

Topics

1. Review
2. Set Operators
3. Using set operators to combine multiple queries into a single query
4. Controlling the order of rows returned
5. Set Operator Rules

Midterm

- Review for Midterm Test is next week
- Midterm Test is the following week in the lab period

Subquery

- What SQL SELECT clauses support subqueries?
- SELECT
 - WHERE
 - HAVING
 - FROM

Subquery in SQL statements

- What other statements support a subquery
- CREATE
- INSERT
- DELETE

SUBQUERY TYPES

- What are the 3 general types of subqueries?
- Single Row Subqueries – returns one row in the “inner” result set
- Multi Row Subqueries – returns multiple rows in the “inner” result set
- Multi-column Subqueries – returns multiple columns in the “inner” result set

SUBQUERY REVIEW

- What job categories in the STAFF table make a higher average salary than DESIGNERS do in the SENEACACORP table?
- Also show the high, low and total STAFF salaries for the job types that have a higher average salary than SENEACACORP'S DESIGNERS

- Two different queries

```
SELECT AVG (SALARY)
FROM   SENEACORP
WHERE  JOB = 'DESIGNER'
```

```
SELECT JOB,
        CAST (AVG (SALARY) AS DECIMAL (7,2)) AVGSALARY,
        MAX (SALARY)  HIGHSALARY,
        MIN (SALARY)  LOWSALARY,
        SUM (SALARY)  TOTALSALARY
FROM   STAFF
GROUP  BY JOB
```

- Which one is the subquery
- Does it go in a Where, From or Having Clause

SUBQUERY REVIEW

- Both tables have SALARY and JOB columns.
- You can't refer to the number shown here

```
DESIGNERAVG  
63,211.00
```

- Your SQL statement needs to figure this out
- It looks like this low average will not be included

JOB	AVGSALARY	HIGHSALARY	LOWSALARY	TOTALSALARY
Clerk	62,612.61	64,460.00	60,505.90	751,351.35

- These averages will be included

JOB	AVGSALARY	HIGHSALARY	LOWSALARY	TOTALSALARY
Sales	67,869.36	71,000.00	65,454.50	814,432.33
Mgr	69,805.80	72,959.20	67,506.75	767,863.80

```
***** End of data *****
```

SUBQUERY REVIEW

Does the subquery go in a Where, From or Having Clause

```
SELECT JOB,  
       CAST (AVG (SALARY) AS DECIMAL (7, 2)) AVGSALARY,  
       MAX (SALARY) HIGHSALARY,  
       MIN (SALARY) LOWSALARY,  
       SUM (SALARY) TOTALSALARY  
FROM   STAFF  
GROUP BY JOB  
HAVING AVG (SALARY) >  
       (SELECT AVG (SALARY) FROM SENEACORP  
        WHERE JOB = 'DESIGNER')
```

JOB	AVGSALARY	HIGHSALARY	LOWSALARY	TOTALSALARY
Sales	67,869.36	71,000.00	65,454.50	814,432.33
Mgr	69,805.80	72,959.20	67,506.75	767,863.80
***** End of data *****				

