

Assignment – 13

Using the UNION clause.

Roll no: 87243

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”.

```
KD2-87243-kartik@>select cname, city, 'HIGH RATINGS' rating from customers where rating > 200 UNION select cname, city, 'LOW RATINGS' rating from customers where rating <= 200;
```

cname	city	rating
Grass	Berlin	HIGH RATINGS
Cisneros	San Jose	HIGH RATINGS
Hoffman	London	LOW RATINGS
Giovanni	Rome	LOW RATINGS
Liu	San Jose	LOW RATINGS
Clemens	London	LOW RATINGS
Pereira	Rome	LOW RATINGS

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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.

```
KD2-87243-kartik@>select snum, cnum, sname, cname from salespeople JOIN customers using(snum) where snum IN (select snum from customers group by snum having count(snum)>1) order by sname, cname;
```

snum	cnum	sname	cname
1001	2006	Peel	Clemens
1001	2001	Peel	Hoffman
1002	2004	Serres	Grass
1002	2003	Serres	Liu

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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.

```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\CMD.exe - mysql -u 'KD2-87243-kartik' -p
KD2-87243-kartik@>select snum from salespeople where city = 'San Jose' UNION select cnum from customers where city = 'San Jose' UNION select onum from orders where odate = '1990-10-03';
```

snum
1002
2003
2008
3001
3003
3002
3005
3006

8 rows in set (0.09 sec)