

# Union, Intersect and Except

# Union Statement

The PostgreSQL UNION operator is used for combining result sets from more than one SELECT statement into one result set. Any duplicate rows from the results of the SELECT statements are eliminated. The UNION operator works under two conditions:

- The SELECT queries MUST return a similar number of queries.
- The data types of all corresponding columns must be compatible.

```
SELECT expression_1, expression_2, ... expression_n
FROM tables
[WHERE condition(s)]
UNION
SELECT expression_1, expression_2, ... expression_n
FROM tables
[WHERE condition(s)];
```

**Note :** The fields to be used in both the select statements must be in same order, same number and same data type.

# INTERSECT clause

The INTERSECT clause in SQL is used to combine two SELECT statements but the dataset returned by the INTERSECT statement will be the intersection of the data-sets of the two SELECT statements.

```
SELECT select_list
FROM A
INTERSECT
SELECT select_list
FROM B;
```

# EXCEPT clause

The EXCEPT clause is used to combine two SELECT statements and returns rows from the first SELECT statement that are not returned by the second SELECT statement.

```
SELECT select_list  
FROM A  
EXCEPT  
SELECT select_list  
FROM B;
```

## Interview Questions