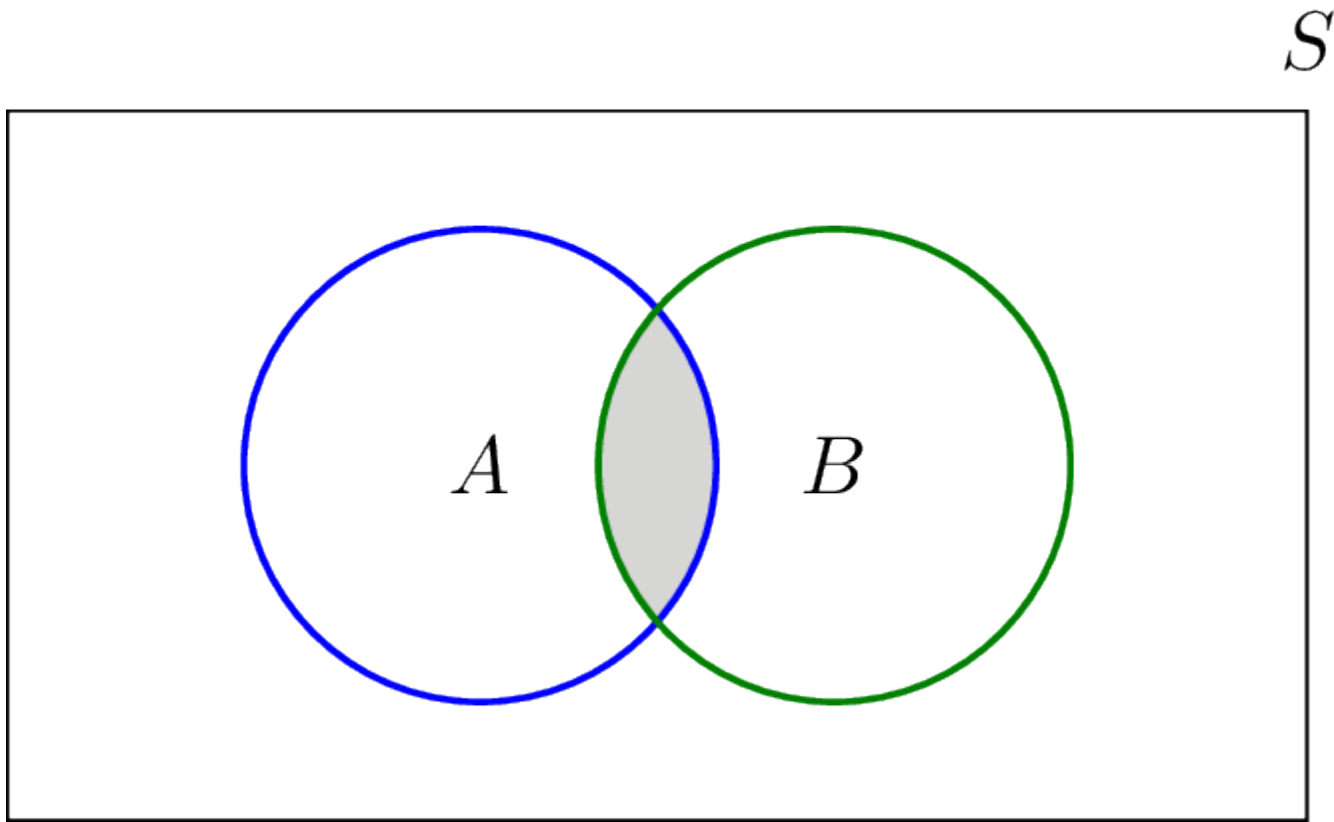
Set Theory – a Mathematical construct

- $A \{2,4,6,8,10\}$
- $B \{1,2,3,4\}$
- $A \cap B$ A intersect B
- $A \cap B \{2,4\}$
- $A \cup B$ Union of A and B
- $A \cup B \{1,2,3,4,6,8,10\}$
- Or $\{1,2,2,3,4,4,6,8,10\}$

