SQL | Intersect & Except clause

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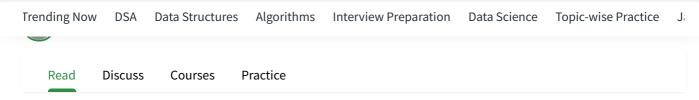
1. INTERSECT clause : As the name suggests, the intersect clause is used to provide the result of the intersection of two select statements. This implies the result contains all the rows which are common to both the SELECT statements. **Syntax :**

```
SELECT column-1, column-2 ……
FROM table 1
WHERE…..

INTERSECT

SELECT column-1, column-2 ……
FROM table 2
WHERE…..
```

Example : Table 1 containing Employee Details

ID	Name	Age	City
1	Suresh	24	Delhi
2	Ramesh	23	pune
3	Kashish	34	Agra

Table 2 containing details of employees who are provided bonus

Bonus_ID	Employee_ID	Bonus (in RS.)
43	1	20,000
45	3	30,000

Query :

```
SELECT ID, Name, Bonus
FROM
table1
LEFT JOIN
table2
ON table1.ID = table2.Employee_ID

INTERSECT

SELECT ID, Name, Bonus
FROM
table1
RIGHT JOIN
table2
ON table1.ID = table2.Employee_ID;
```

Result :

ID	Name	Bonus
1	Suresh	20,000
3	Kashish	30,000

2.

EXCEPT clause : contains all the rows that are returned by the first SELECT operation, and not returned by the second SELECT operation. **Syntax :**

```
SELECT column-1, column-2 ……
FROM table 1
WHERE…..


EXCEPT


SELECT column-1, column-2 ……
FROM table 2
WHERE…..
```

Example : Table 1 containing Employee Details

ID	Name	Age	City
1	Suresh	24	Delhi
2	Ramesh	23	pune
3	Kashish	34	Agra

Table 2 containing details of employees who are provided bonus

Bonus_ID	Employee_ID	Bonus (in RS.)
43	1	20,000
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Query :

```
SELECT ID, Name, Bonus
FROM
table1
LEFT JOIN
table2
ON table1.ID = table2.Employee_ID

EXCEPT

SELECT ID, Name, Bonus
FROM
table1
RIGHT JOIN
table2
ON table1.ID = table2.Employee_ID;
```

Result :

ID	Name	Bonus
2	Ramesh	Null

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Similar Reads

1.   SQL | Except Clause