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Practical 7

Study of various types of SET OPERATORS Suppose that a Product table contains two attributes, PROD_CODE and VEND_CODE.

The values for the PROD_CODE are: ABC, DEF, GHI and JKL. These are matched by the following values for the VEND_CODE: 125, 124, 124 and 123, respectively (e.g., PROD_CODE value ABC corresponds to VEND_CODE value 125). The Vendor table contains a single attribute, VEND_CODE, with values 123, 124, 125 and 126. (The VEND_CODE attribute in the Product table is a foreign key to the VEND_CODE in the Vendor table.)

```
SQL> create table Vendor(VEND_CODE int primary key);

Table created.

SQL> create table Product(PROD_CODE varchar(10),VEND_CODE references Vendor(VEND_CODE));

Table created.
```

```
SQL> insert into Vendor values(125);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(126);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(124);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(123);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from Vendor;

 VEND_CODE
----------
       125
       126
       124
       123
```

```
SQL> insert into Product values('ABC',125);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Product values('DEF',124);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Product value('GHI',124);
insert into Product value('GHI',124)
                          *
ERROR at line 1:
ORA-00928: missing SELECT keyword


SQL> insert into Product values('GHI',124);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Product values('JKL',123);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from Product;

PROD_CODE   VEND_CODE
---------- ----------
ABC               125
DEF               124
GHI               124
JKL               123
```

Given the information, what would be the query output for the following? Show values.

a) A UNION query based on these two tables

```
SQL> select VEND_CODE from Vendor
  2  union
  3  select VEND_CODE from Product;

 VEND_CODE
----------
       123
       124
       125
       126
```

b) A UNION ALL query based on these two tables

```
SQL> select VEND_CODE from Vendor
  2  union all
  3  select VEND_CODE from Product;

 VEND_CODE
----------
       125
       126
       124
       123
       125
       124
       124
       123

8 rows selected.
```

c) An INTERSECT query based on these two tables

```
SQL> select VEND_CODE from Vendor
  2  intersect
  3  select VEND_CODE from Product;

 VEND_CODE
----------
       123
       124
       125
```

d) A MINUS query based on these two tables

```
SQL> select VEND_CODE from Vendor
  2  minus
  3  select VEND_CODE from Product;

 VEND_CODE
----------
       126
```