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".

ANS: KD4-89208-Ashish>select cname, city, 'High Rating' Rating from customers

- -> where rating>=200
- -> union
- -> select cname , city , 'Low Rating' Rating from customers
- -> where rating < 200;

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select cname , city , 'High Rating' Rating from customers
    -> where rating>=200
    -> union
    -> select cname , city , 'Low Rating' Rating from customers
    -> where rating < 200;
  cname
             city
                        Rating
 Giovanni
                         High Rating
             Rome
                        High Rating
 Liu
             San Jose
 Grass
             Berlin
                         High Rating
 Cisneros
                         High Rating
             San Jose
  Hoffman
             London
                         Low Rating
  Clemens
             London
                         Low Rating
  Pereira
             Rome
                        Low Rating
 rows in set (0.05 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.

ANS: KD4-89208-Ashish>select sname 'Name',snum 'Num' from salespeople

- -> where snum IN (select snum from orders
- -> group by snum having count(snum)>1)
- -> union
- -> select cname ,cnum from customers
- -> where cnum IN (select cnum from orders
- -> group by cnum having count(cnum)>1);

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select sname 'Name', snum 'Num' from salespeople
        where snum IN (select snum from orders
        group by snum having count(snum)>1)
        union
    -> select cname ,cnum from customers
    -> where cnum IN (select cnum from orders
        group by cnum having count(cnum)>1);
  Name
             Num
  Peel
             1001
  Serres
             1002
  Rifkin
             1007
             2004
  Clemens
             2006
  Cisneros
             2008
6 rows in set (0.01 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.)

ANS = KD4-89208-Ashish>select snum 'NUM' from salespeople

```
-> where city = 'San Jose'
```

- -> union
- -> select cnum from customers
- -> where city = 'San Jose'
- -> union all
- -> select Onum from orders
- -> where Odate = '1990-10-03';

```
KD4-89208-Ashish>select snum 'NUM' from salespeople
    -> where city = 'San Jose'
        union
    -> select cnum from customers
    -> where city = 'San Jose'
    -> union all
    -> select Onum from orders
    -> where Odate = '1990-10-03';
 NUM
  1002
  2003
  2008
  3001
  3003
  3002
  3005
  3006
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```