

Introduction

- SET Operators are used to combine information of similar type from one or more than one table.
- Datatype of corresponding columns must be the same
- The types of SET operators in ORACLE are :
 1. UNION : Rows of first query plus rows of second query, less duplicate rows.
 2. INTERSECT : Common rows from all the queries
 3. MINUS : Rows unique to the first query

RULES

- 1) Number of columns in select statements should be equal.

```
SELECT first_name,salary
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID=30
```

UNION



```
SELECT first_name,salary,job_id
FROM EMPLOYEES
WHERE DEPARTMENT_ID=50
```

- 2) Datatypes of the corresponding columns should be the same.

UNION (Without Duplicates)

```
Select to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')
from employees
where department_id=90
UNION
select to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')
from employees
where department_id=60
```

UNION ALL (With Duplicates)

```
select to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')
from employees
where department_id=90
UNION ALL
select to_char(hire_date,'yyyy')
from employees
where department_id=60
```

UNION ALL

YEAR
2003
2005
2001
2006
2007
2005
2006
2007

2003
2005
2001

2006
2007
2005
2006
2007

YEAR
2001
2003
2005
2006
2007

YEAR
2005

YEAR
2001
2003

INTERSECT

UNION

MINUS