

SQL SET OPERATORS

Types

- Union
- Union all
- Intersect
- Minus

Table 1:

ID	NAME
1	ROOPA
2	MALA
3	SHEELA

Table 2:

ID	NAME
1	PM
3	KAVIN
2	MALA
4	PRITHVI

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:

ID	NAME
1	PM
1	ROOPA
2	MALA
3	KAVIN
3	SHEELA
4	PRITHVI

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:

ID	NAME
1	ROOPA
2	MALA
3	SHEELA
1	PM
3	KAVIN
2	MALA
4	PRITHVI

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:

ID	NAME
2	MALA

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:

	ID	NAME
1	1	ROOPA
2	3	SHEELA

PICTORICAL REPRESENTATION OF SET OPERATORS

