

# PostgreSQL Set Operators Cheat Sheet

## UNION

Combines results from two queries and removes duplicates.

Example:

```
SELECT city FROM customers
```

```
UNION
```

```
SELECT city FROM suppliers;
```

- Returns all distinct cities from both tables.
- Use UNION ALL to include duplicates.

## INTERSECT

Returns only rows that are common to both queries.

Example:

```
SELECT city FROM customers
```

```
INTERSECT
```

```
SELECT city FROM suppliers;
```

- Only returns cities present in both tables.
- Duplicates are removed.

## EXCEPT

Returns rows from the first query that are not in the second.

Example:

```
SELECT city FROM customers
```

```
EXCEPT
```

```
SELECT city FROM suppliers;
```

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- Returns cities from 'customers' not present in 'suppliers'.
- Duplicates are removed.

## Comparison Summary

Operator	Purpose	Duplicates Removed		Direction Matters
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UNION	Combine both sets	Yes	No	
INTERSECT	Keep only matching rows from both sets	Yes	No	
EXCEPT	Keep rows from the first not in second	Yes	Yes	

## Notes

- All queries must have the same number of columns and compatible data types.
- Use ALL variants to include duplicates (e.g., UNION ALL, INTERSECT ALL, EXCEPT ALL).