

# SQL Set Operation

The SQL Set operation is used to combine the two or more SQL SELECT statements.

## Types of Set Operation

1. Union
2. UnionAll
3. Intersect
4. Minus



### 1. Union

- The SQL Union operation is used to combine the result of two or more SQL SELECT queries.

- In the union operation, all the number of datatype and columns must be same in both the tables on which UNION operation is being applied.
- The union operation eliminates the duplicate rows from its resultset.

### Syntax

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1  
UNION  
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

### Example:

#### The First table

ID	NAME
1	Jack
2	Harry
3	Jackson

#### The Second table

ID	NAME
3	Jackson
4	Stephan
5	David

Union SQL query will be:

```
SELECT * FROM First
```

UNION

```
SELECT * FROM Second;
```

The resultset table will look like:

ID	NAME
1	Jack
2	Harry
3	Jackson
4	Stephan
5	David

## Union All

Union All operation is equal to the Union operation. It returns the set without removing duplication and sorting the data.

### Syntax:

```
SELECT column_name FROM table1
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT column_name FROM table2;
```

**Example:** Using the above First and Second table.

Union All query will be like:

```
SELECT * FROM First
UNION ALL
SELECT * FROM Second;
```

The resultset table will look like:

ID	NAME
1	Jack
2	Harry
3	Jackson
3	Jackson
4	Stephan
5	David

### 3. Intersect

- It is used to combine two SELECT statements. The Intersect operation returns the common rows from both the SELECT statements.
- In the Intersect operation, the number of datatype and columns must be the same.
- It has no duplicates and it arranges the data in ascending order by default.

#### **Syntax**

1. SELECT column\_name FROM table1
2. INTERSECT
3. SELECT column\_name FROM table2;

### **Example:**

#### **Using the above First and Second table.**

Intersect query will be:

1. SELECT \* FROM First
2. INTERSECT
3. SELECT \* FROM Second;

The resultset table will look like:

ID	NAME
3	Jackson

## **4. Minus**

- It combines the result of two SELECT statements. Minus operator is used to display the rows which are present in the first query but absent in the second query.
- It has no duplicates and data arranged in ascending order by default.

### **Syntax:**

1. SELECT column\_name FROM table1
2. MINUS
3. SELECT column\_name FROM table2;

### **Example**

#### **Using the above First and Second table.**

Minus query will be:

1. SELECT \* FROM First
2. MINUS
3. SELECT \* FROM Second;

The resultset table will look like:

<b>ID</b>	<b>NAME</b>
1	Jack
2	Harry