1. **What is Set operator?**

Ans: Set operators combine the results of two or more component queries into one result.

1. **What is Compound queries?**

Ans : containing set operators are called compound queries.

1. **Type of Set Operator.**

Ans: There are 4 type of Set Operator. They are :

* **UNION :** The UNION operator returns results from both queries after eliminating duplications.
* **UNION ALL:** The UNION ALL operator returns results from both

queries, including all duplications.

* **INTERSECT:** The INTERSECT operator returns rows that are

common to both queries.

* **MINUS:** The MINUS operator returns rows in the first query

that are not present in the second query.

1. **Guidelines of Union Operator.**

Ans:

* 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.
* UNION operates over all of the columns being selected.
* NULL values are not ignored during duplicate checking.
* The IN operator has a higher precedence than the UNION operator. By default, the output is sorted in ascending order of the first column of the SELECT clause.

1. **Guidelines of Union All Operator.**

Ans:

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

• The DISTINCT keyword cannot be used.

1. **Guidelines of INTERSECT Operator.**

Ans:

• The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT

statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query.

The names of the columns need not be identical.

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

• INTERSECT does not ignore NULL values.