

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”.

```
W2_84069_anup>(Select Cname, City, Rating, 'High Rating' Rating from customers where Rating >= 200) union (select Cname, City, Rating, 'Low Rating' from customers where Rating < 200);
```

Cname	City	Rating	Rating
Giovanni	Rome	200	High Rating
Liu	San Jose	200	High Rating
Grass	Berlin	300	High Rating
Cisneros	San Jose	300	High Rating
Hoffman	London	100	Low Rating
Clemens	London	100	Low Rating
Pereira	Rome	100	Low Rating

7 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.

```
(select Snum, Sname from salespeople C where 1 < (select count(*) from orders B where A.Cnum=B.Cnum)) union (select Snum, Sname from salespeople C where 1 < (select Count(*) from orders D where C.Snum=D.Snum) order by 2);
```

ID	NAME
2004	Grass
2006	Clemens
2008	Cisneros
1001	Peel
1002	Serres
1007	Rifkin

6 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.)

```
W2_84069_anup>Select Snum from salespeople where City='San Jose' Union all select distinct Cnum from customers where City='San Jose' union select Onum from orders
where Odate='1990-10-03';
+-----+
| Snum |
+-----+
| 1002 |
| 2003 |
| 2008 |
| 3001 |
| 3003 |
| 3002 |
| 3005 |
| 3006 |
+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```