**Using SET Operators**

**SET Operator**

• The SET operators combine the results of two or more component queries into one result. Queries containing SET operators are called compound queries.

• The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query. The names of the columns need not be identical.

• All SET operators have equal precedence. If a SQL statement contains multiple SET operators, the Oracle server evaluates them from left (top) to right (bottom) if no parentheses explicitly specify another order.

• Different types of SET operators are

• UNION Operator

• UNION ALL Operator

• INTERSECT Operator

• MINUS Operator

**Note**: whenever these operators are used select statement must have

• Equal no of columns.

• Similar data type columns.

**The Generic Syntax**:

**<Component query>**

**{UNION| UINON ALL |MINUS| INTERSECT}**

**<Component query>**

**UNION:**

• The UNION operator returns all rows selected by either query. Use the UNION operator to return all rows from multiple tables and eliminate any duplicate rows.

**Guidelines:**

• NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.

• By default, the output is sorted in ascending order of the first column of the SELECT clause.

• The IN operator has a higher precedence than the UNION operator.

**UNION ALL:**

• Combines the results of Two SELECT statement into one result set including the duplicates.

**Guidelines:**

• Unlike UNION, duplicate rows are not eliminated and the output is not sorted by default.

**INTERSECT:**

• Use the INTERSECT operator to return all rows common to multiple queries.

**INTERSECT:**

**Guidelines:**

• Reversing the order of the intersected tables does not alter the result.

• INTERSECT does not ignore NULL values.

**MINUS:**

• The MINUS operator returns rows from the first query that are not present in the second query.

**Notes:**

• The Queries are all executed independently but their output is merged.

• Only final query ends with a Semicolon.

**Example:**

Sq|>Select Job From Emp Where Deptno=10 UNION Select Job From Emp Where Deptno = 20;

Sql> Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno=10 UNION Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno=20;

Sql> Select Empno,Ename From Emp Where Deptno=10 UNION Select Empno,Ename From Emp Where Deptno=20 Order by 2;

Sql>Select Empno,Ename,Job From Emp Where Deptno = (Select Deptno From Dept Where Dname = 'SALES') UNION Select Empno,Ename,Job From Emp Where Deptno=(Select Deptno From Dept Where Dname = 'ACCOUNTING');

Sql>Select Deptno,Job From Emp

Where Deptno=10 UNION ALL Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno=20;

Sql> Select Job From Emp Where Deptno = 10 INTERSECT Select Job From Emp Where Deptno=20;

Sql>Select Job From Emp Where Deptno=10 MINUS

Select Job

From Emp Where Deptno=20

Sql>Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno = 10 UNION

Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno = 20;

Sql> Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno = 10 INTERSECT Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno=30;

Sql>Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno=10 INTERSECT Select Deptno,Job From Emp Where Deptno = 20;