

SET Operators

Set Operators in Oracle:

SQL set operators allow combining results from two or more SELECT statements.

1. Retrieve the same number of columns and
2. The data types of corresponding columns in each involved SELECT must be compatible (either the same or with possibility implicitly convert to the data types of the first SELECT statement).

Types of SET Operators in Oracle:

There are four types of SET Operators available in Oracle. They are as follows:

1. **UNION**: It Returns all distinct rows selected by either query
2. **UNION ALL**: It Returns all rows selected by either query, including all duplicates
3. **INTERSECT**: It Returns all distinct rows selected by both queries
4. **MINUS**: It Returns all distinct rows selected by the first query but not the second

Set Operator Guidelines in Oracle:

1. In every result set the data type of each column must be compatible (well-matched) to the data type of its corresponding column in other result sets.
2. The result sets of all queries must have the same number of columns.
3. Parentheses can be used to alter the sequence of execution.
4. In order to sort the result, an ORDER BY clause should be part of the last select statement. The column names or aliases must be found out by the first select statement, or the positional notation
5. Column names from the first query appear in the result.

Advantage of SET operators in Oracle:

1. Use a set operator to combine multiple queries into a single query
2. These operators are used to combine the information of similar data types from one or more than one table.

Restrictions on the Set Operators:

The set operators are subject to the following restrictions:

1. The ORDER BY clause doesn't recognize the column names of the second SELECT
2. The set operators are not valid on columns of type BLOB, CLOB, BFILE, VARRAY, or nested table.
3. The UNION, INTERSECT, and MINUS operators are not valid on LONG columns.
4. Set operations are not allowed on SELECT statements containing TABLE collection expressions.
5. SELECT statements involved in set operations can't use the FOR UPDATE clause.

UNION Operator in Oracle

UNION ALL Operator in Oracle

INTERSECT Operator in Oracle

MINUS Operator in Oracle