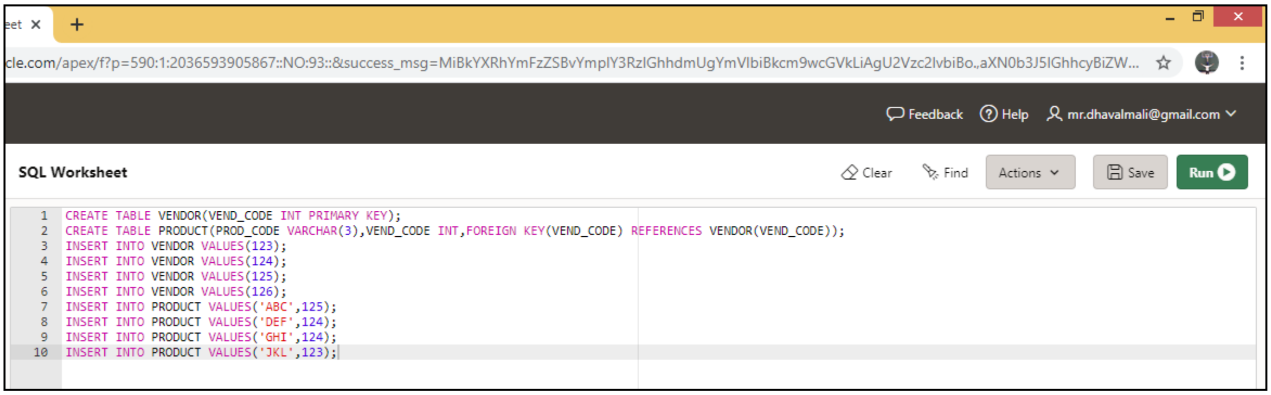
Class : BSC CS **Name : Dhaval Mali** **Roll no.: 77**

