

Nested and Correlated Subqueries in SQL: Takeaways



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Syntax

- Writing correlated subqueries:

```
SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
  FROM table t1  
 WHERE column operator (SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
                        FROM table t2  
                        WHERE t1.some_id = t2.some_id);
```

- Writing correlated subqueries with the EXISTS operator:

```
SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
  FROM table t1  
 WHERE EXIST (subquery);
```

- Writing nested subqueries:

```
SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
  FROM table  
 WHERE column operator (SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
                        FROM table  
                        WHERE column operator (SELECT column_1, column_2, ...  
                                              FROM table  
                                              WHERE column operator));
```

Concepts

- A subquery is a query nested inside another query, and we always enclose it in parentheses `()`.
- A correlated subquery is a subquery that uses values from the outer query.
- A nested subquery is a query nested inside another subquery.
- `EXISTS` and `NOT EXISTS` are two commonly used operators with correlated subqueries.

Resources

- [Subquery syntax](#)