The SQL set operations are :

1. Union Operation:
    - Think of it as stacking one query result on top of another.
    - If you have two queries, say Query A and Query B, the UNION operation combines the results of both.
    - It removes duplicate rows, so you only get distinct rows in the final result.
    - So, the result of a UNION operation contains all unique rows from both queries.

1. Intersect Operation:
    - Imagine you have two sets of data (results of two queries), and you want to find where they overlap.
    - The INTERSECT operation gives you the common rows that appear in both sets.
    - It only returns rows that are present in both queries' results.
    - So, the result of an INTERSECT operation contains only the rows that are

common in both queries.

1. Except Operation:
    - This operation is like subtracting one set of data from another.
    - If you have Query A and Query B, the EXCEPT operation gives you the rows that are in Query A but not in Query B.
    - It essentially removes the rows that are common between the two queries, leaving you with the rows unique to Query A.
    - So, the result of an EXCEPT operation contains only the rows that are exclusive to the first query.

In essence:

- UNION combines and removes duplicates.

- INTERSECT gives you common rows.
- EXCEPT gives you rows that are in the first query but not in the second query.

Related posts:

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2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of DBMS ?
3. What do you understand by database users ? Describe the different types of database users.
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5. What is data abstraction ? Explain different levels ofabstraction.
6. Explain the differences between physical level,conceptual level and view level of data abstraction.
7. Explain the difference between database management system (DBMS) and file system.
8. Discuss the architecture of DBMS. What are the types of DBMS architecture ?
9. What are data models ? Briefly explain different types of data models.
10. Describe data schema and instances.
11. Describe data independence with its types
12. Describe the classification of database language. Which type of language is SQL ?
13. Explain DBMS interfaces. What are the various DBMS interfaces ?
14. What is ER model ? What are the elements of ER model ? What are the notations of ER diagram ?
15. What do you understand by attributes and domain ?Explain various types of attributes used in conceptual data model.
16. Construct an ER diagram for University system.

17. Construct an ER diagram for the registrar’s office
18. Describe mapping constraints with its types.
19. Explain the primary key, super key, foreign key and candidate key with example. OR Define key. Explain various types of keys.
20. What do you mean by a key to the relation ? Explain the differences between super key, candidate key and primary key.
21. Explain generalization, specialization and aggregation. OR Compare generalization, specialization and aggregation with suitable examples.
22. What is Unified Modeling Language ? Explain different types of UML.
23. What is relational model ? Explain with example.
24. Explain constraints and its types.
25. Consider the following relations:
26. What are the additional operations in relational algebra ?
27. Explain integrity constraints.
28. Explain the following constraints : i. Entity integrity constraint. ii. Referential integrity constraint. iii. Domain constraint.
29. Explain how a database is modified in SQL. OR Explain database modification.
30. Discuss join and types with suitable example. Define join. Explain different types of join.