**Suggested Videos**  
[Part 57 - Transactions](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/10/transactions-in-sql-server-part-57.html)  
[Part 58 - Transaction Acid Tests](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2012/10/transaction-acid-tests-part-58.html)  
[Part 59 - Subqueries](http://csharp-video-tutorials.blogspot.com/2013/01/subqueries-in-sql-part-59.html)   
  
In this video we will discuss about Corelated Subqueries   
  
   
  
**In Part 59, we discussed about 2 examples that uses subqueries.** Please watch Part 59, before proceeding with this video. We will be using the same tables and queries from Part 59.  
  
**In the example below, sub query is executed first and only once.** The sub query results are then used by the outer query. A non-corelated subquery can be executed independently of the outer query.  
Select [Id], [Name], [Description]  
from tblProducts  
where Id not in (Select Distinct ProductId from tblProductSales)   
  
   
  
**If the subquery depends on the outer query for its values**, then that sub query is called as a correlated subquery. In the where clause of the subquery below, **"ProductId"** column get it's value from **tblProducts** table that is present in the outer query. So, here the subquery is dependent on the outer query for it's value, hence this subquery is a correlated subquery. Correlated subqueries get executed, once for every row that is selected by the outer query. Corelated subquery, cannot be executed independently of the outer query.  
Select [Name],  
(Select SUM(QuantitySold) from tblProductSales where ProductId = tblProducts.Id) as TotalQuantity  
from tblProducts  
order by Name