It accepts a value from the inner query to complete its SELECT statement.
Correlated Subquery

An inner query that returns one or more rows to the outer query.
Multi-row Subquery

An inner query that is nested within an outer query.
Subquery (or Nested Query)

An inner query that compares multiple columns at the same time.
Multiple-column Subquery

An inner query that returns only one row to the outer query.
Single-row Subquery

An inner query that compares the multiple columns one at a time in different subqueries.
Multiple-column Subquery with individual comparisons

Another name for a subquery.
Inner Query

1. The purpose of a subquery is it allows for complex queries by using the result of one query within another query, often to filter data or compare results within the main query
2. A subquery is a query embedded within another SQL query, typically in the WHERE, SELECT, or FROM clauses, to provide data for use in the outer query.
3. SELECT song_id FROM d_play_list_items
   WHERE event_id = (SELECT event_id FROM d_play_list_items WHERE song_id = 45);
4. SELECT event_id FROM events WHERE cost > (SELECT cost FROM events WHERE event_id = 100);
5. SELECT track_number FROM songs
   WHERE cd_number = (SELECT cd_number FROM songs WHERE title = 'Party Music for All Occasions');
6. SELECT event_id FROM events
   WHERE theme_code = (SELECT theme_code FROM themes WHERE theme_name = 'Tropical');
7. SELECT name FROM staff
   WHERE salary > (SELECT salary FROM staff WHERE staff_id = 12);
8. SELECT name FROM staff
   WHERE staff_type <> (SELECT staff_type FROM staff WHERE name = 'Bob Miller');
9. SELECT employee_name FROM employees
   WHERE department_id = (SELECT department_id FROM departments WHERE department_name = 'IT');
10. SELECT department_name FROM departments
    WHERE location_id = (SELECT location_id FROM locations WHERE city = 'Seattle');

11.
   a. True
   b. True
   c. False