```
SELECT DISTINCT salary

FROM employees e1

WHERE 5 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)

FROM employees  e2

WHERE e2.salary >= e1.salary);
```

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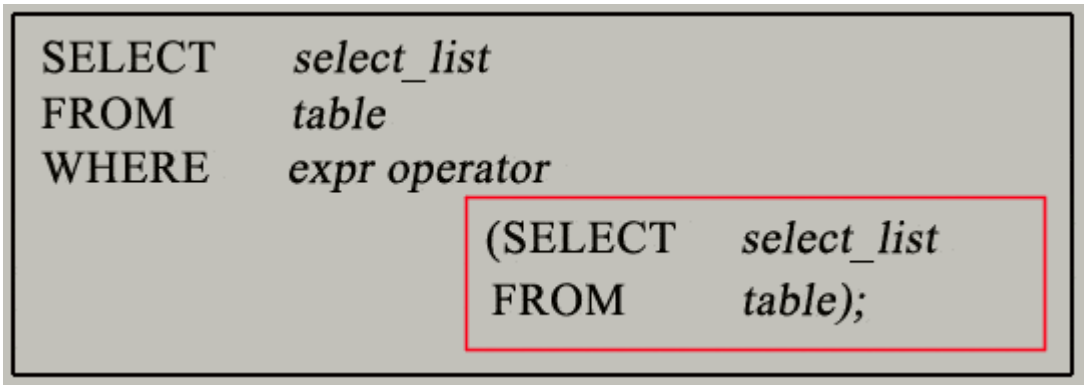
Explanation:

MySQL Subquery Syntax:



- The subquery (inner query) executes once before the main query (outer query) executes.
- The main query (outer query) use the subquery result.

We can define the above query into two subqueries :

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary
FROM employees e1
WHERE 5 = (SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)
FROM employees  e2
WHERE e2.salary >= e1.salary);
```

The above query is correlated subquery because the the subquery (inner query) uses a value from the outer query in it's WHERE clause.

In the above query the subquery (inner query) is evaluated each and every time a row is processed by the outer query.

Assume that the salary in a row of the employees table is 13000, when this row is processed, the query can be defined like this :

Here is the inner query :

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT salary)
FROM employees  e2
WHERE e2.salary >=13000;
```

Assume that the result from the query is : 5

So, the outer query can be defined as :

```
SELECT DISTINCT salary
FROM employees e1 WHERE 5 = 5;
```

and the final result comes from this query.