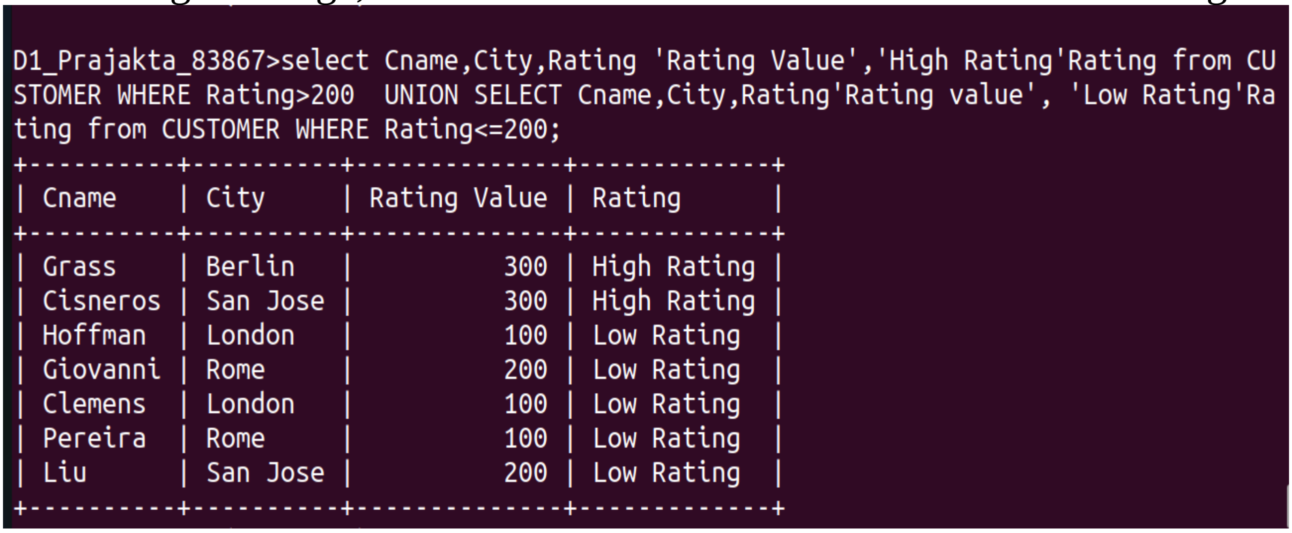
SQL Assignment – 13

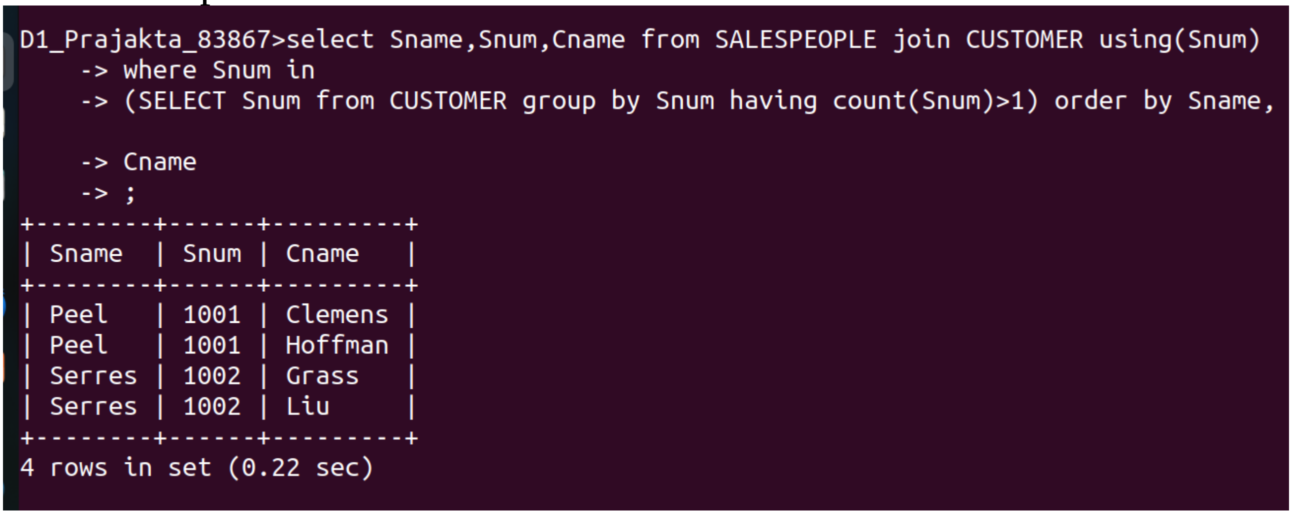
Using the UNION clause.

