Practical 7

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Suppose that a Product table contains two attributes, PROD_CODE and VEND_CODE. The values for the PROD_CODE are: ABC, DEF, GHI and JKL. These are matched by the following values for the VEND_CODE: 125, 124, 124 and 123, respectively (e.g., PROD_CODE value ABC corresponds to VEND_CODE value 125). The Vendor table contains a single attribute, VEND_CODE, with values 123, 124, 125 and 126. (The VEND_CODE attribute in the Product table is a foreign key to the VEND_CODE in the Vendor table.)

Given the information, what would be the query output for the following? Show values

```
select * from product;
```

Results Explain Describe Save

PROD_CODE	VEND_CODE
ABC	125
DEF	124
GHI	124
JKL	123

4 rows returned in 0.26 seconds

```
select * from vendor;
```

Results Explain Describe

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126

4 rows returned in 0.08 seco

a) A UNION query based on these two tables

```
select vend_code from vendor
union
select vend_code from product;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved S

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126

4 rows returned in 0.02 seconds

b) A UNION ALL query based on these two tables

```
select vend_code from vendor
union all
select vend_code from product;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQL

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126
125
124
124
123

8 rows returned in 0.01 seconds

c) An INTERSECT query based on these two tables

```
select vend_code from vendor
intersect
select vend_code from product;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved S

VEND_CODE
123
124
125

3 rows returned in 0.05 seconds

d) A MINUS query based on these two tables

```
select vend_code from vendor
minus
select vend_code from product;
```

Results Explain Describe Saved SQ

VEND_CODE
126

1 rows returned in 0.00 seconds C