

SET OPERATORS

The SQL Set operators is used to combine the two or more SQL SELECT statements.

Types of Set Operation. .

1. Union
2. Union All
3. Intersect
4. Minus

1. Union:

By using union set operator we can combine the result sets of two or multiple select queries, by this we can eliminate duplicate and sort the result in ascending order

Table_A	Table_B
X	Y
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	8
7	9

Example:

```
SELECT X FROM TABLE_A UNION SELECT Y FROM TABLE_B;
```

2. Union All:

By using union all set operator we can combine the result set of two or multiple select queries. Here there is no elimination of duplicate and sorting result i.e., the first result set below which second result set appended.

```
SELECT X FROM TABLE_A UNIONALL SELECT Y FROM TABLE_B UNIONALLSELECT Z FROM  
TABLE_C;
```

3. Intersect:

By using intersect operator we can retrieve the common values or rows from two or multiple select queries.

Example:

```
SELECT X FROM TABLE_A INTERSECT SELECT Y FROM TABLE_B;
```

Table_A	Table_B	Output
X	Y	
1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3
4	4	4
5	5	5
6	8	
7	9	

Interview Question: how to get common or matching value?

By using intersect set operators we can retrieves common or matching values.

4. Minus set operator:

By using minus set operator we can retrieve all the value from first select query but those are not present in second select query.

Example: SELECT X FROM TABLE_A MINUS SELECT Y FROM TABLE_B;

Table_A	Table_B	Output
X	Y	
1	1	6
2	2	7
3	3	8
4	4	9
5	5	
6	8	
7	9	

If in any query output is '0' (zero) rows it means expected is loaded into target.

Condition or rules for set operators:

- a) The number of columns in first select query is equal to number of columns in second select query.
- b) The column name maybe or may not be same but data type must be same.
- c) Order of the column must be same.

