**Section 6.4**

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1. Correlated subqueries compare selected columns within a certain confine of its own set of rows whereas regular subqueries compare the inner query to everything in the outer query and return for the set of rows that the user selected. For example, if department and dates were selected, a correlated subquery would only go through the date of each individual department “row set” whereas the regular subquery would go through all departments, return the dates for each department then use some of those dates to output people with the same date in other departments.
2. SELECT last\_name, department\_id, salary

FROM employees outer

WHERE salary IN (SELECT max(salary) FROM employees inner WHERE outer.department\_id = inner.department\_id)

ORDER BY department\_id

A normal subquery wouldn’t work because it can’t pull the individual department highest earner without comparing the max salaries to other departments and even including those who don’t have departments assigned to them.

1. SELECT last\_name, department\_id, salary

FROM employees outer

WHERE 'x' IN (SELECT 'x' FROM employees inner WHERE outer.employee\_id = inner.manager\_id)

ORDER BY department\_id