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”.



```
D1_Prajakta_83867>select Cname,City,Rating 'Rating Value','High Rating'Rating from CU
STOMER WHERE Rating>200  UNION SELECT Cname,City,Rating'Rating value', 'Low Rating'Ra
ting from CUSTOMER WHERE Rating<=200;
+----------+----------+--------------+-------------+
| Cname    | City     | Rating Value | Rating      |
+----------+----------+--------------+-------------+
| Grass    | Berlin   |          300 | High Rating |
| Cisneros | San Jose |          300 | High Rating |
| Hoffman  | London   |          100 | Low Rating  |
| Giovanni | Rome     |          200 | Low Rating  |
| Clemens  | London   |          100 | Low Rating  |
| Pereira  | Rome     |          100 | Low Rating  |
| Liu      | San Jose |          200 | Low Rating  |
+----------+----------+--------------+-------------+
```

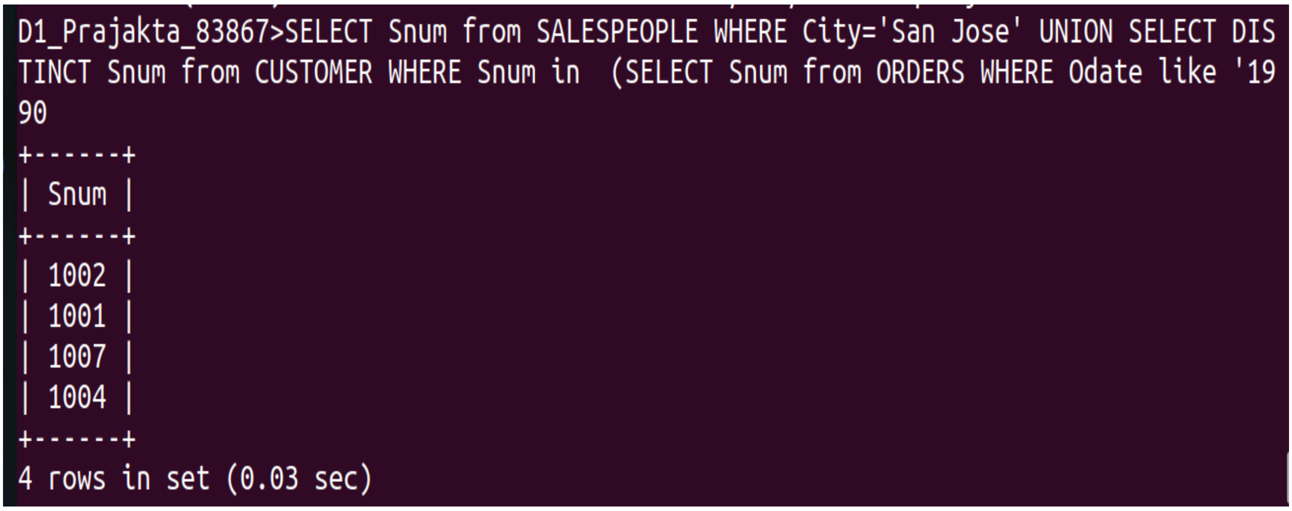
2) Write a command that produces the name and number of each salesperson and each customer with more than one current order. Put the results in alphabetical order.



```
D1_Prajakta_83867>select Sname,Snum,Cname from SALESPEOPLE join CUSTOMER using(Snum)
    -> where Snum in
    -> (SELECT Snum from CUSTOMER group by Snum having count(Snum)>1) order by Sname,

    -> Cname
    -> ;
+--------+------+---------+
| Sname  | Snum | Cname   |
+--------+------+---------+
| Peel   | 1001 | Clemens |
| Peel   | 1001 | Hoffman |
| Serres | 1002 | Grass   |
| Serres | 1002 | Liu     |
+--------+------+---------+
4 rows in set (0.22 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.)



```
D1_Prajakta_83867>SELECT Snum from SALESPEOPLE WHERE City='San Jose' UNION SELECT DIS
TINCT Snum from CUSTOMER WHERE Snum in  (SELECT Snum from ORDERS WHERE Odate like '19
90
+------+
| Snum |
+------+
| 1002 |
| 1001 |
| 1007 |
| 1004 |
+------+
4 rows in set (0.03 sec)
```