# **SQL Server UNION Operator**

javatpoint.com/sql-server-union-operator

In SQL Server, the UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

### Syntax:

- 1. SELECT expression1, expression2, ... expression n
- 2. FROM tables
- 3. [WHERE conditions]
- 4. UNION
- 5. SELECT expression1, expression2, ... expression\_n
- 6. FROM tables
- 7. [WHERE conditions];

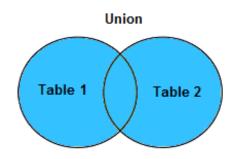
## Parameter explanation

**expression1**, **expression2**, ... **expression\_n**: expressions specify the columns or calculations that you want to compare between the two SELECT statements.

**tables:** It specifies the tables that you want to retrieve records from. There must be at least one table listed in the FROM clause.

WHERE conditions: It is optional condition. It specifies the conditions that must be met for the records to be selected.

### Image representation:



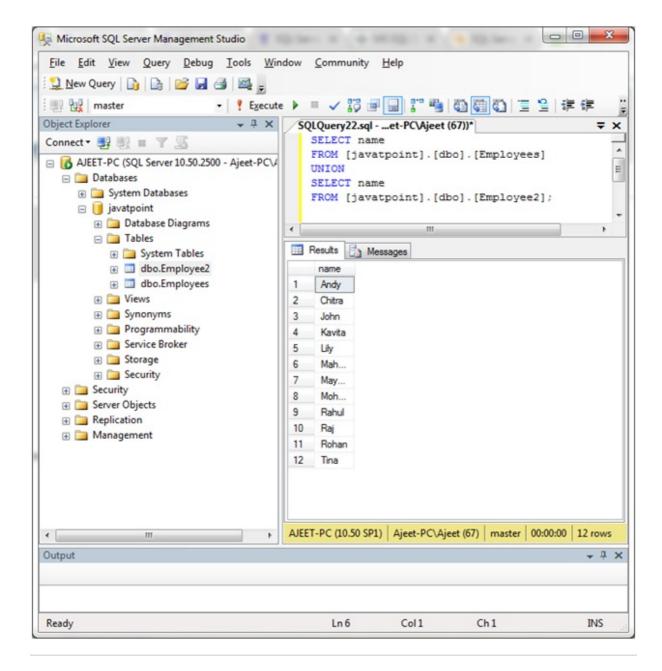
Note: The covered blue area specifies the union data.

## UNION operator with single expression

### Example:

- 1. SELECTname
- 2. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employees]
- 3. UNION
- 4. SELECTname
- 5. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employee2];

## Output:



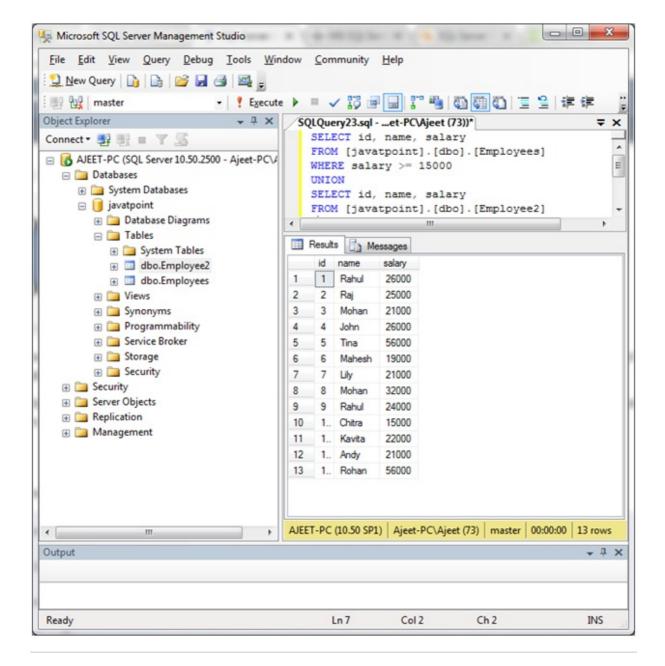
# UNION operator with multiple expressions

### **Example:**

Let's use multiple expressions of each table. For example: id, name, salary.

- 1. SELECT id, name, salary
- 2. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employees]
- 3. WHERE salary >= 15000
- 4. UNION
- 5. SELECT id, name, salary
- 6. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employee2]

#### Output:



# **UNION ALL Operator**

The UNION operator selects only distinct values by default. So, the UNION ALL operator is used to allow duplicate values also.

- 1. SELECT column\_name(s) FROM table1
- 2. UNIONALL
- 3. SELECT column name(s) FROM table2;

#### **Example:**

- 1. SELECT id, name, salary
- 2. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employees]
- 3. WHERE salary >= 15000
- 4. UNION
- 5. SELECT id, name, salary
- 6. FROM [javatpoint].[dbo].[Employee2]

### Output:

