

SELECT * FROM students.

<u>stu - D:</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Dept ID</u>
1 1	ravi	20	101
2 2	sneha	21	101
3 3	amit	19	102
4 4	priya	24	102
5 5	kiran	23	101

Select name, Age from students
where age > (select avg (age) from students).

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
1)	sneha	22
2)	priya	24
3)	kiran	23

select s1-name, s1-Age, s1-Dept - D - corrected
 ✓ from student 3 S1
 where s1.Age > G

select - avg (s2.AGE)

from student 3 . S2

where s1.Dept = s2.Dept (D).

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Dept ID</u>
1	sneha	22	101
2	kiran	23	101
3	priya	24	102

VEL TECH - CSE	
TECHNOLOGY	4
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SIGN WITH DATE	SP

RECORD (5)	VIA VOICE (5)	SUMMARY (5)	PERFORMANCE (5)	ON	TEST (1)	SIGN WITH DATE
(20)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(20)

Result: Thus, implementation of the independent and corrected nested averaging has been successfully.

TASK-4

Independent and correlated nested queries:

Aim: To implement and understand nested queries in SQL, including independent and correlated subqueries, with practical examples in a university database scenario.

Procedure:-

- 1) Create table students
- 2) Insert data to table
- 3) Write independent nested query
- 4) Execute correlate nested query
- 5) Analyze result.

create table student(Stu-ID int primary key Name varchar(50),
Age int,
Dept ID int);

insert into student values
(1, 'Ravi', 20, 101),
(2, 'Amit', 19, 102),
(3, 'Priya', 24, 103),
(4, 'Kiran', 23, 101),
(5, 'Suchi', 22, 101);