

Quiz

- 1) Yes
- 2) 'Blu'
- 3) 2
- 4) {'blu', 'wy'}
- 5) True

Notes:

Subquery may return a scalar value or a set of scalar values, so using '=' instead of 'in' may cause a runtime error.

Lecture

- Use subquery as a **custom aggregate** function.
- List subquery - where field (not) in (single-column-subquery)
- Correlated subquery
 - `Select a,b,c from T1 where d > (Select y from T2 where T1.a = T2.x)`
 - If you put subquery under where clause, it will run on every record in the outer query
 - Example: Which teachers earn more than the average salary in their department?
 - Setup code:
 - ```
Create table college_modeled.Teacher2
 (tid string,
 fname string,
 lname string,
 dep string,
 sal numeric) as
select tid, instructor, dept, 10
from college_modeled.Teacher_Beam
```
    - ```
Update college_modeled.Teacher2
set sal = 20
where tid in ('mitra', 'tran')
```

- Query code:

- ```
Select t1.*
from college_modeled.Teacher2 t1
where t1.sal > (select avg(sal)
 from college_modeled.Teacher2 t2
 where t1.dept = t2.dept)
```