Class of 03/25/2019

Subqueries
- Scalar Subquery - a comparison of a single value to a subquery that also returns a single query
  - Syntax: `SELECT <fields> FROM <table> WHERE <value> = (SELECT <single value> FROM <table> ...) ...;`
  - Use with aggregate functions: `SELECT <fields (non-aggregate, aggregate)> FROM <table> WHERE <condition> GROUP BY <field> HAVING <field> = (SELECT <single value> FROM <table> ...) ...;`
  - Any scalar comparison operator is possible when writing the clause containing the subquery (=, <=, >=, etc.)
- List Subquery - use of a subquery returning multiple values
  - Can be used in multiple clauses (the following are some examples, but are not a limit):
    - `SELECT <fields> FROM (SELECT <fields> FROM <table> ...) ...;`
    - `SELECT <fields> FROM <table> WHERE <field> IN (SELECT <fields> FROM <table> ...) ...;`