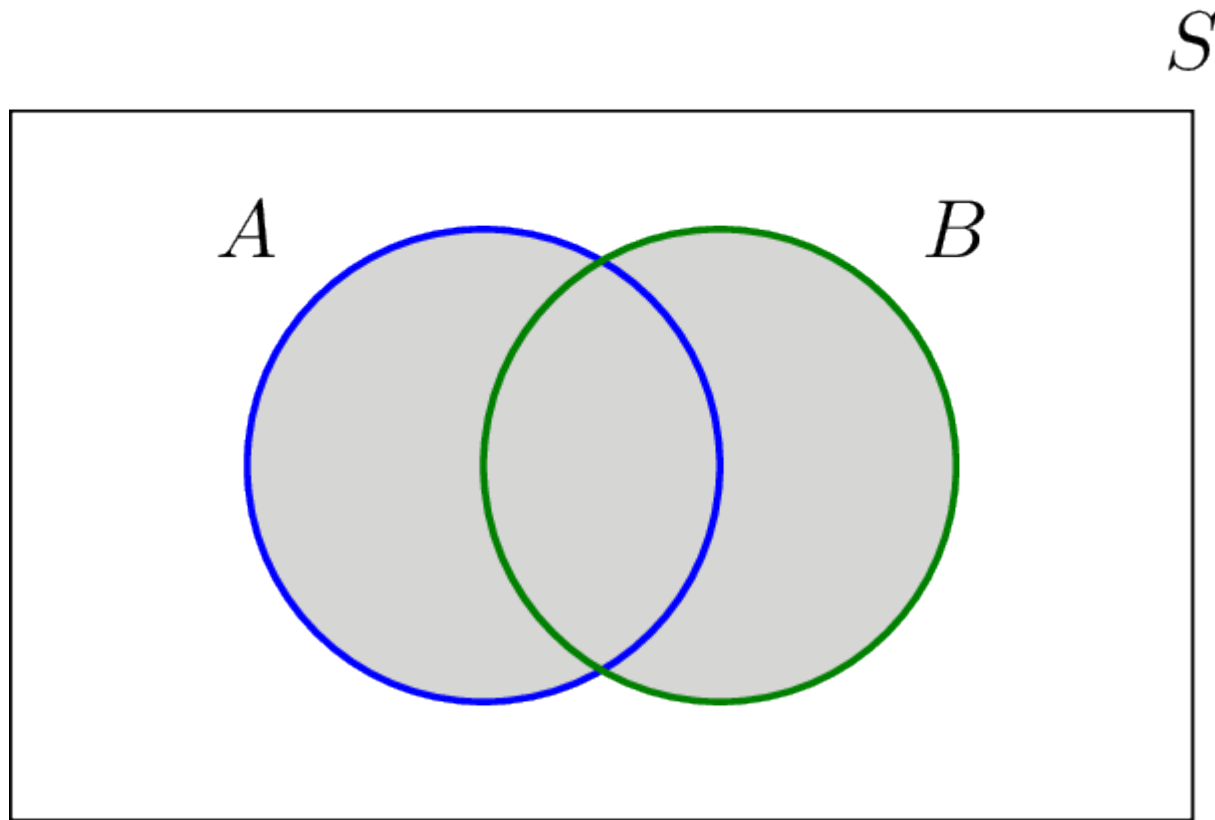
Set Theory – a Mathematical construct

- $A \{2,4,6,8,10\}$
- $B\{1,2,3,4\}$
- $A - B$ A minus B
- $A - B \{6,8,10\}$

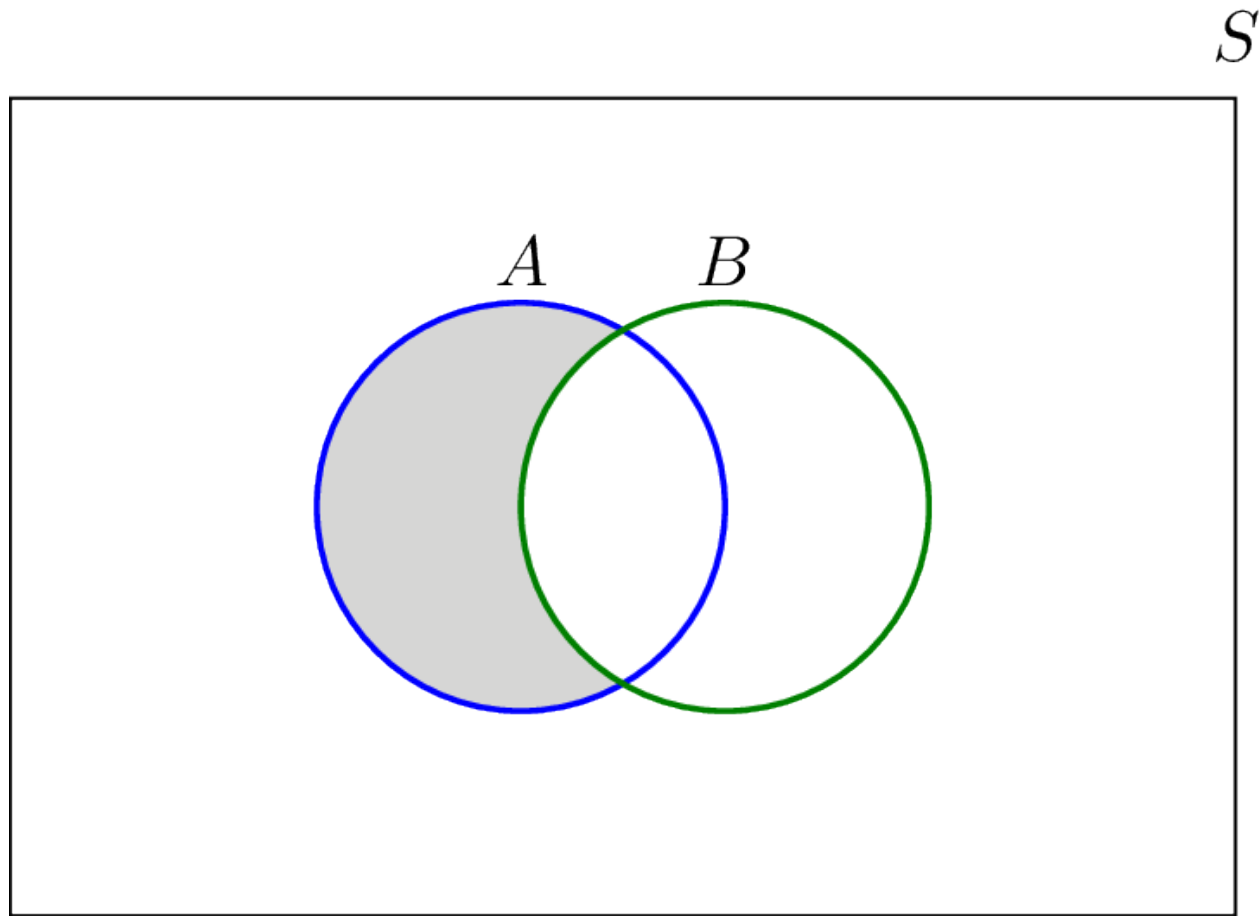
Venn Diagram for Intersection



Venn Diagram for Union

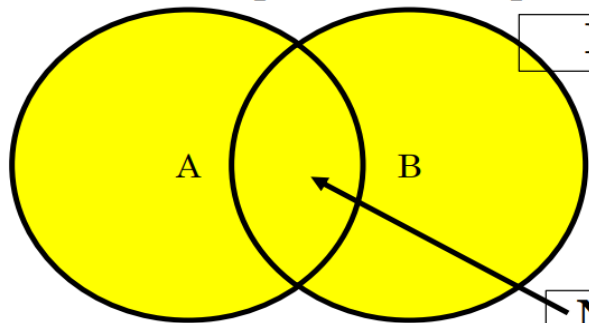


Venn Diagram for Minus / Except



Set Operators - Overview

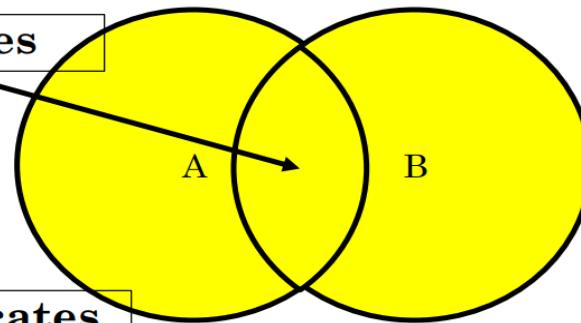
A UNION [DISTINCT] B



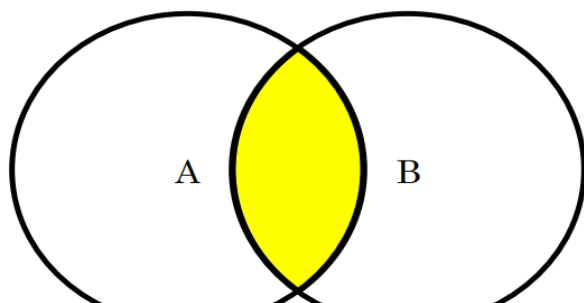
Duplicates

No duplicates

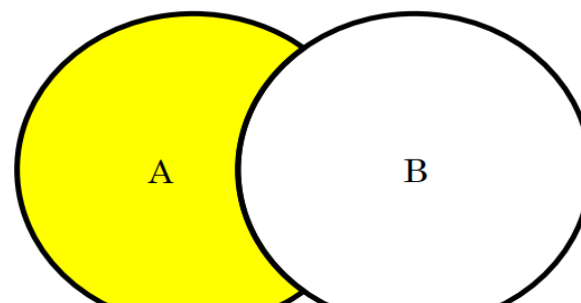
A UNION ALL B



A INTERSECT B



A MINUS/EXCEPT B



Set Operators

- UNION – returns all rows across both tables, excluding duplicates
- UNION ALL – returns all rows across both tables, including duplicates – can get a different sort order than UNION gives
- INTERSECT – returns common rows across both tables, excluding duplicates
- INTERSECT ALL – returns common rows across both tables, including duplicates
- DB2 EXCEPT – returns rows unique to “LEFT” table, excluding duplicates
- DB2 EXCEPT ALL – returns rows unique to “LEFT” table, including duplicates
- Oracle uses MINUS instead of EXCEPT

Set Operators – Data Sets

- DEPT

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	MGRNO	ADMRDEPT	LOCATION
500	SALESEAST	3	502	TORONTO
501	SALESWEST	5	502	VANCOUVER
502	ADMIN	8	502	TORONTO
503	HR	8	502	TORONTO

***** End of data *****

- DEPTUS

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	MGRNO	ADMRDEPT	LOCATION
600	SALESEASTUS	11	502	NEW YORK
601	SALESWESTUS	19	502	LOS ANGELES
502	ADMIN	8	502	TORONTO
503	HR	8	502	TORONTO

***** End of data *****

Set Operators – UNION

- UNION – returns all rows across both tables, excluding duplicates

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM   DEPT
UNION
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM   DEPTUS
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME
502	ADMIN
501	SALESWEST
601	SALESWESTUS
500	SALESEAST
600	SALESEASTUS
503	HR

***** End of data

Set Operators – UNION

- **UNION ALL** – returns all rows across both tables, including duplicates

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM   DEPT
UNION ALL
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM   DEPTUS
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME
500	SALESEAST
501	SALESWEST
502	ADMIN
503	HR
600	SALESEASTUS
601	SALESWESTUS
502	ADMIN
503	HR

Set Operators – UNION

- Our versions of DB2 and Oracle support ALL for UNION
- Our versions of DB2 and Oracle do not support ALL for INTERSECT, MINUS (EXCEPT)
- Later versions of DB2 and Oracle do support ALL for the above, we just do not have the latest versions installed.

