**Chapter -09**

**USING SET OPERATORS**

**Set Operators**

* **UNION -** Rows from both queries after eliminating duplications
* **UNION ALL -** Rows from both queries, including all duplications
* **INTERSECT -** Rows that are common to both queries
* **MINUS -** Rows in the first query that are not present in the second query

**Rules of Set Operators**

• The expressions in the SELECT lists must match in number.

• The data type of each column in the subsequent 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.

**Matching SELECT Statements**

You must match the data type (using the TO\_CHAR function or any other conversion functions) when columns do not exist in one or the other table.

**Using the ORDER BY clause in set operations**

The ORDER BY clause can be used only once in a compound query. If used, the ORDER BY clause must be placed at the end of the query. The ORDER BY clause accepts the column name or an alias. By default, the output is sorted in ascending order in the first column of the first SELECT query.