Practical 7: Study of various types of SET OPERATORS

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.)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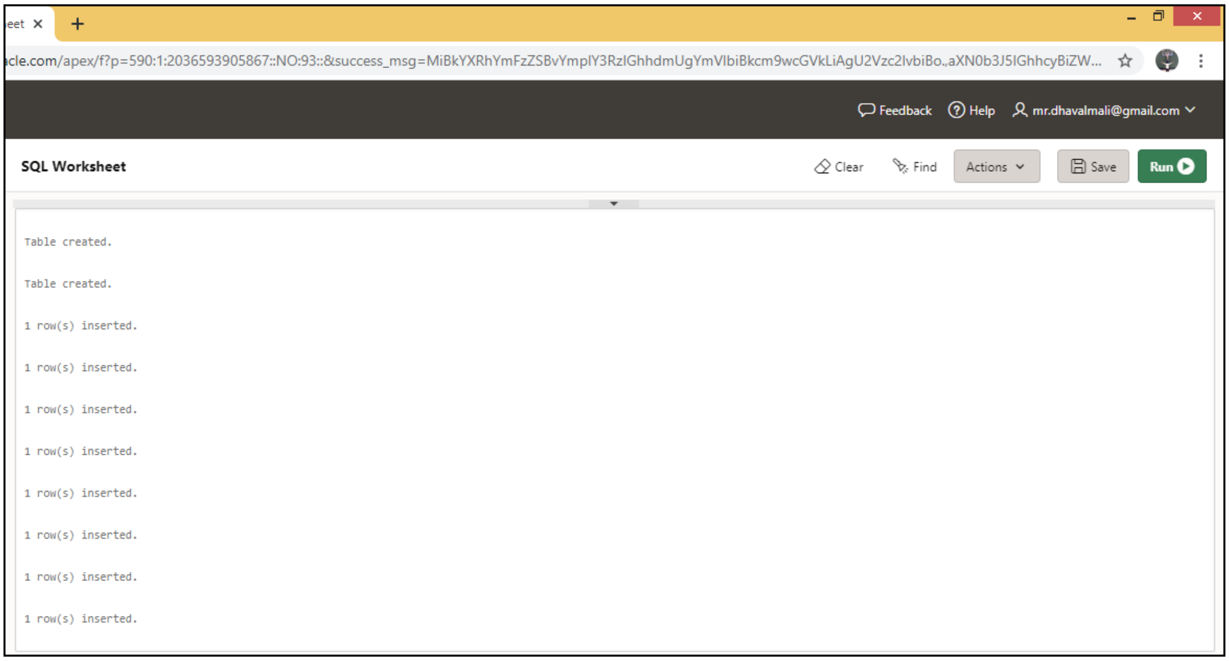
```
CREATE TABLE VENDOR(VEND_CODE INT PRIMARY KEY);
CREATE TABLE PRODUCT(PROD_CODE VARCHAR(3),VEND_CODE INT,FOREIGN KEY(VEND_CODE) REFERENCES VENDOR(VEND_CODE));
INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(123);
INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(124);
INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(125);
INSERT INTO VENDOR VALUES(126);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('ABC',125);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('DEF',124);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('JKL',123);
```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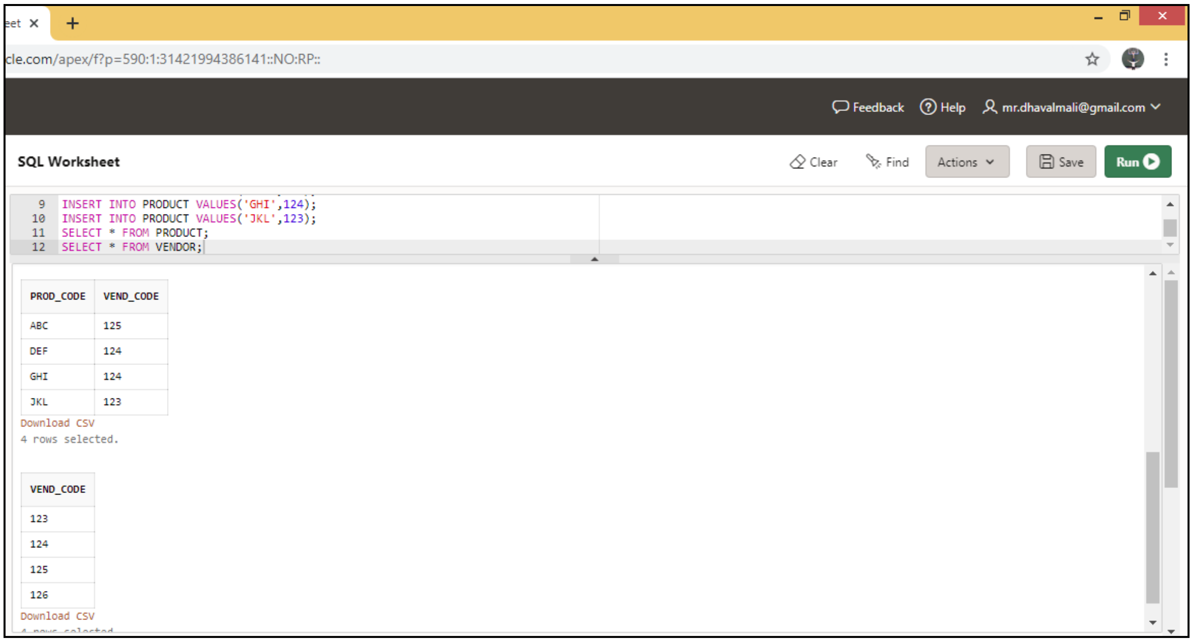
```
Table created.

Table created.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.

1 row(s) inserted.
```

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



```
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('GHI',124);
INSERT INTO PRODUCT VALUES('JKL',123);
SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT * FROM VENDOR;
```

