SQL Assignment 13

Using the union clause:

Q.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”

```
D5_Shaurya_83785>SELECT CNAME, CITY, RATING,
    -> CASE
    -> WHEN RATING > 200 THEN 'High Rating'
    -> WHEN RATING <= 200 THEN 'Low Rating'
    -> end "REMARKS"
    -> FROM CUSTOMERS
    -> ORDER BY 3;
+-----------+----------+--------+-------------+
| CNAME     | CITY     | RATING | REMARKS     |
+-----------+----------+--------+-------------+
| Hoffman   | London   |    100 | Low Rating  |
| Clemens   | London   |    100 | Low Rating  |
| Pereira   | Rome     |    100 | Low Rating  |
| Giovanni  | Rome     |    200 | Low Rating  |
| Liu       | San Jose |    200 | Low Rating  |
| Grass     | Berlin   |    300 | High Rating |
| Clisneros | San Jose |    300 | High Rating |
+-----------+----------+--------+-------------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Q.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.

```
D5_Shaurya_83785>SELECT SNAME,ORDERS.SNUM,COUNT(ONUM) FROM ORDERS,SALESPEOPLE WH
ERE ORDERS.SNUM = SALESPEOPLE.SNUM GROUP BY ORDERS.SNUM,SNAME HAVING COUNT(ONUM)
>1 UNION SELECT CNAME, ORDERS.CNUM, COUNT(ONUM) FROM ORDERS, CUSTOMERS WHERE ORD
ERS.CNUM = CUSTOMERS.CNUM GROUP BY CNAME, ORDERS.CNUM HAVING COUNT(ONUM)>1;
+-----------+------+-------------+
| SNAME     | SNUM | COUNT(ONUM) |
+-----------+------+-------------+
| Rifkin    | 1007 |           2 |
| Peel      | 1001 |           3 |
| Serres    | 1002 |           3 |
| Clisneros | 2008 |           2 |
| Grass     | 2004 |           2 |
| Clemens   | 2006 |           2 |
+-----------+------+-------------+
6 rows in set (0.07 sec)
```

CONT.....

Q.3 Form a union of three queries. Have the first select the snums of all salespeople in SanJose; 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 rhem and first.

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

```
D5_Shaurya_83785>SELECT SALESPEOPLE.SNUM FROM SALESPEOPLE WHERE CITY = 'San Jose
' UNION SELECT CUSTOMERS.CNUM FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE CITY = 'San Jose' UNION ALL S
ELECT ORDERS.ONUM FROM ORDERS WHERE Odate = '1990-10-03';
+------+
| SNUM |
+------+
| 1002 |
| 2003 |
| 2008 |
| 3001 |
| 3003 |
| 3002 |
| 3005 |
| 3006 |
+------+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```