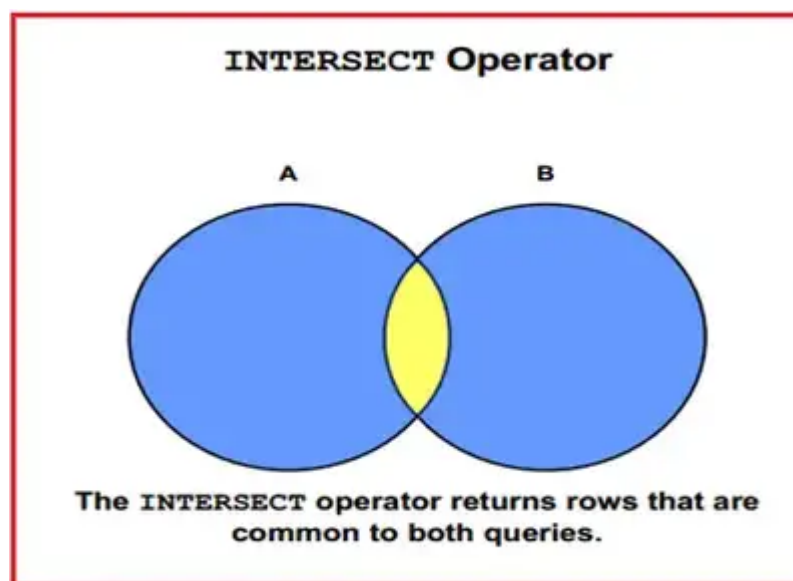


# INTERSECT Operator in Oracle

The INTERSECT operator in Oracle is used to combine two result sets and returns the data which are common in both the result set. That means the INTERSECT Operator returns only those rows that are common in both the result sets. Following is the pictorial representation of INTERSECT Operator.



```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK  
INTERSECT  
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA;
```

## Replacing INTERSECT with Inner JOIN in Oracle:

```
SELECT USA.FirstName, USA.LastName, USA.Gender, USA.Department  
FROM EmployeeUK UK INNER JOIN EmployeeUSA USA  
ON UK.EmployeeID = USA.EmployeeID;
```

## What is the difference between INTERSECT and INNER JOIN in Oracle?

The INTERSECT Operator filters duplicate rows and return only the DISTINCT rows that are common between the LEFT and Right Query, whereas INNER JOIN does

not filter the duplicates. To understand this difference, insert the following row into the EmployeeUK table.

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK  
INTERSECT  
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA;
```

```
SELECT USA.FirstName, USA.LastName, USA.Gender, USA.Department  
FROM EmployeeUK UK INNER JOIN EmployeeUSA USA  
ON UK.EmployeeID = USA.EmployeeID;
```

```
SELECT DISTINCT USA.FirstName, USA.LastName, USA.Gender, USA.Department  
FROM EmployeeUK UK INNER JOIN EmployeeUSA USA  
ON UK.EmployeeID = USA.EmployeeID;
```