

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 .

```
SELECT Cname, City, Rating, 'High Rating' AS Status FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE Rating >= 200
UNION
SELECT Cname, City, Rating, 'Low Rating' AS Status FROM CUSTOMERS
WHERE Rating < 200;
```

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.

```
SELECT Sname, Snum FROM SALESPeOPLE WHERE Snum IN (SELECT
Snum FROM ORDERS GROUP BY
Snum HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)
UNION
SELECT Cname, Cnum FROM CUSTOMERS WHERE Cnum IN (SELECT
Cnum FROM ORDERS GROUP BY
Cnum HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)
ORDER BY Sname, Cname;
```

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.)

```
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 = '1990-10-03';
```