**Ex. No: 6(a) NESTED QUERIES**

**AIM**

To implement Nested Queries.

**PROCEDURES**

1. **SET MEMBERSHIP**

It is used to test tuples for membership in a relation. The **in** connective tests for set membership. The **not in** connective tests for the absence of set membership.

1. **SET COMPARISON**
   * Atleast one - **some**: **<some, <=some, >=some, =some,** and **< >some**
   * All - **all**: **<all, <=all, >=all, =all,** and **< >all**
2. **TEST FOR EMPTY RELATIONS**

* The **exists** construct returns the value true if the argument subquery is nonempty.
* The **not exists** construct tests for the nonexistence of tuples in a subquery.

1. **CORRELATED SUBQUERY**

* A subquery that uses a correlation name from an outer query

**IMPLEMENTATION**

Implement the following queries:

1. List out the register numbers and names of students whose cgpa is greater than and equal to 8.5 and their department is either CSE or ECE using set membership.
2. List out the register numbers and names of students whose cgpa is greater than and equal to 8.5 and their department is neither CSE nor ECE using set membership.
3. List out the register numbers and names of students who cgpa is greater than some students belonging to CSE using set comparison some.
4. List out the register numbers and names of students who cgpa is greater than all students belonging to CSE using set comparison all.
5. List out the register numbers and names of students whose cgpa is between 7 and 8 belonging to existing department using exists operator.
6. List out the register numbers and names of students whose cgpa is between 7 and 8 not belonging to existing department using not exists operator.
7. Find the register number and name of the student with second highest cgpa using correlated subquery.