PROD_CODE	VEND_CODE
ABC	125
DEF	124
GHI	124
JKL	123

Download CSV

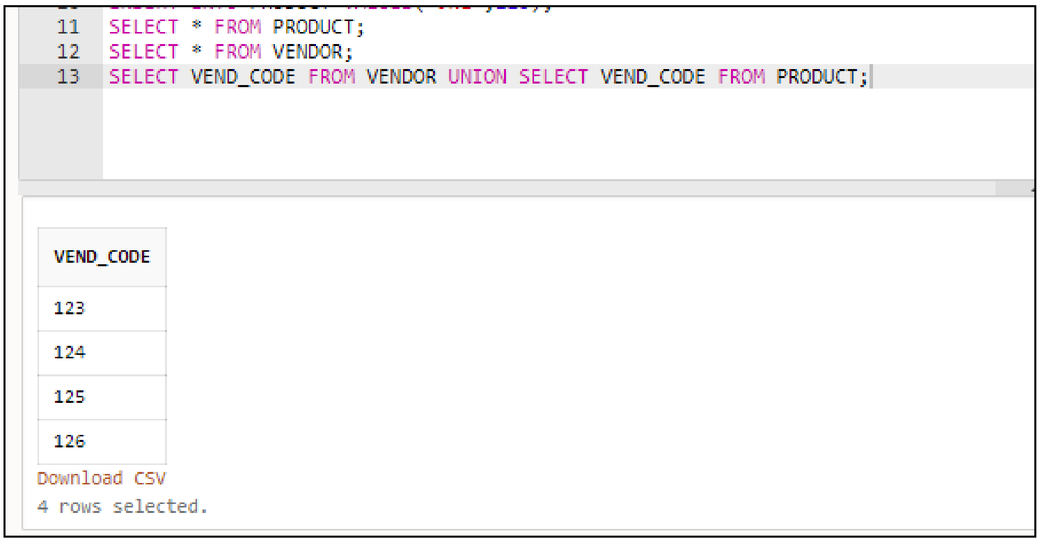
4 rows selected.

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126

Download CSV

4 rows selected.

a. A UNION query based on these tables,



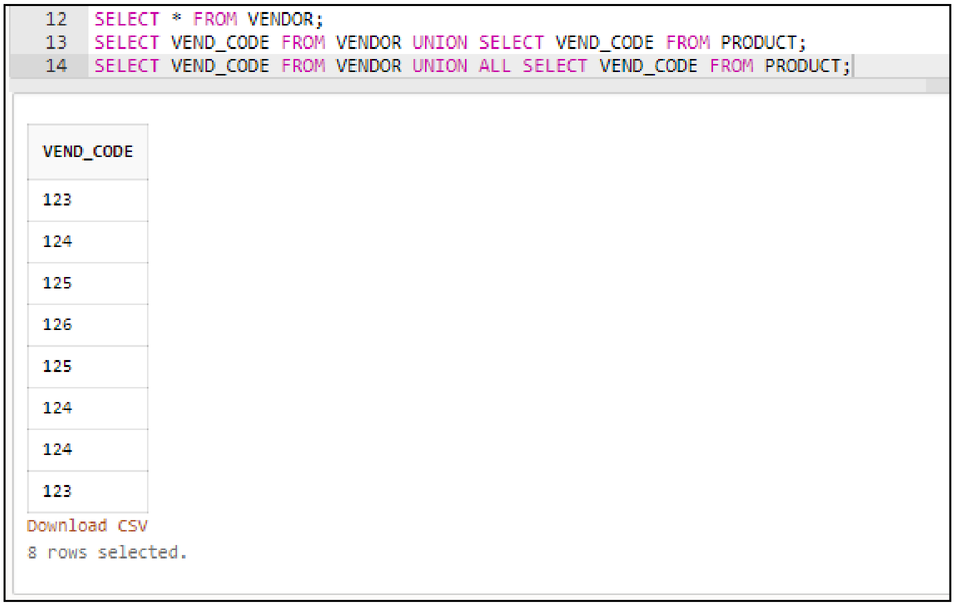
```
SELECT * FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT * FROM VENDOR;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR UNION SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
```

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126

Download CSV

4 rows selected.

b. A UNION ALL query based on these two tables.



```sql
SELECT * FROM VENDOR;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR UNION SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR UNION ALL SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
```

