispiel:

```
DELETE FROM entries  
WHERE user NOT IN (SELECT username FROM user);
```

NESTED QUERY IM UPDATE STATEMENT



```
UPDATE table
SET column_name = new_value
[ WHERE OPERATOR [ VALUE ]
  (SELECT COLUMN_NAME
   FROM TABLE_NAME)
  [ WHERE) ]
```

Beispiel:

```
UPDATE entries
SET user = 'admin'
WHERE user NOT IN (SELECT username FROM user);
```

ENDE



CODERS.BAY