

## Comparison: SUM(salary) vs SUM(ALL salary)

Aspect	SUM(salary)	SUM(ALL salary)
Default behavior	Standard aggregate function	Same as SUM(salary) (ALL is the default)
Duplicates	Counted	Counted
NULL values	Ignored	Ignored
Result	Sum of all non-NULL values	Same as SUM(salary)
With Window Function	Shows the same total repeated for each row	Same as SUM(salary)
Example (1000, 2000, 2000, NULL)	5000	5000

**Conclusion:** SUM(salary) and SUM(ALL salary) always return the same result because ALL is the default behavior in SQL.

**Note:** The only case where the result differs is when using SUM(DISTINCT salary), which sums only unique values.