Set Operators – UNION – with ORDER BY

When you use UNION Any ORDER BY clause must appear after the last subselect that is part of the union.

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION
FROM   DEPT
UNION
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION
FROM   DEPTUS
ORDER BY LOCATION
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
601	SALESWESTUS	LOS ANGELES
600	SALESEASTUS	NEW YORK
503	HR	TORONTO
500	SALESEAST	TORONTO
502	ADMIN	TORONTO
501	SALESWEST	VANCOUVER

***** End of data *****

Set Operators – INTERSECT

- **INTERSECT** – returns common rows across both tables, excluding duplicates

```
SELECT DEPTNO,DEPTNAME,LOCATION  
FROM DEPT  
INTERSECT  
SELECT DEPTNO,DEPTNAME,LOCATION  
FROM DEPTUS
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
503	HR	TORONTO
502	ADMIN	TORONTO
*****	End of data	*****

Set Operators – INTERSECT

- What happens if we change TORONTO to Toronto in the DEPTUS DeptNo 503 row?

```
UPDATE DEPTUS  
SET LOCATION = 'Toronto'  
WHERE DEPTNO = 503
```

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION  
FROM DEPT  
INTERSECT  
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION  
FROM DEPTUS
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
502	ADMIN	TORONTO
***** End of data *****		

Set Operators – INTERSECT

- What happens if we don't include **LOCATION** in the previous statement?

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM DEPT
INTERSECT
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME
FROM DEPTUS
```

```
DEPTNO  DEPTNAME
502     ADMIN
503     HR
***** End of data *
```

- Instead of

```
DEPTNO  DEPTNAME  LOCATION
502     ADMIN    TORONTO
***** End of data *****
```

Set Operators – INTERSECT

- Before resetting back to TORONTO, is there any other way to get both rows to INTERSECT again and show location?

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, UPPER (LOCATION)
FROM   DEPT
INTERSECT
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, UPPER (LOCATION)
FROM   DEPTUS
```

DEPARTMENT	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
503	HR	TORONTO
502	ADMIN	TORONTO
*****	End of data	*****

```
UPDATE DEPTUS
SET LOCATION = 'TORONTO'
WHERE DEPTNO = 503
```

Set Operators – INTERSECT

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION  
FROM DEPT  
INTERSECT  
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME  
FROM DEPTUS
```

- This produces an error

Number of columns not consistent.

- For Set Operations, the columns after SELECT must be:
 - The same columns in each SELECT
 - With compatible data types
 - If data types are different, you may need to CAST

Set Operators – INTERSECT – with AS

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION AS X
FROM   DEPT
INTERSECT
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION AS Y
FROM   DEPTUS
```

- Is the column heading X or Y for LOCATION?

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	X
503	HR	TORONTO
502	ADMIN	TORONTO

Set Operators – EXCEPT / MINUS

- **EXCEPT** – returns rows unique to the “LEFT” or first table, excluding duplicates

```
SELECT DEPTNO,  
        DEPTNAME,  
        LOCATION  
FROM    DEPT  
EXCEPT  
SELECT DEPTNO,  
        DEPTNAME,  
        LOCATION  
FROM    DEPTUS  
ORDER BY DEPTNO
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
500	SALESEAST	TORONTO
501	SALESWEST	VANCOUVER

Set Operators – EXCEPT / MINUS

- EXCEPT – What happens if you change the order of the tables?

```
SELECT DEPTNO,  
        DEPTNAME,  
        LOCATION  
FROM    DEPTUS  
EXCEPT  
SELECT DEPTNO,  
        DEPTNAME,  
        LOCATION  
FROM    DEPT  
ORDER BY DEPTNO
```

DEPTNO	DEPTNAME	LOCATION
601	SALESWESTUS	LOS ANGELES
600	SALESEASTUS	NEW YORK

***** End of data *****

Set Operators – EXCEPT / MINUS

- Oracle does not allow EXCEPT
- It uses MINUS

```
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION
FROM   DEPT
MINUS
SELECT DEPTNO, DEPTNAME, LOCATION
FROM   DEPTUS
```

Sets vs Joins

- JOINS are about COMBINING the records from two different tables (or objects) where there is some common connection between the two.
- Example: EMPLOYEE table and SALARY table. Both have employee number and name in common, but, one table focuses on one set of attributes about the employee (like personal information such as phone, address, years of service, etc.) – and – the other focuses on a different set of attributes about the employee (like department, salary, commission, etc).

