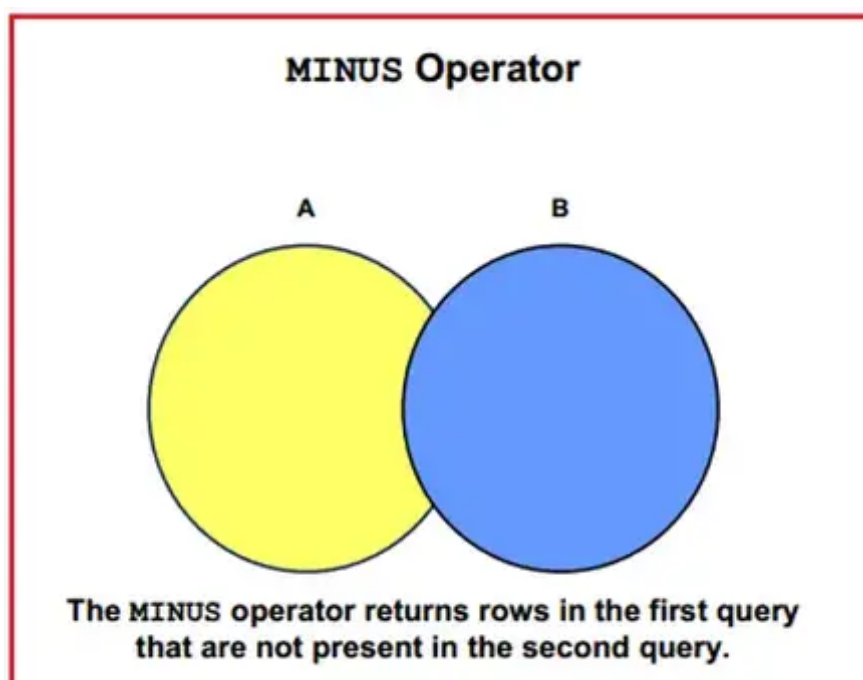


MINUS Operator in Oracle

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The MINUS operator in Oracle is used to return unique rows from the left query which isn't present in the right query's results. That means the MINUS Operator takes the result set of the first select statement and removes those rows that are returned by a second select statement.

Following is the pictorial representation of the MINUS Operator.



```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK  
MINUS  
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA;
```

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA  
MINUS  
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK;
```

Order By clause should be used only once after the last select statement

```
SELECT Id, Name, Gender, Salary  
FROM Employees
```

```
WHERE Salary >= 50000
MINUS
SELECT Id, Name, Gender, Salary
FROM Employees
WHERE Salary >= 60000
ORDER BY Name;
```

Returns the rows from the left query that are not present in the right query's results.

```
SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA
MINUS
SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableB;
```

Using NOT IN Operator in Oracle

```
SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA Where ID NOT IN (Select ID from TableB);
```

what is the difference between MINUS and NOT IN operators in Oracle:

```
INSERT INTO TableA VALUES(1, 'Pranaya', 'Male', 'IT');

SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA
MINUS
SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableB;

SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA Where ID NOT IN (Select ID from Table
B);
```

The MINUS operator in Oracle expects the same number of columns in both the queries,

```
SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA
MINUS
SELECT ID, Name, Gender FROM TableB;

SELECT ID, Name, Gender, Department FROM TableA Where ID NOT IN (SELECT ID, Name, Gende
r FROM TableB);
```