

Assignment 13

MySQL

Database technologies

- 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”.

```
W1_86802_Aman>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	Rome	HIGH RATING
Liu	San Jose	HIGH RATING
Grass	Berlin	HIGH RATING
Cisneros	San Jose	HIGH RATING
Hoffman	London	LOW RATING
Giovanni	Rome	LOW RATING
Liu	San Jose	LOW RATING
Clemens	London	LOW RATING
Pereira	Rome	LOW RATING

9 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.

```
W1_86802_Aman>select sname,snum from salespeople where snum=any(select snum from orders group by snum having count(snum)>1)
-> union
-> select cname,cnum from customers where cnum=any(select cnum from orders group by cnum having count(cnum)>1) order by 1;
```

sname	snum
Cisneros	2008
Clemens	2006
peel	1001
Rifkin	1007
Serres	1002

5 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.)

```
W1_86802_Aman>select snum from salespeople where city='San Jose'
-> union
-> select cnum from customers where city='San Jose'
-> except
-> select onum from orders where odate like '____-10-03';
+-----+
| snum |
+-----+
| 1002 |
| 2003 |
| 2008 |
+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```