Ontario and Manitoba

● Ontario

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE
432222	Fred	Atkins	Mississauga	444.66	01/12/23
234313	Gordon	Wong	Toronto	225.51	01/02/23
145678	Ken	Stafford	Toronto	95.00	02/03/23
121314	Jill	Wong	Oakville	1,200.00	01/11/23
43234	Kate	Middleton	London	225.49	08/10/23

● Manitoba

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE
544444	Ronald	Wing	Winnipeg	9,845.65	12/20/22
555555	Bill	Smith	Brandon	126.33	01/14/23
233333	Gordon	Switzer	Winnipeg	122.99	12/20/22
65234	Jasper	Higgins	Winnipeg	1,345.00	03/03/23
434543	Tabitha	Daniels	Brandon	13.40	02/12/23
143678	Carlos	Santatna	Brandon	150.50	12/22/22

Quebec and all tables

- Quebec

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE
111111	Jacques	Trembley	Montreal	122.33	01/01/23
122222	Sarah	Singh	Dorval	233.66	12/31/22
133333	Rene	Lemieux	Quebec City	336.66	01/16/23
222222	Sandy	Thomas	Lachine	445.54	12/14/22

- Customers from the 3 tables spending more than \$200

CUSTOMER ID	FULLNAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE	PROVINCE
65234	Jasper Higgins	Winnipeg	1,345.00	03/03/23	MANITOBA
544444	Ronald Wing	Winnipeg	9,845.65	12/20/22	MANITOBA
234313	Gordon Wong	Toronto	225.51	01/02/23	ONTARIO
121314	Jill Wong	Oakville	1,200.00	01/11/23	ONTARIO
43234	Kate Middleton	London	225.49	08/10/23	ONTARIO
432222	Fred Atkins	Mississauga	444.66	01/12/23	ONTARIO
222222	Sandy Thomas	Lachine	445.54	12/14/22	QUEBEC
133333	Rene Lemieux	Quebec City	336.66	01/16/23	QUEBEC
122222	Sarah Singh	Dorval	233.66	12/31/22	QUEBEC

Union for 3 Tables

```
SELECT CUSTID,  
       TRIM(FNAME) || ' ' || LNAME FULLNAME,  
       CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE,  
       'ONTARIO' AS PROVINCE  
FROM   ONTARIO  
WHERE  PURCHASE > 200  
UNION  
SELECT CUSTID,  
       TRIM(FNAME) || ' ' || LNAME FULLNAME,  
       CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE,  
       'MANITOBA' AS PROVINCE  
FROM   MANITOBA  
WHERE  PURCHASE > 200  
UNION  
SELECT CUSTID,  
       TRIM(FNAME) || ' ' || LNAME FULLNAME,  
       CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE,  
       'QUEBEC' AS PROVINCE  
FROM   QUEBEC  
WHERE  PURCHASE > 200  
ORDER BY PROVINCE
```

Provinces

- Produce a table with all the provinces
- Provinces

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE	PROV
432222	Fred	Atkins	Mississauga	444.66	01/12/23	ONTARIO
234313	Gordon	Wong	Toronto	225.51	01/02/23	ONTARIO
145678	Ken	Stafford	Toronto	95.00	02/03/23	ONTARIO
121314	Jill	Wong	Oakville	1,200.00	01/11/23	ONTARIO
43234	Kate	Middleton	London	225.49	08/10/23	ONTARIO
544444	Ronald	Wing	Winnipeg	9,845.65	12/20/22	MANITOBA
555555	Bill	Smith	Brandon	126.33	01/14/23	MANITOBA
233333	Gordon	Switzer	Winnipeg	122.99	12/20/22	MANITOBA
65234	Jasper	Higgins	Winnipeg	1,345.00	03/03/23	MANITOBA
434543	Tabitha	Daniels	Brandon	13.40	02/12/23	MANITOBA
143678	Carlos	Santatna	Brandon	150.50	12/22/22	MANITOBA
111111	Jacques	Trembley	Montreal	122.33	01/01/23	QUEBEC
122222	Sarah	Singh	Dorval	233.66	12/31/22	QUEBEC
133333	Rene	Lemieux	Quebec City	336.66	01/16/23	QUEBEC
222222	Sandy	Thomas	Lachine	445.54	12/14/22	QUEBEC

PROVINCES

```
CREATE TABLE PROVINCES AS (SELECT * FROM ONTARIO) WITH DATA
```

```
ALTER TABLE PROVINCES ADD COLUMN PROV CHAR(15)
```

```
UPDATE PROVINCES
```

```
SET PROV = 'ONTARIO'
```

```
INSERT INTO PROVINCES
```

```
    (SELECT CUSTID, FNAME,  
           LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE,  
           PDATE, 'MANITOBA'  
    FROM   MANITOBA)
```

```
INSERT INTO PROVINCES
```

```
    (SELECT CUSTID, FNAME,  
           LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE,  
           PDATE, 'QUEBEC'  
    FROM   QUEBEC)
```

Excluding the province QUEBEC

- How do you exclude the Quebec rows from the PROVINCES table with a set operator?

```
SELECT * FROM PROVINCES  
EXCEPT  
SELECT * FROM QUEBEC
```

Number of columns not consistent

- PROVINCES has an extra column not found in the QUEBEC table.

