# 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>` …) …;
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