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ISTA420 Hw 06

1. A set operator compares complete rows between the results of the two input queries involved.
2. The general form of a query with a set operator is as follows:

Input Query1

<set\_operator>

Input Query2

[ORDER BY ...];

1. A Venn diagram is a diagram that shows all possible logical relations between a finite collection of different sets. These diagrams depict elements as points in the plane, and sets as regions inside closed curves.
2. Table 1 result set-left, table 2 result set-right, union in the center. Light in center.
3. Table 1 result set-left, table 2 result set-right, union in the center. Dark in center.
4. The INTERSECT operator (implied DISTINCT) returns only distinct rows that appear in both input query results. As long as a row appears at least once in both query results, it’s returned only once in the operator’s result.
5. Intersect all would show shows the commonalities between the two tables, center only. Will show duplicates.
6. Only shows the result on the left or the right, that are unique to those sets.
7. The except all operator would show the commonalities from both sides, regardless if they were duplicates.
8. All of the set operators have the same precedence. In complex queries that include more than one set operator, the precedence of operators is from left to right. Use parentheses to group set operators and their operands, if you need to override the default left-to-right precedence of set operators.
9. Input Query1

<set\_operator>

Input Query2

[ORDER BY ...];