

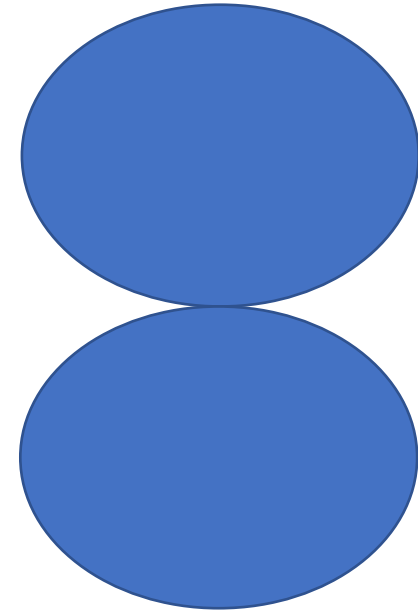
Introduction to T-SQL Queries – Module 8

Kathi Kellenberger

Redgate Software

UNION

- Combine the results of two queries
- Rules
 - Same number of columns
 - Compatible data types
 - Names from first query
 - ORDER BY at end
- Also UNION ALL, EXCEPT, and INTERCEPT



UNION – Eliminates Duplicates

Names

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi

Customers

CustID	FirstName
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna
4	Kathi

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna

```
SELECT ID, NAME  
FROM Names  
UNION  
SELECT CustID, FirstName  
FROM Customers;
```

UNION ALL – Retains duplicates

Names

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi

Customers

CustID	FName
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna
4	Kathi

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna
4	Kathi

```
SELECT ID, NAME  
FROM Names  
UNION ALL  
SELECT CustID, FirstName  
FROM Customers;
```

Except – Find items that don't match

Names

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi

Customers

CustID	FName
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna
4	Kathi

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane

```
SELECT ID, NAME  
FROM Names  
EXCEPT  
SELECT CustID, FirstName  
FROM Customers;
```

INTERSECT – Find rows that match

Names

ID	Name
1	Kevin
2	Sam
3	Jane
4	Kathi

Customers

CustID	FName
100	Bill
120	Denise
130	Anna
4	Kathi

ID	Name
4	Kathi

```
SELECT ID, NAME  
FROM Names  
INTERSECT  
SELECT CustID, FirstName  
FROM Customers;
```

Demo: UNION

Lab

- Complete Module 8 Lab 1