

SELECT * FROM students.

	stu-ID:	Name	Age	dept ID
1	1	Ravi	20	101
2	2	sneha	22	101
3	3	Amit	19	102
4	4	priga	24	102
5	5	kiran	23	101

select name, Age from students
where Age > (select Avg (AGE) from students)

	Name	Age
1)	sneha	22
2)	priga	24
3)	kiran	23

select s1 - name, s1-Age, s1-dept-ID - corrected
from students s1

where s1 Age > G

select - Avg (s2-AGE)

from student s2

where s1. dept ID = s2-dept ID).

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>dept ID:</u>
1	sneha	22	101
2)	kiran	23	101
3)	priga	24	102

VEL TECH - CSE	
EX NO.	
PERFORMANCE (5)	4
RESULT ANALYSIS (5)	5
VA VOCE (5)	5
RECORD (5)	2
TOTAL (20)	12
SIGN WITH DATE	8/9

VEL TECH - CSE	
EX NO.	
PERFORMANCE (5)	
RESULT ANALYSIS (5)	
VA VOCE (5)	
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	
SIGN WITH DATE	

VEL TECH	
EX NO.	
PERFORMANCE (5)	
RESULT ANALYSIS (5)	
VA VOCE (5)	
RECORD (5)	
TOTAL (20)	
SIGN WITH DATE	

Result: Thus, implementation of the independent and corrected nested averaging has been executed 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 queries
- 4) Execute correlate nested queries
- 5) Analyze result.

create table student1 (stu-ID int primary
key name varchar(50),
AGE int,
DEPT ID int);

insert into student1 values

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