## 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 salan FROM EMP LOYEES 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

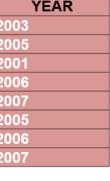
#### **UNION ALL (With Duplicates)**

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	1	
2006	;	
2007	•	

YEAR		
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2001		
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2006		
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YEAR		

YEAR 

YEAR 





