

NESTED QUERIES

Subqueries inside WHERE

Asian countries below average `fert_rate`

```
SELECT name, fert_rate
FROM states
WHERE continent = 'Asia'
      AND fert_rate <
      (SELECT AVG(fert_rate)
       FROM states);
```

```
+-----+-----+
| name   | fert_rate |
+-----+-----+
| Brunei | 1.96      |
| Vietnam | 1.7       |
+-----+-----+
```

Subqueries inside SELECT

Subquery inside SELECT clause - complete

```
SELECT DISTINCT continent,
      (SELECT COUNT(*)
       FROM states
       WHERE prime_ministers.continent = states.continent) AS countries_num
FROM prime_ministers;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| continent | countries_num |
+-----+-----+
| Africa    | 2             |
| Asia      | 4             |
| Europe    | 3             |
| North America | 1           |
| Oceania   | 1             |
+-----+-----+
```

Note: We have specified DISTINCT because, each continent will have multiple rows

having the same countries_num value

```
-- Select fields
Select *
  -- From populations
From populations
  -- Where life_expectancy is greater than
Where life_expectancy > 1.15 * (
  Select avg(life_expectancy)
  From populations
  Where year = 2015
) and year = 2015;
```

```
SELECT countries.name AS country,
  -- Subquery
  (SELECT count(*)
   FROM cities
   WHERE countries.code = cities.country_code) AS cities_num
FROM countries
ORDER BY cities_num DESC, country
LIMIT 9;
```

country	cities_num
China	36
India	18
Japan	11
Brazil	10
Pakistan	9
United States	9

Subquery inside FROM clause

- Using Subquery as a temporary table in the subclause

```
SELECT DISTINCT monarchs.continent, subquery.max_perc
FROM monarchs,
    (SELECT continent, MAX(women_parli_perc) AS max_perc
     FROM states
     GROUP BY continent) AS subquery
WHERE monarchs.continent = subquery.continent
ORDER BY continent;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| continent | max_perc |
+-----+-----+
| Asia      | 24       |
| Europe    | 39.6     |
+-----+-----+
```