**Lab5**

1. Simple Subquery: Write a query to find all courses with a duration longer than the average course duration.
2. Correlated Subquery: Find the names of students who are older than the average age of students in their department.
3. Subquery in FROM Clause: Create a list of departments and the number of instructors in each, using a subquery.
4. Subquery in SELECT Clause: For each student, display their name and the number of courses they are enrolled in.
5. Multiple Subqueries: Find the name and salary of the instructor who earns more than the average salary of their department.
6. UNION: Combine the names of all students and instructors into a single list.
7. UNION with Condition: Create a list of courses that either have a duration longer than 50 hours or are taught by an instructor named 'Ahmed'.
8. Subquery with EXISTS: List all departments that have at least one course with a duration over 60 hours.
9. Subquery with EXISTS: List all departments that have at least one course with a duration over 60 hours.

1. TOP Clause: Select the top 5 highest-graded students in the 'SQL Server' course.
2. TOP with Ties: Show the top 3 departments with the most courses .
3. Subquery with IN: Find all students who are enrolled in 'C Programming' or 'Java'.
4. Complex UNION: Create a list of all courses and instructors, showing course names and instructor names in separate columns.
5. Subquery in WHERE Clause: Identify students who are taking courses that are longer than the average duration of all courses.
6. Combining TOP and Subquery: Display the top 10% of courses based on the number of students enrolled.