

26/8/25

## EXERCISE-10

### USING THE SET OPERATORS

#### Objectives

After the completion this exercise, the students should be able to do the following:

- Describe set operators
- Use a set operator to combine multiple queries into a single query
- Control the order of rows returned

The set operators combine the results of two or more component queries into one result.

Queries containing set operators are called *compound queries*.

Operator	Returns
UNION	All distinct rows selected by either query
UNION ALL	All rows selected by either query, including all duplicates
INTERSECT	All distinct rows selected by both queries
MINUS	All distinct rows that are selected by the first SELECT statement and not selected in the second SELECT statement

#### The tables used in this lesson are:

- EMPLOYEES: Provides details regarding all current employees
- JOB\_HISTORY: Records the details of the start date and end date of the former job, and the job identification number and department when an employee switches jobs

#### UNION Operator

#### Guidelines

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- UNION operates over all of the columns being selected.
- NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
- The IN operator has a higher precedence than the UNION operator.
- By default, the output is sorted in ascending order of the first column of the SELECT clause.

#### Example:

Display the current and previous job details of all employees. Display each employee only once.

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employees UNION SELECT employee_id, job_id  
FROM job_history;
```

**Example:**

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees  
UNION  
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM job_history;
```

**UNION ALL Operator**

**Guidelines**

The guidelines for UNION and UNION ALL are the same, with the following two exceptions that pertain to UNION ALL:

- Unlike UNION, duplicate rows are not eliminated and the output is not sorted by default.
- The DISTINCT keyword cannot be used.

**Example:**

Display the current and previous departments of all employees.

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees  
UNION ALL  
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM job_history  
ORDER BY employee_id;
```

**INTERSECT Operator**

**Guidelines**

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- Reversing the order of the intersected tables does not alter the result.
- INTERSECT does not ignore NULL values.

**Example:**

Display 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 (that is, they changed jobs but have now gone back to doing their original job).

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id FROM employees  
INTERSECT  
SELECT employee_id, job_id  
FROM job_history;
```

**Example**

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM employees  
INTERSECT  
SELECT employee_id, job_id, department_id  
FROM job_history;
```

**MINUS Operator**

**Guidelines**

- The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.
- All of the columns in the WHERE clause must be in the SELECT clause for the MINUS operator to work.

Example:

Display the employee IDs of those employees who have not changed their jobs even once.

```
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM employees
MINUS
SELECT employee_id, job_id
FROM job_history;
```

Find the Solution for the following:

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

Select department\_id from departments minus select distinct department\_id  
from employees where job\_id = 'ST\_CLERK';

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 set operators to create this report.

Select country\_id, country\_name from countries minus Select DISTINCT  
c.country\_id, c.country\_name from countries c JOIN locations l ON c.country\_id =  
l.country\_id JOIN departments d ON l.location\_id = d.location\_id;

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

Select job\_id, department\_id from employees where department\_id = 10 Union All  
Select job\_id, department\_id from employees where department\_id = 50 Union All  
Select job\_id, department\_id from employees where department\_id = 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).

Select employee\_id, job\_id from employees where (employee\_id, job\_id)  
IN (select employee\_id, job\_id from job\_history);

5. The HR department needs a report with the following specifications:

- Last name and department ID of all the employees from the EMPLOYEES table, regardless of whether or not they belong to a department.
- Department ID and department name of all the departments from the DEPARTMENTS table, regardless of whether or not they have employees working in them Write a compound query to accomplish this.

Select last-name As name , department\_id From employees  
where UNION Select department-name As name, department-id  
From departments ;

Evaluation Procedure	Marks awarded
Query(5)	5
Execution (5)	5
Viva(5)	5
Total (15)	15
Faculty Signature	