*DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING* Experiment No:5

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| Semester | S.E. Semester IV – Computer Engineering |
| Subject | Database Management Systems Laboratory. |
| Lectures Professor In-charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Practicals Professor In-Charge | Prof. Suja Jayachandran |
| Laboratory number | M312 |

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| Roll Number | 21102A0014 | | |
| Grade |  | Teacher’s Signature |  |

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| Experiment No: | 6 | |
| Experiment Title | SET operation | |
| Resources / Apparatus Required | Hardware:  PC | Software:  PostgreSQL |
| Objectives  (Skill Set / Knowledge Tested / Imparted) | 1) To Study SET operation | |
| Historical Profile |  | |
| Theory | 1. UNION: The UNION operator is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result set. It returns only distinct rows that appear in either result set. For example, if you want to combine two tables with similar columns and exclude duplicate rows, you can use UNION as follows: 2. UNION ALL: The UNION ALL operator is similar to UNION, but it includes all rows from both result sets, including duplicates. So, if you want to combine two tables with similar columns, including duplicates, you can use UNION ALL as follows: 3. INTERSECT: The INTERSECT operator returns only the rows that appear in both result sets. In other words, it returns the intersection of the two result sets. For example, if you want to find the common rows between two tables, you can use INTERSECT as follows: 4. EXCEPT or SET DIFFERENCE: The EXCEPT operator returns only the rows that appear in the first result set but not in the second result set. It is sometimes also called the SET DIFFERENCE operator. For example, if you want to find the rows in table1 that are not present in table2, you can use EXCEPT as follows:   Overall, set operations are useful for combining or comparing data from multiple tables or queries in SQLTop of Form | |
| Implementation | Table  Description automatically generated  Table  Description automatically generated  Graphical user interface, application  Description automatically generated  Graphical user interface, text, application  Description automatically generated | |
| Conclusion | Overall, set operations are useful for combining or comparing data from multiple tables or queries in SQL | |