SQL Subquery Notes

What is a Subquery: A subquery is a SELECT query enclosed inside another query. The inner SELECT query is usually used to determine the results of the outer SELECT query. Syntax: SELECT dept FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees); Outer query, Inner query = Subquery SQL Query to Display Department with Maximum Salary from Employee Table: SELECT Department FROM employees WHERE salary = (SELECT MAX(salary) FROM employees); Insert Statement Using Subquery: The INSERT statement uses the data returned from the subquery to insert into another table. **Update Subquery:** CREATE TABLE product (product_id INT, item VARCHAR(30), sell_price FLOAT, product_type VARCHAR(30));

```
INSERT INTO products VALUES (101, 'jewellery', 1800, 'luxury');
-- Add 5 more values accordingly
SELECT * FROM products;
CREATE TABLE orders (
  order_id INT,
  product_sold VARCHAR(30),
  selling_price FLOAT
);
INSERT INTO orders
SELECT product_id, item, sell_price
FROM products
WHERE product_id IN
(SELECT product_id FROM products WHERE sell_price > 1000);
SELECT * FROM orders;
Subqueries with the UPDATE Statement:
A subquery can be used in conjunction with the UPDATE statement.
Either single or multiple columns in a table can be updated using a subquery.
Statement:
UPDATE table_name
SET column name = new value
WHERE operator value (SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE condition);
```

Example:
UPDATE employees
SET salary = salary * 0.35
WHERE age IN (SELECT age FROM employees_b WHERE age >= 27);
Subquery with the DELETE Statement:
A subquery can be used in conjunction with the DELETE statement.
Syntax:
DELETE FROM table_name WHERE operator value
(SELECT column_name FROM table_name WHERE condition);
Example:
DELETE FROM employees WHERE age IN (SELECT age FROM employees_b WHERE age >=
27);