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**FYCS** 

## Practical 7:

## Study of various types of SET OPERATORS

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.)

```
SQL> create table Vendor(VEND_CODE int primary key);

Table created.

SQL> create table Product(PROD_CODE varchar(10), VEND_CODE references Vendor(VEND_CODE));

Table created.
```

```
SQL> insert into Vendor values(125);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(126);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(124);

1 row created.

SQL> insert into Vendor values(123);

1 row created.

SQL> select * from Vendor;

VEND_CODE

125
126
124
123
```

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

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
-----
125
126
124
123
125
124
123
7 rows selected.
```

c) An INTERSECT query based on these two tables

d) A MINUS query based on these two tables