**Chapter - 07**

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.

1. **Fixture of Oracle Server and Set Operators.**

**And:**

• Duplicate rows are automatically eliminated except in UNION ALL.

• Column names from the first query appear in the result.

• The output is sorted in ascending order by default except in UNION ALL.

1. **Set Operator Guidelines.**

**Ans:**

* The expressions in the SELECT lists must match in number and data type.
* Parentheses can be used to alter the sequence of execution.
* The ORDER BY clause:

– Can appear only at the very end of the statement

– Will accept the column name, aliases from the first SELECT statement, or the positional

notation.

1. **Controlling the Order of Rows.**

**Ans:** By default, the output is sorted in ascending order on the first column. You can use the ORDER BY clause to change this.