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”.

```
Empty set (0.00 sec)

practice01>;select cname,city,concat("low rating",rating) from customers  where rating < 200
ERROR:
No query specified

    -> union
    -> select cname,city,concat("high rating",rating) from customers where rating >= 200 ;
+----------+----------+-----------------------------+
| cname    | city     | concat("low rating",rating) |
+----------+----------+-----------------------------+
| Hoffman  | London   | low rating100               |
| Clemens  | London   | low rating100               |
| Pereira  | Rome     | low rating100               |
| Giovanni | Rome     | high rating200              |
| Liu      | San Jose | high rating200              |
| Grass    | Berlin   | high rating300              |
| Cisneros | San Jose | high rating300              |
+----------+----------+-----------------------------+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

practice01>
```

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.

```
practice01>select cname,cnum from customers where cnum in (select cnum from orders group by cnum  having count(cnum) > 1)
    -> union
    -> select sname,snum from salespeople where snum in (select snum from orders group by snum  having count(snum) > 1);
+----------+------+
| cname    | cnum |
+----------+------+
| Grass    | 2004 |
| Clemens  | 2006 |
| Cisneros | 2008 |
| Peel     | 1001 |
| Serres   | 1002 |
| Rifkin   | 1007 |
+----------+------+
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.)

```
practice01>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';
+------+
| snum |
+------+
| 1002 |
| 2003 |
| 2008 |
| 3001 |
| 3003 |
| 3002 |
| 3005 |
| 3006 |
+------+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```