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.)

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SQL> CREATE TABLE VENDOR(VEND_CODE INT PRIMARY KEY);

Table created.

SQL> create table product(PROD_CODE VARCHAR(3),VEND_CODE INT, FOREIGN KEY(VEND_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR(VEND_CODE));

Table created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(123);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(124);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(125);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(126);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(126);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('ABC',125);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('DEF',124);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);

1 row created.

SQL> INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);

1 row created.
```

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

a) A UNION query based on these two tables

b) A UNION ALL query based on these two tables

c) An INTERSECT query based on these two tables

d) A MINUS query based on these two tables