

SQL - INTERSECT CLAUSE

<http://www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/sql-intersect-clause.htm>

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The SQL **INTERSECT** clause/operator is used to combine two SELECT statements, but returns rows only from the first SELECT statement that are identical to a row in the second SELECT statement. This means INTERSECT returns only common rows returned by the two SELECT statements.

Just as with the UNION operator, the same rules apply when using the INTERSECT operator. MySQL does not support INTERSECT operator

Syntax:

The basic syntax of **INTERSECT** is as follows:

```
SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]

INTERSECT

SELECT column1 [, column2 ]
FROM table1 [, table2 ]
[WHERE condition]
```

Here given condition could be any given expression based on your requirement.

Example:

Consider the following two tables, a CUSTOMERS table is as follows:

ID	NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	SALARY
1	Ramesh	32	Ahmedabad	2000.00
2	Khilan	25	Delhi	1500.00
3	kaushik	23	Kota	2000.00
4	Chaitali	25	Mumbai	6500.00
5	Hardik	27	Bhopal	8500.00
6	Komal	22	MP	4500.00
7	Muffy	24	Indore	10000.00

b Another table is ORDERS as follows:

OID	DATE	CUSTOMER_ID	AMOUNT
102	2009-10-08 00:00:00	3	3000
100	2009-10-08 00:00:00	3	1500
101	2009-11-20 00:00:00	2	1560
103	2008-05-20 00:00:00	4	2060

Now, let us join these two tables in our SELECT statement as follows:

```
SQL> SELECT ID, NAME, AMOUNT, DATE
      FROM CUSTOMERS
      LEFT JOIN ORDERS
      ON CUSTOMERS.ID = ORDERS.CUSTOMER_ID
INTERSECT
      SELECT ID, NAME, AMOUNT, DATE
      FROM CUSTOMERS
      RIGHT JOIN ORDERS
```

```
ON CUSTOMERS.ID = ORDERS.CUSTOMER_ID;
```

This would produce the following result:

ID	NAME	AMOUNT	DATE
3	kaushik	3000	2009-10-08 00:00:00
3	kaushik	1500	2009-10-08 00:00:00
2	Ramesh	1560	2009-11-20 00:00:00
4	kaushik	2060	2008-05-20 00:00:00

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