Lection 6

SQL. Subqueries

Tasks (Simple SQL)

1) Calculate number of different cities in Customers. Do not calculate NULL-values;

2) Get minimal amount of order for every customer;

3) Get customers which name begins on letter G. Get them in alphabetical order

Subquery

In SQL we can put one SQL query into another.

External query — main query that contain other queries.

Internal query — query which was included into external query.

Example

SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE snum = (SELECT snum FROM Salespeople WHERE sname = 'Motika');

Example

SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE amt > (SELECT AVG
 (amt) FROM Orders WHERE odate = 10/04/2005);

Output data

Internal query can return 1 value or many rows with many values. In previous examples we were using queries returning 1 value.

To use many rows in answer we have to understand the meaning of SQL processing.

For multiply rows with single column we can use **IN**. For multiply rows with many columns we can use **EXISTS**.

Correlated subquery

We can use values from external query in internal query. Such complex query are called correlated.

SELECT p.product_name FROM product p WHERE p.product_id = (SELECT o.product_id FROM order_items o WHERE o.product_id = p.product_id);

ANY, SOME, ALL

SELECT * FROM Salespeople WHERE city = ANY
 (SELECT city FROM Customers);

SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE rating > ANY
(SELECT rating FROM Customers WHERE city = Rome
);

SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE rating > ALL
(SELECT rating FROM Customers WHERE city =

Union

SELECT snum, sname FROM Salespeople WHERE city = 'London'

UNION

SELECT cnum, cname FROM Customers

ORDER BY 1

Tasks

- 1) Get orders with names of saler and customer
- 2) Calculate saler's commission for every order
- 3) Get pairs of salers which are living in same city
- 4) Get name and city of customers with same rating as Hoffman. Use subquery to find out cnum of Hoffman.
- 5) Get pair of saler and customers which are living in same city. But they should not have orders with each other.