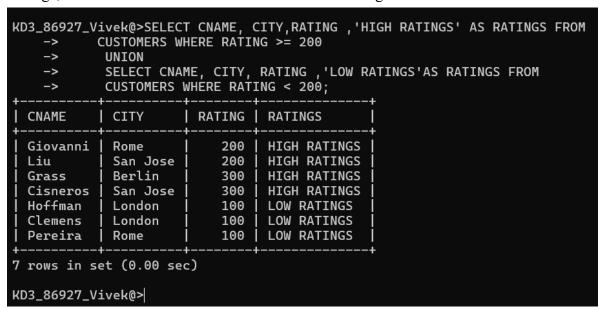
<u>Assignment – 13</u> <u>Using the UNION clause.</u>

1) Create a union of two queries that shows the names, cities, and ratings of all customers. Those with rating of 200 or greater will also have the words "High Rating", while the others will have the words "Low Rating".



2) Write a command that produces the name and number of each salesperson and each customer with more than one current order. Put the results in alphabetical order.

```
KD3_86927_Vivek@>SELECT cname AS name, c.cnum AS number
    -> FROM customers c, orders o
    -> WHERE c.cnum = o.cnum
    -> GROUP BY c.cname, c.cnum
    -> HAVING COUNT(o.onum) > 1
    -> UNION
    -> SELECT s.sname , s.snum
    -> FROM salespeople s, orders o
    -> WHERE s.snum = o.snum
    -> GROUP BY s.sname, s.snum
    -> HAVING COUNT(o.onum) > 1
    -> ORDER BY name;
             number
               2008
 Cisneros
 Clemens
               2006
 Grass
               2004
  Peel
               1001
  Rifkin
               1007
               1002
6 rows in set (0.00 sec)
KD3_86927_Vivek@>
```

3) Form a union of three queries. Have the first select the snums of all salespeople in San Jose; the second, the cnums of all customers in San Jose; and the third the onums of all orders on October 3. Retain duplicates between the last two queries but eliminate any redundancies between either of them and the first.

(Note: in the sample tables as given, there would be no such redundancy. This is besides the point.)

```
KD3_86927_Vivek@>SELECT SNUM FROM SALESPEOPLE WHERE CITY ='San Jose'
    -> UNION(
    -> SELECT CNUM FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE CITY ='San Jose'
    -> UNION ALL
    -> SELECT ONUM FROM ORDERS WHERE ODATE = '1990-10-3');
 SNUM
  1002
  2003
  2008
  3001
  3003
  3002
  3005
  3006
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
KD3_86927_Vivek@>
```