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)