Oracle Day 9 – SET Operators in Oracle

Note: Please watch my YouTube sessions to better understand the descriptions and queries below

NiC IT Academy YouTube Videos for reference

🔵 Oracle SQL Tutorial - English

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsphD3EpR7F9mmtY2jBt_O8Q9XmvrhQEF

🟡 Oracle SQL - தமிழில்

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLsphD3EpR7F-u4Jjp_3fYgLSsKwPPTEH4

📌 Oracle SQL Day wise Video: ENGLISH

Oracle SQL Day 1 – Introduction to Oracle - https://youtu.be/hLnKjYGr730

Oracle SQL Day 2 – SQL Types DDL, DML, DRL, DCL, TCL - https://youtu.be/XpgjXvnfZec

Oracle SQL Day 3 – Constraints in Oracle - https://youtu.be/TmYqeFfHyyc

Oracle SQL Day 4 – SELECT Statements in Oracle - https://youtu.be/tYQfBgUCpoI

Oracle SQL Day 5 – Single Row Functions in Oracle - https://youtu.be/4qJJxQuHLC4

Oracle SQL Day 6 – Joins in Oracle - https://youtu.be/CkaqluC2afE

Oracle SQL Day 7 – Aggregate Functions in Oracle - https://youtu.be/BSiCWzj-py8

Oracle SQL Day 8 – Sub Queries in Oracle - https://youtu.be/KtUCyG2cZe4

Oracle SQL Day 9 – SET Operators in Oracle - https://youtu.be/B0JbGbWsEIA

Oracle SQL Day 10 – Analytical Functions in Oracle - https://youtu.be/gRC3ndWLsoo

Oracle SQL Day 11 - Views in Oracle - https://youtu.be/m8a1UtOmd5k

Oracle SQL Day 12 - Indexes in Oracle - https://youtu.be/reL2O-kvNxc

Oracle SQL Day 13 - Regular Expression - https://youtu.be/k_Eo08vLPhU

SET OPERATORS :

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-- same structured table

1. Union

-- It will remove duplicate

2. Union ALL

-- It will not remove duplicate

-- It will be executed faster

3. Intersect

--- Common record between both tables

4. Minus

-- Differences

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select * from customer1;

cust_id	cust_name	mobile	city
100001	Arun	90909090	Chennai
100002	Bala	85432545	Hyd
100003	Rakesh	90909091	Chennai
100001	Arun	90909090	Chennai

select * from customer2;

cust_id	cust_name	phone	city
100001	Arun	90909090	Chennai
100004	John	46536566	Hyd
100003	Rakesh	90909091	Chennai
100005	Sanjay	89543543	Pune

select * from s_customer_union2

minus

select * from s_customer_union1;

create table emp_union_2 as select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,

salary,department_id from employees where salary >15000;

select * from EMP_UNION_1;

select * from EMP_UNION_2;

```
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_1
union
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_1
union all
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_1
intersect
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_1
minus
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_2
minus
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from EMP_UNION_1;

drop table EMP_UNION_2;

drop table EMP_UNION_1;
```

```
create table emp_union_1 as select employee_id,first_name,last_name,email,phone_number,
salary,department_id from employees where salary >12000;


create table emp_union_2 as select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,
salary,department_id from employees where salary >15000;

select * from emp_union_1
union
select * from emp_union_2;
--A-01789: query block has incorrect number of result columns


select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_1
union
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_1
union ALL
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_2;


select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_1
intersect
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_1
minus
```

```
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_2;

select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_2
minus
select employee_id,first_name,email,phone_number,salary,department_id from emp_union_1;


-- How to find a duplicate record

select employee_id,count(*) from emp_union_1 group by employee_id;

select employee_id,count(*) from emp_union_1 group by employee_id having count(*) >1;


select employee_id,count(*) from emp_union_2 group by employee_id having count(*) >1;

-- how to delete a deplicate record

delete from emp_union_1 where rowid not in (
select max(rowid) from emp_union_1 group by employee_id);

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```