What party and ward did Patrick Dorian Hulme from above stand for?

SELECT \* FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Party ON Party.id = Candidate.party WHERE Candidate.name='Patrick Dorian Hulme';



1. List the names of all parties that stood in the election, ordered alphabetically by name.
   * SELECT name FROM Party;
2. List the names of all parties that stood in the Bedminster ward.
   * SELECT Candidate.name AS name, Ward.name AS ward FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Ward.name = 'Bedminster';
3. How many votes did Labour get in the Stockwood ward?
   * SELECT Candidate.votes AS votes FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Party ON Candidate.party = Party.id INNER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Party.name = 'Labour' AND Ward.name = 'Stockwood';
   * Josh: SELECT Party.name AS party, Candidate.votes FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Party ON Candidate.party = Party.id INNER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Ward.name = 'Stockwood' AND Party.name = 'Labour';
4. List the names, parties and number of votes obtained for all candidates in the Southville ward. Order the candidates by number of votes obtained descending (winner comes first).
   * SELECT \* FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Party ON Candidate.party = Party.id INNER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Ward.name = 'Southville';
5. List the name, party and number of votes obtained for the winner only in the Knowle ward. *(Hint: apart from changing the ward name, you only need one small modification to the statement from the last question. You may assume no ties.)*
   * SELECT \* FROM Candidate INNER JOIN Party ON Candidate.party = Party.id INNER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Ward.name = 'Knowle' ORDER BY votes DESC LIMIT 1;
   * Josh: SELECT Candidate.name AS name, Party.name AS party, Candidate.votes AS votes, Ward.name AS ward FROM Candidate OUTER JOIN Party ON Candidate.party = Party.id OUTER JOIN Ward ON Candidate.ward = Ward.id WHERE Ward.name = 'Knowle' ORDER BY votes DESC LIMIT 1;
6. The university of Bristol is situated in the Cabot ward (ward names are not always distinct, but this one is). Find the names and codes of the CLU, region and country containing the Cabot ward (CLU = county level unit = "row in County table").
   * SELECT Ward.name as ward, Ward.code AS wardid, County.name as CLU, Region.name as region, Country.name as country FROM Ward INNER JOIN County ON Ward.parent = County.code INNER JOIN Region ON County.parent = Region.code INNER JOIN Country ON County.country = Country.code WHERE Ward.name = 'Cabot';
7. If you used multiple SQL queries for the last question, do it in one single query now. (In other words, find a join strategy for the tables you need.)
8. Find the number of women in occupation class 1 (managers etc.) in the Cabot ward. You may use ward code for Cabot that you found in the first query and the occupation id 1 directly - you do not need any JOINs for this query.
   * SELECT Statistic.data AS data, Occupation.name AS occupation FROM Statistic, Occupation WHERE Statistic.gender = '1' AND Statistic.wardid = 'E05001979' AND Occupation.id = '1';
   * Josh: SELECT \* FROM Statistic WHERE Statistic.wardId = 'E05001979' AND Statistic.occId = '1' AND Statistic.gender = '1';
9. For the Stoke Bishop ward (E05002003), list the 9 occupation class names and the number of men in each occupation. Your table should have two columns called name and number. You can use the provided ward code, you do not need to join on the ward name.
   * SELECT Occupation.name AS Occupation, Statistic.data AS number FROM Occupation, Statistic WHERE Statistic.gender = '0' AND Statistic.wardid = 'E05002003';
   * Josh: SELECT [Occupation.name](http://occupation.name/) as name, Statistic.data as number FROM Occupation INNER JOIN Statistic ON [Occupation.id](http://occupation.id/) = Statistic.OccId WHERE Statistic.wardId = 'E05002003' AND Statistic.gender = '0';
10. Find all ward names that are not unique, and print them in alphabetical order (only once each).
    * SELECT Ward.name, COUNT(Ward.name) FROM Ward GROUP BY Ward.name HAVING COUNT(Ward.name) > 1 ORDER BY Ward.name ASC;