1. UNION: Operator that returns all rows from both tables and eliminates duplicates.
2. Surrogate Columns: Columns that are made up to match queries in another table and are not found in both tables.
3. UNION ALL: Operator that returns all rows from both tables, including duplicates.
4. UNION, INTERSECT, MINUS: Used to combine results into one single result from multiple SELECT statements.
5. MINUS: Operator that returns rows that are unique to each table.
6. INTERSECT: Operator that returns rows common to both tables.

1. Set Operators:
   UNION: Combines rows from both queries, eliminating duplicates.
   UNION ALL: Combines rows from both queries, keeping duplicates.
   INTERSECT: Returns rows common to both queries.
   MINUS: Returns rows unique to the first query.
2. SELECT employee_id, job_id, hire_date AS start_date, department_id
   FROM employees
   UNION
   SELECT employee_id, job_id, start_date, department_id
   FROM job_history;
3. SELECT employee_id, job_id, hire_date AS start_date, department_id
   FROM employees
   UNION ALL
   SELECT employee_id, job_id, start_date, department_id
   FROM job_history
   ORDER BY employee_id;
4. SELECT employee_id, job_id, hire_date, department_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE employee_id NOT IN (SELECT employee_id FROM job_history);
5. SELECT employee_id, job_id, hire_date, department_id
   FROM employees
   WHERE employee_id IN (SELECT employee_id FROM job_history);
6. SELECT employee_id, job_id, NVL(salary, 0) AS salary
   FROM employees
   UNION
   SELECT employee_id, job_id, 0 AS salary
   FROM job_history;