Excluding the province QUEBEC

```
SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE
FROM PROVINCES
EXCEPT
SELECT * FROM QUEBEC
```

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE
555555	Bill	Smith	Brandon	126.33	01/14/23
544444	Ronald	Wing	Winnipeg	9,845.65	12/20/22
143678	Carlos	Santatna	Brandon	150.50	12/22/22
233333	Gordon	Switzer	Winnipeg	122.99	12/20/22
145678	Ken	Stafford	Toronto	95.00	02/03/23
234313	Gordon	Wong	Toronto	225.51	01/02/23
65234	Jasper	Higgins	Winnipeg	1,345.00	03/03/23
43234	Kate	Middleton	London	225.49	08/10/23
432222	Fred	Atkins	Mississauga	444.66	01/12/23
434543	Tabitha	Daniels	Brandon	13.40	02/12/23
121314	Jill	Wong	Oakville	1,200.00	01/11/23

Including the province name

- Exclude QUEBEC in PROVINCES and show province?

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE	PROV
233333	Gordon	Switzer	Winnipeg	122.99	12/20/22	MANITOBA
121314	Jill	Wong	Oakville	1,200.00	01/11/23	ONTARIO
434543	Tabitha	Daniels	Brandon	13.40	02/12/23	MANITOBA
145678	Ken	Stafford	Toronto	95.00	02/03/23	ONTARIO
555555	Bill	Smith	Brandon	126.33	01/14/23	MANITOBA
43234	Kate	Middleton	London	225.49	08/10/23	ONTARIO
65234	Jasper	Higgins	Winnipeg	1,345.00	03/03/23	MANITOBA
143678	Carlos	Santatna	Brandon	150.50	12/22/22	MANITOBA
544444	Ronald	Wing	Winnipeg	9,845.65	12/20/22	MANITOBA
234313	Gordon	Wong	Toronto	225.51	01/02/23	ONTARIO
432222	Fred	Atkins	Mississauga	444.66	01/12/23	ONTARIO

```
SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME,  
       CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE,  
       PROV  
FROM PROVINCES  
EXCEPT  
  SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME,  
         CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE,  
         'QUEBEC'  
FROM QUEBEC
```

INTERSECT

```
SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE
FROM   PROVINCES
INTERSECT
SELECT * FROM QUEBEC
```

CUSTOMER ID	FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	CITY	PURCHASE AMOUNT	PURCHASE DATE
111111	Jacques	Trembley	Montreal	122.33	01/01/23
122222	Sarah	Singh	Dorval	233.66	12/31/22
133333	Rene	Lemieux	Quebec City	336.66	01/16/23
222222	Sandy	Thomas	Lachine	445.54	12/14/22
398972	Robert	Trembley	Montreal	144.99	02/02/23

● Totals

TOTAL	RESULT
TOTAL OF PROVINCES MINUS QUEBEC	11
TOTAL OF PROVINCES INTERSECT QUEBEC	5
TOTAL OF PROVINCES	16
***** End of data *****	

```
SELECT 'TOTAL OF PROVINCES MINUS QUEBEC' TOTAL,  
COUNT(*) RESULT  
FROM (SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE  
FROM PROVINCES  
EXCEPT  
SELECT * FROM QUEBEC)  
UNION  
SELECT 'TOTAL OF PROVINCES INTERSECT QUEBEC' TOTAL,  
COUNT(*) RESULT  
FROM (SELECT CUSTID, FNAME, LNAME, CITY, PURCHASE, PDATE  
FROM PROVINCES  
INTERSECT  
SELECT * FROM QUEBEC)  
UNION  
SELECT 'TOTAL OF PROVINCES' TOTAL, COUNT(*) RESULT  
FROM PROVINCES
```

Using a set operator to solve a Problem

- Thousands of customers and hundreds of employees.
- Are any of our employees listed as customer contacts?

