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Practical 7

Q. 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.)

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

```
SQL> select * from product;

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

SQL> select * from vendor;

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

SQL>
```

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

SQL>
```

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

8 rows selected.

SQL>
```

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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

SQL>
```

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

SQL>
```