

Subquery



- The subquery (inner query) executes once before the main query.
- The result of the subquery is used by the main query (outer query).
- The subquery is often referred to as a nested SELECT, sub-SELECT, or inner SELECT statement.

Hints Of Using Subquery

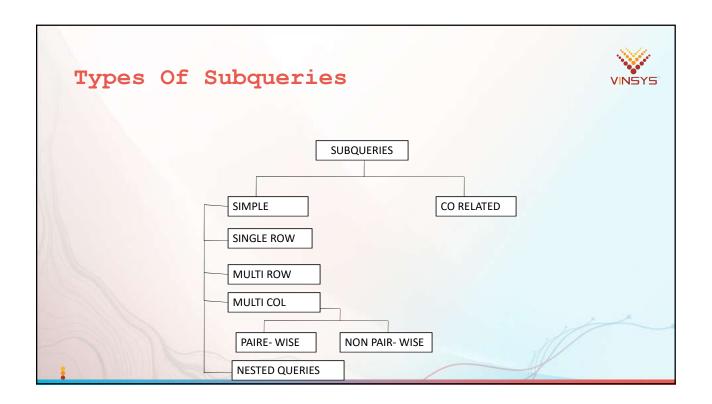


- 1. Whenever a 'WHERE' Clause has derived value for comparison, then use subqueries
- 2. Whenever an Aggregate Value is required with Non Aggregate col.
- 3. Place subqueries on the right side of the comparison condition.
- 4. Do not use order by clause in Subquery
- 5. Use single and multi row operator

Subquery



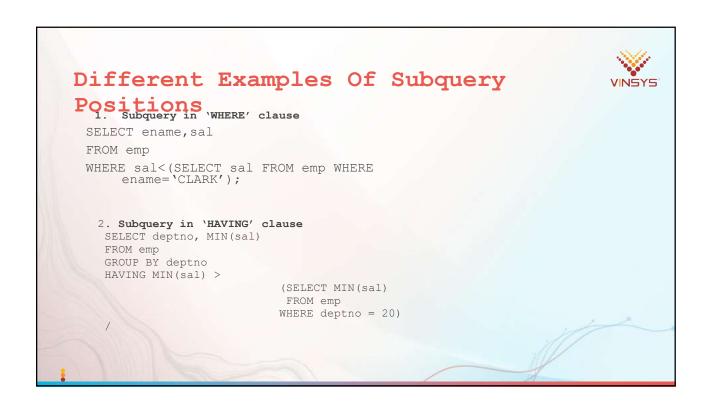
- You can place the subquery in a number of SQL clauses, including:
- The WHERE clause
- The HAVING clause
- The FROM clause
- operator in the syntax includes a comparison condition such as >, =, or IN



