SQL SET OPERATORS

Types

- ➤ Union
- Union all
- > Intersect
- > Minus

Table 1:

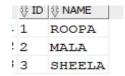


Table 2:



UNION

When multiple SELECT queries are joined using UNION operator, Oracle displays the combined result from all the compounded SELECT queries, after removing all duplicates and in sorted order (ascending by default), without ignoring the NULL values.

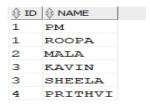
EXAMPLE

SELECT * FROM First

UNION

SELECT * FROM Second;

OUTPUT:



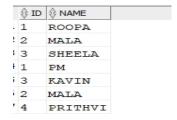
UNION ALL

UNION and UNION ALL are similar in their functioning with a slight difference. But UNION ALL gives the result set without removing duplication and sorting the data.

EXAMPLE

SELECT * FROM First
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM Second;

OUTPUT:



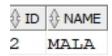
INTERSECT

Using INTERSECT operator, Oracle displays the common rows from both the SELECT statements, with no duplicates and data arranged in sorted order.

EXAMPLE

SELECT * FROM First
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM Second;

OUTPUT:



MINUS

The Minus operation combines results of two SELECT statements and return only those in the final result, which belongs to the first set of the result.

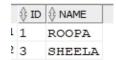
EXAMPLE

SELECT * FROM First

MINUS

SELECT * FROM Second;

OUTPUT:



PICTORICAL REPRESENTATION OF SET OPERATORS

