

MASTERING

UNION vs. UNION ALL in SQL

swipe



01

Short Answer

What's the difference between UNION and UNION ALL?

- **UNION** combines results from two queries and removes duplicates.
- **UNION ALL** combines results and keeps all duplicates.



02

Long Answer — Detailed Explanation

When to use?

- **UNION**: Use when you need distinct, non-repeating results across combined datasets.
- **UNION ALL**: Use when performance matters and duplicates are acceptable.



03

Why use these?

- **UNION** performs an extra step of duplicate removal, making it useful for unique data but slightly slower.
- **UNION ALL** skips the duplicate removal, enhancing performance for larger data sets.

Where are they used?

- **UNION** is used in scenarios like merging user lists from different departments while removing repeated entries.
- **UNION ALL** can be applied when summarizing multiple data sources for analytics, where duplicates are meaningful or don't impact results.



04

Example Illustration

Imagine a company database with two tables:

Table 1: Sales_2023

ID	Customer	Amount
1	John	\$500
2	Alice	\$700

Table 2: Sales_2024

ID	Customer	Amount
1	John	\$800
3	Mark	\$600



05

Query using UNION:

```
SELECT Customer FROM Sales_2023  
UNION  
SELECT Customer FROM Sales_2024;
```

Customer
John
Alice
Mark

swipe



06

Query using UNION ALL:

```
SELECT Customer FROM Sales_2023  
UNION ALL  
SELECT Customer FROM Sales_2024;
```

Customer
John
Alice
John
Mark



07

Performance Consideration

- **UNION** scans results to remove duplicates, which may be slower for large datasets.
- **UNION ALL** runs faster as it avoids the duplicate check.

Tip: Use UNION ALL when you are confident duplicates aren't a problem, and performance is crucial.



08

Comparison Chart:

Feature

Duplicates

Performance

Use Case

,

UNION

Removed

Slower

Unique data
required

UNION ALL

Retained

Faster

Full dataset
needed