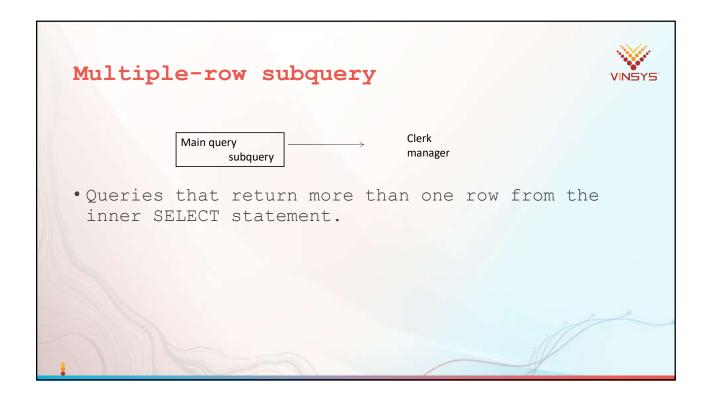
Single Row Subqueries



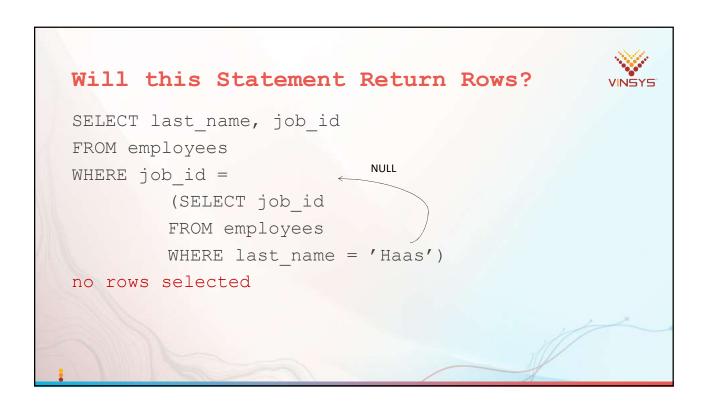
- This Type of inner query executes only once giving results to the outer query.
- This query must be Full proof of time & date



Operators Of Single	Row Subquery VINS
Operator	Meaning
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to



```
What is Wrong
with this Statement?
SELECT empno, ename
FROM emp
WHERE sal=
(SELECT MIN(sal)
FROM emp
GROUP BY deptno);
```



Multiple-Row Subqueries



• Use multiple-row comparison operators

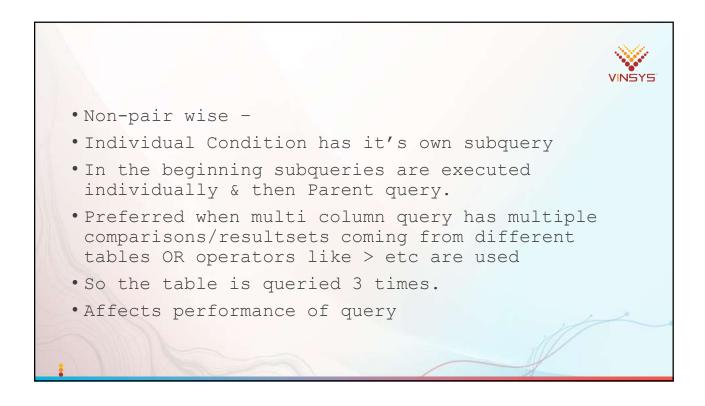
Operator	Meaning
IN / =ANY	Equal to any member in the list
ANY	Compare value to each value returned by the subquery
ALL	Compare value to every value returned by the subquery
<any< td=""><td>Less than the maximum</td></any<>	Less than the maximum
>ANY	More than the minimum
<all< td=""><td>Less than minimum</td></all<>	Less than minimum
>ALL	More than the maximum

Multi Row Subqueries With 'ANY' Operator SELECT empno, ename, job, sal FROM emp WHERE sal < ANY (SELECT sal FROM emp WHERE job= 'CLERK') AND JOB !='CLERK';

```
Multiple Row Subqueries With 'ALL'
Operator
• SELECT empno, ename, job, sal
FROM emp
WHERE sal< ALL
(SELECT sal
FROM emp
WHERE job= 'ANALYST')
```

Multi Column Subquery • It is simple subquery, but comparison in 'where' clause will be against multiple columns instead of single,

Multi Column Subqueries • Pair wise • Non -pair wise



Pairwise Subquery



• Pair- wise subquery

It is a simple subquery, but in the where clause, Multiple Columns will be compared at once.

Because of this single query, performance is more =,<>,IN, NOT IN Can only be used

Example Of Non Pair Wise Comparison



• SELECT empno, mgr, deptno FROM emp WHERE mgr IN

(SELECT mgr

FROM emp

WHERE empno IN (7521,7900))

AND deptno IN

(SELECT deptno

FROM emp

WHERE empno IN (7521,7900))

AND empno NOT IN(7521,7900);

Example Of Pairwise Comparison • SELECT EMPNO, ENAME, JOB, SAL, DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE (SAL, DEPTNO) IN (SELECT SAL, DEPTNO FROM EMP WHERE SAL BETWEEN 1000 AND 3000 AND DEPTNO BETWEEN 10 AND 40)

