

LAB-6 : SET OPERATOR

SET operators are special type of operators which are used to *combine the result of two queries*.

Operators covered under SET operators are:

1. Union

- The SQL Union operation is used to combine the result of two or more SQL SELECT queries.
- In the union operation, all the number of datatype and columns must be same in both the tables on which UNION operation is being applied.
- The union operation eliminates the duplicate rows from its resultset.

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1
UNION
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

2. Union All

Union All operation is equal to the Union operation. It returns the set without removing duplication and sorting the data.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1
UNION ALL
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

3. Intersect

- It is used to combine two SELECT statements. The Intersect operation returns the common rows from both the SELECT statements.
- In the Intersect operation, the number of datatype and columns must be the same.
- It has no duplicates and it arranges the data in ascending order by default.

Syntax

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1
INTERSECT
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

4. Minus

- It combines the result of two SELECT statements. Minus operator is used to display the rows which are present in the first query but absent in the second query.
- It has no duplicates and data arranged in ascending order by default.

Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1
MINUS
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

- a. Display all the dept numbers available with the dept and emp tables avoiding duplicates.

SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP UNION ALL SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM DEPT;

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM EMP UNION ALL SELECT DISTINCT DEPTNO FROM DEPT;
```

DEPTNO
1
2
3
4
5
1

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- b. Display all the dept numbers available with the dept and emp tables.

SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP UNION ALL SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT;

```
mysql> SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP UNION ALL SELECT DEPTNO FROM DEPT;
```

DEPTNO
1
1
2
3
4
5
1

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

- c. Display all the dept numbers available in emp and not in employee tables and vice versa.

SELECT * FROM EMP;

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMP;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	DEPTNO	SAL
1	ROSHAN SHRESTHA	MANAGER	1	200000
2	UKESH SHRESTHA	ASST.MANAGER	1	100000
3	SUMIT ADHIKARI	SALES HEAD	2	100000
4	SHREEJAN BALAMI	SALES OFFICER	3	80000
5	KUSHAL PIYA	ASP	4	15000
6	RAMESH SHRESTHA	ASP	5	15000
7	RUBEEN SHRESTHA	IT	7	55000

7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEEE;

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEEE;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	DEPTNO	SAL
1	ROSHAN SHRESTHA	MANAGER	1	200000
2	UKESH SHRESTHA	ASST.MANAGER	1	100000
3	SUMIT ADHIKARI	SALES HEAD	2	100000
4	SHREEJAN BALAMI	SALES OFFICER	3	80000
5	KUSHAL PIYA	ASP	4	15000
6	RAMESH SHRESTHA	ASP	5	15000
7	ANSH SHRESTHA	LECTURER	6	20000
8	AMIR SHRESTHA	LECTURER	6	20000

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP LEFT JOIN EMPLOYEEE USING(DEPTNO) WHERE EMPLOYEEE.DEPTNO IS NULL;

```
mysql> SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMP LEFT JOIN EMPLOYEEE USING(DEPTNO) WHERE EMPLOYEEE.DEPTNO IS NULL;
```

DEPTNO
7

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMPLOYEEE LEFT JOIN EMP USING(DEPTNO) WHERE EMP.DEPTNO IS NULL;

```
ERROR 1146 (42S02): Table 'lab.empe' doesn't exist
mysql> SELECT DEPTNO FROM EMPLOYEEE LEFT JOIN EMP USING(DEPTNO) WHERE EMP.DEPTNO IS NULL;
```

DEPTNO
6
6

```
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```