Solution 1: It's a nested query but not Co-related query.

(select avg(salary) from emp) runs on whole of the emp table mentioned hence on all employees.

Solution 2:
An **inner join** in SQL returns only the records where there is a match between the two tables based on a specified condition. For instance, if we join tables R and S on the condition R.B = S.B, and the values B = 2 and B = 4 match in both tables, the inner join will return only these matching records, resulting in 2 records. On the other hand, a **full join** (or full outer join) returns all records from both tables, regardless of whether there is a match. This means it includes all records from a left join (all records from the left table) and a right join (all records from the right table). In our question, with 3 records in each table and 2 matches (B = 2 and B = 4) along with 2 mismatches, the full join will return a total of 4 records, including both matches and mismatches.

Solution 3: The average marks of male students is more than the average marks of students in the University.

Solution 4: SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE E

WHERE 2 = (SELECT COUNT (DISTINCT E1. SALARY)

FROM EMPLOYEE E1

WHERE E1. SALARY>E.SALARY)

* Query will give the 3rd highest salary. N-1 = 3-1 = 2 Can be used to find for any value of n.

Solution 5: In this SQL query, we have

select deptName ----------→ Select the department name

from Employee ----------→ From the database of employees

where sex = \'M\' ---------- > Where sex is male (M)

group by deptName ---------- > Group by the name of the department

having avg (salary) > (select avg (salary) from Employee) ----------→ Having the average salary greater than the average salary of all employees in the organization.

So, this query would return the name of all departments in which the average salary of male employees is greater than the average salary of all employees in the company.

Solution 6: The meaning of "ALL" is the A.Age should be greater than all the values returned by the subquery. There is no entry with name "arun" in table B. So the subquery will return NULL. If a subquery returns NULL, then the condition becomes true for all rows of A. So all rows of table A are selected.

Solution 7:

select deptId, count (*)

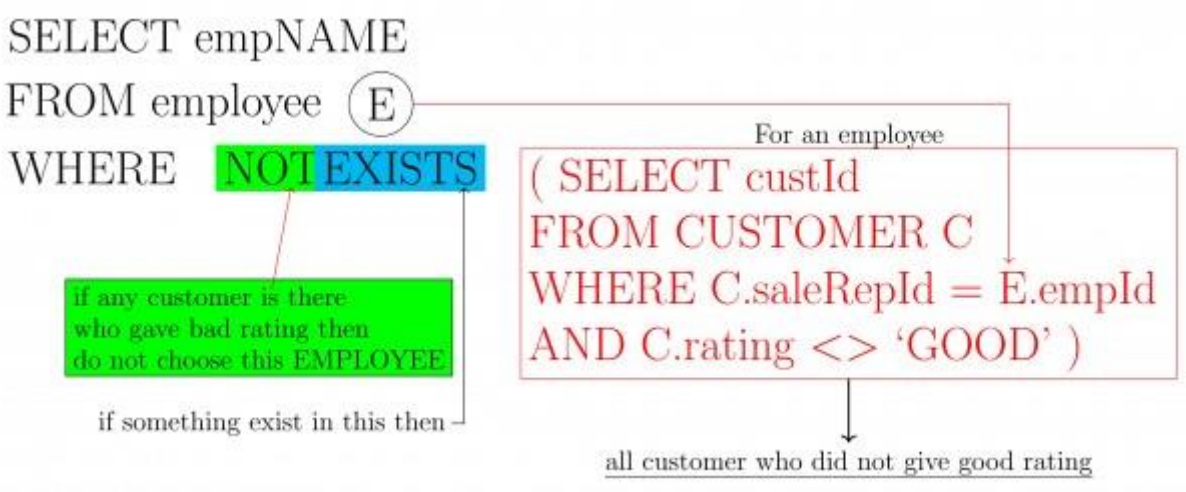
from emp

where gender = "female" and salary > (select avg(salary)from emp)

group by deptId;

* Inner query : (select avg(salary) from emp) runs on whole of the emp table mentioned hence on all employees.

Solution 8:



So, an employee whose ALL customers gives him GOOD rating is chosen;

All such employees are chosen.

Solution 9:
Rollno in students is key, ans students table has 120 tuples, In Enroll table rollno is FK referencing to Students table. In natural join it'll return the records where the rollno value of enroll matches with the rollno of students so, in both conditions min and max records will be resulted (8,8).

Hint: table which has non-key, no of records of that will be resulted.

Solution 10: Find the names of all suppliers who have not supplied only blue parts.

Solution 11:
The average marks of Male students is more than the average marks of students in the university

Solution 12: Names of Students who have got an A grade in at least one of the courses taught by Sriram

Solution 13: Titles of the five most expensive books

Solution 14:

SELECT * FROM One) EXCEPT (SELECT * FROM Two) ->It will result into single tuple (2, 5) because all duplicate tuples will be removed.

SQ2 : SELECT * FROM One) EXCEPT ALL (SELECT * FROM Two)-> It will result into 2 tuples <(2,5), (1.6)> because it will not remove duplicate.

Solution 15: First group by district name is performed and total capacities obtained as following

Ajmer 20

Bikaner 40

Charu 30

Dungargarh 10

Then average capacity is computed,

Average Capacity = (20 + 40 + 30 + 10)/4

= 100/4

= **25**.

Finally districts with more than average are selected.

Bikaner is 40 which is greater than average (25)

Charu is 30 which is also greater than average (25).

Therefore, answer is 2 tuples.