**N.B.** The UNION ALL operator does not eliminate duplicate rows. UNION returns all distinct rows selected by either query. UNION ALL returns all rows selected by either query, including all duplicates.

Example: *SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,department\_id FROM employees UNION SELECT employee\_id, job\_id,department\_id FROM job\_history ORDER BY employee\_id;*

**Intersect Operator:** The INTERSECT operator returns rows that are common to both queries. [*the INTERSECT operator to return all rows that are common to multiple queries.*]

Example: SELECT employee\_id, job\_id FROM employees INTERSECT SELECT employee\_id, job\_id FROM job\_history;

{*Display the employee IDs and job IDs of those employees who currently have a job title that is the same as a previous job title.}*

**Guidelines**

• The number of columns and the data types of the columns being selected by the SELECT

statements in the queries must be identical in all the SELECT statements used in the query.

The names of the columns need not be identical.

• Reversing the order of the intersected tables does not alter the result.

• INTERSECT does not ignore NULL values.