Using a set operator to solve a Problem

● CUSTOMERS

CUSTOMERNUMBER	CUSTOMERNAME	CONTACTLASTNAME	CONTACTFIRSTNAME	PHONE
103	Atelier graphique	Schmitt	Carine	40.32.2555
112	Signal Gift Stores	King	Jean	7025551838
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	Ferguson	Peter	03 9520 4555
119	La Rochelle Gifts	Labruno	Janine	40.67.8555
121	Baane Mini Imports	Bergulfsen	Jonas	07-98 9555
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	Nelson	Susan	4155551450
125	Havel "&" Zbyszek Co	Piestrzeniewicz	Zbyszek	(26) 642-7555
128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	Keitel	Roland	+49 69 66 90 2555
129	Mini Wheels Co.	Murphy	Julie	6505555787
131	Land of Toys Inc.	Lee	Kwai	2125557818
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	Freyre	Diego	(91) 555 94 44
144	Volvo Model Replicas, Co	Berglund	Christina	0921-12 3555
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	Petersen	Jytte	31 12 3555
146	Saveley "&" Henriot, Co.	Saveley	Mary	78.32.5555
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	Natividad	Eric	+65 221 7555
151	Muscle Machine Inc	Young	Jeff	2125557413
157	Diecast Classics Inc.	Leong	Kelvin	2155551555
161	Technics Stores Inc.	Hashimoto	Juri	6505556809
166	Handji Gifts"&" Co	Victorino	Wendy	+65 224 1555

Using a set operator to solve a Problem

● EMPLOYEES

EMPLOYEENUMBER	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	EXTENSION	EMAIL
1,002	Murphy	Julie	x5800	dmurphy@classicmodelcars.com
1,056	Patterson	Mary	x4611	mpatterso@classicmodelcars.com
1,076	Firrelli	Jeff	x9273	jfirrelli@classicmodelcars.com
1,088	Patterson	William	x4871	wpatterson@classicmodelcars.com
1,102	Bondur	Gerard	x5408	gbondur@classicmodelcars.com
1,143	Bow	Anthony	x5428	abow@classicmodelcars.com
1,165	Jennings	Leslie	x3291	ljennings@classicmodelcars.com
1,166	Thompson	Leslie	x4065	lthompson@classicmodelcars.com
1,188	Firrelli	Julie	x2173	jfirrelli@classicmodelcars.com
1,216	Patterson	Steve	x4334	spatterson@classicmodelcars.com
1,286	Tseng	Foon Yue	x228	ftseng@classicmodelcars.com
1,323	Vanauf	George	x4102	gvanauf@classicmodelcars.com
1,337	Bondur	Loui	x6493	lbondur@classicmodelcars.com
1,370	Hernandez	Gerard	x2028	ghernande@classicmodelcars.com
1,401	Castillo	Pamela	x2759	pcastillo@classicmodelcars.com
1,501	Bott	Larry	x2311	lbott@classicmodelcars.com
1,504	Jones	Barry	x102	bjones@classicmodelcars.com
1,611	Fixter	Andy	x101	afixter@classicmodelcars.com
1,612	Ferguson	Peter	x102	pferguson@classicmodelcars.com

Using a set operator to solve a Problem

- COMMON NAMES?

```
SELECT CONTACTFIRSTNAME,  
        CONTACTLASTNAME  
FROM    CUSTOMERS  
INTERSECT  
SELECT  FIRSTNAME,  
        LASTNAME  
FROM    EMPLOYEES
```

CONTACTFIRSTNAME
Julie
Peter

CONTACTLASTNAME
Murphy
Ferguson

Phone the employee and ask

- Include the employee's extension

FIRSTNAME	LASTNAME	EXTENSION
Julie	Murphy	x5800
Peter	Ferguson	x102

***** End of data *****

```
SELECT FIRSTNAME,
        LASTNAME,
        EXTENSION
FROM    EMPLOYEES
WHERE (FIRSTNAME, LASTNAME) IN
      (SELECT CONTACTFIRSTNAME,
              CONTACTLASTNAME
       FROM    CUSTOMERS
       INTERSECT
       SELECT FIRSTNAME,
              LASTNAME
       FROM EMPLOYEES )
```

Set Operators – Additional Guidelines

- You must match the data type when columns do not exist in one or the other table
- You can use various functions like CAST, TO_CHAR or any other conversion function to ensure data types match
- SELECT department_id,
- TO_NUMBER (null) as location,
- hire_date
- FROM employees
- UNION
- SELECT department_id,
- location_id,
- TO_DATE (null)
- FROM departments;

Set Operators – Additional Guidelines

- when columns do not exist in one or the other table
- SELECT employee_id,
- job_id, salary
- FROM employees
- UNION
- SELECT employee_id,
- Job_id,
- 0
- FROM job_history;

Set Operators – Additional Guidelines

- The expressions in the SELECT lists must match in number.
- If you select 3 columns in A, then must have 3 columns in B
- The data type of each column in the second query must match the data type of its corresponding column in the first query.
- Parentheses can be used to alter the sequence of execution.
- ORDER BY clause can appear only at the very end of the statement.
- Duplicate rows are automatically eliminated except in UNION ALL.
- Column names from the first query are the ones that appear in the result.
- The output is sorted in ascending order by default except in UNION ALL

Lab 4

- Lab 4 is posted.
- Review for Midterm Test is next week
- Assignment 1 is due in week 6
- Midterm test is in week 6