



UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE ZACATECAS
INGENIERÍA DE SOFTWARE
LABORATORIO DE SISTEMAS DE BASE DE DATOS II
FORMATO DE PRÁCTICAS

PRÁCTICA:	11
TÍTULO:	Using the Set Operators
OBJETIVO:	Realizar ejercicios sobre los temas del capítulo 8: Using the Set Operators
DURACIÓN:	4 horas
FECHA:	
FECHA DE ENTREGA:	

ACTIVIDADES A REALIZAR:

Practices for Lesson 8

In this practice, you write queries using the set operators.

Practice 8-1: Using the Set Operators

- 1) The HR department needs a list of department IDs for departments that do not contain the job ID ST_CLERK. Use the set operators to create this report.

	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	10
2	20
3	60
4	80
5	90
6	110
7	190

- 2) The HR department needs a list of countries that have no departments located in them. Display the country ID and the name of the countries. Use the set operators to create this report.

	COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_NAME
1	DE	Germany

- 3) Produce a list of jobs for departments 10, 50, and 20, in that order. Display the job ID and department ID by using the set operators.

	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	AD_ASST	10
2	ST_MAN	50
3	ST_CLERK	50
4	MK_MAN	20
5	MK_REP	20

- 4) Create a report that lists the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as their job title when they were initially hired by the company (that is, they changed jobs, but have now gone back to doing their original job).

	EMPLOYEE_ID	JOB_ID
1	176	SA_REP
2	200	AD_ASST

- 5) The HR department needs a report with the following specifications:
- Last name and department ID of all employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department
 - Department ID and department name of all departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them

Write a compound query to accomplish this.

	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	TO_CHAR(NULL)
1	Abel	80	(null)
2	Davies	50	(null)
3	De Haan	90	(null)
4	Ernst	60	(null)
5	Fav	20	(null)
6	Gietz	110	(null)
7	Grant	(null)	(null)
8	Hartstein	70	(null)
9	Higgins	110	(null)
10	Hunold	60	(null)
11	King	90	(null)
12	Kochhar	90	(null)
13	Lorentz	60	(null)
14	Matos	50	(null)
15	Mourgos	50	(null)
16	Rajs	50	(null)
17	Taylor	80	(null)
18	Vargas	50	(null)
19	Whalen	10	(null)
20	Zlotkey	80	(null)
21	(null)	10	Administration
22	(null)	20	Marketing
23	(null)	50	Shipping
24	(null)	60	IT
25	(null)	80	Sales
26	(null)	90	Executive
27	(null)	110	Accounting
28	(null)	190	Contracting

Ejercicio 2:

DESCRIBE THE SET OPERATORS

1. Which of these set operators will not sort the rows? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. INTERSECT
- B. MINUS
- C. UNION
- D. UNION ALL

2. Which of these operators will remove duplicate rows from the final result? (Choose all that apply.)

- A. INTERSECT
- B. MINUS
- C. UNION
- D. UNION ALL

USE A SET OPERATOR TO COMBINE MULTIPLE QUERIES INTO A SINGLE QUERY

3. If a compound query contains both a MINUS and an INTERSECT operator, which will be applied first? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The INTERSECT, because INTERSECT has higher precedence than MINUS.
- B. The MINUS, because MINUS has a higher precedence than INTERSECT.
- C. The precedence is determined by the order in which they are specified.
- D. It is not possible for a compound query to include both MINUS and INTERSECT.

4. There are four rows in the REGIONS table. Consider the following statements and choose how many rows will be returned for each: 0, 4, 8, or 16.

- A. select * from regions union select * from regions
- B. select * from regions union all select * from regions
- C. select * from regions minus select * from regions
- D. select * from regions intersect select * from regions

5. Consider this compound query:

select empno, hired from emp

union all

select emp_id,hired,fired from ex_emp;

The columns EMP.EMPNO and EX_EMP.EMP_ID are integer; the column EMP.HIRED is timestamp; the columns EX_EMP.HIRED and EX_EMP.FIRED

are date. Why will the statement fail? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. Because the columns EMPNO and EMP_ID have different names
- B. Because the columns EMP.HIRED and EX_EMP.HIRED are different data types
- C. Because there are two columns in the first query and three columns in the second query
- D. For all the reasons above
- E. The query will succeed.

CONTROL THE ORDER OF ROWS RETURNED

6. Which line of this statement will cause it to fail? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. select ename, hired from current_staff
- B. order by ename
- C. minus
- D. select ename, hired from current staff
- E. where deptno=10
- F. order by ename;

7. Study this statement:

select ename from emp union all select ename from ex_emp;

In what order will the rows be returned? (Choose the best answer.)

- A. The rows from each table will be grouped and within each group will be sorted on ENAME.
- B. The rows from each table will be grouped but not sorted.
- C. The rows will not be grouped but will all be sorted on ENAME.
- D. The rows will be neither grouped nor sorted.

Ejercicio 3: Para la base de datos "Hotel":

Elaborar 3 sentencias con el operador UNION.

Elaborar 3 sentencias con el operador UNION ALL.

Elaborar 3 sentencias con el operador INTERSECT.

Elaborar 3 sentencias con el operador MINUS.