VEND_CODE
123
124
125
126
125
124
124
123

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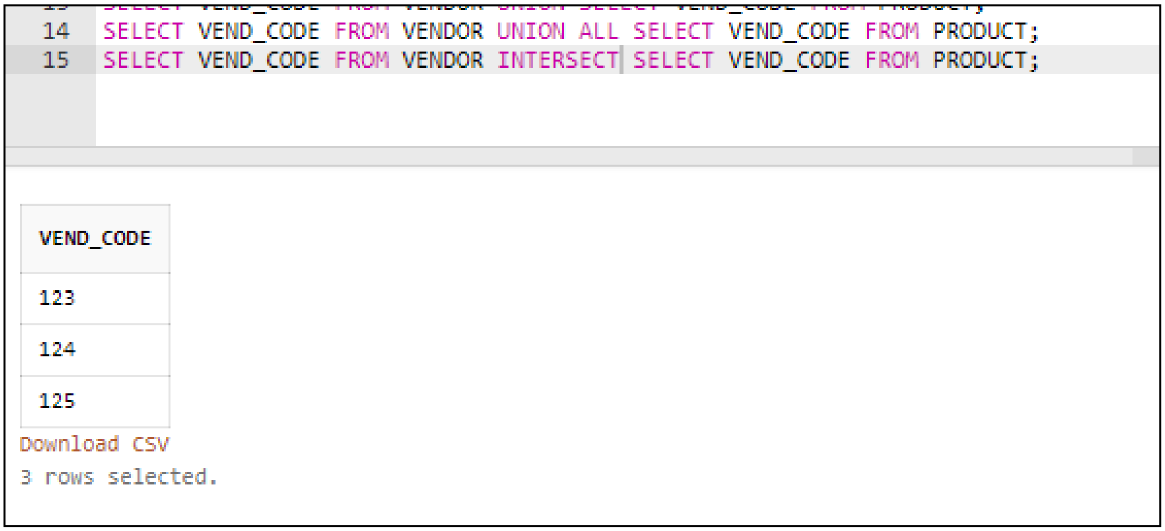
8 rows selected.

c. An INTERSECT query based on these two tables.



```sql
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR UNION SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR UNION ALL SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR INTERSECT SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
```

VEND_CODE
123
124
125

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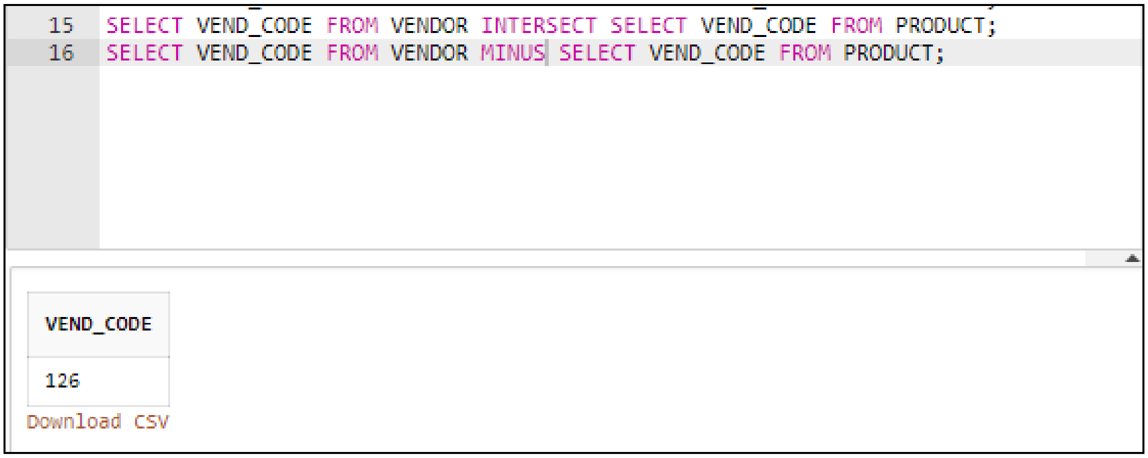
3 rows selected.

d. A MINUS query based on these two tables.



```sql
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR INTERSECT SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
SELECT VEND_CODE FROM VENDOR MINUS SELECT VEND_CODE FROM PRODUCT;
```

VEND_CODE
126

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