Experiment No 6

Objectives: Write SQL Queries for Relational Algebra (UNION, INTERSECT and MINUS etc.)

UNION Example

The following statement combines the results with the UNION operator, which eliminates duplicate selected rows. This statement shows that you must match datatype (using the TO_CHAR function) when columns do not exist in one or the other table:

```
SELECT location_id, department_name "Department",
TO_CHAR(NULL) "Warehouse"  FROM departments
UNION
SELECT location_id, TO_CHAR(NULL) "Department", warehouse_name
FROM warehouses;
```

LOCATION_ID	Department	Warehouse
1400	IT	
1400	Southlake, Texas	
1500	Shipping	
1500	San Francisco	
1600	New Jersey	
1700	Accounting	
1700	Administration	
1700	Benefits	
1700	Construction	

INTERSECT Example

The following statement combines the results with the INTERSECT operator, which returns only those rows returned by both queries:

```
SELECT product_id FROM inventories
INTERSECT SELECT product_id FROM order_items;
```

MINUS Example

The following statement combines results with the MINUS operator, which returns only rows returned by the first query but not by the second:

```
SELECT product_id FROM inventories
MINUS
SELECT product_id FROM order_items;
```