**WO 5 PAPER**

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By following the SELECT order of execution, for two different tables with JOINS the UNION operator is placed between the JOIN after the FROM of the first table and the SELECT statement of the second table to be joined.

Example;

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 1

JOIN table 2

ON table1.table1\_key = table2.table1\_key

UNION

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 1

For the repetitive data in a table, the UNION ALL operator is used when joining two different tables. Similar number of columns must be maintained in a SELECT statement with in a UNION operator having columns of similar data types with matching order of the SELECT statement columns.

Example;

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 1

UNION

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 2

For some customers with the same city, as UNION operator selects only distinct values they will be listed once. Therefore UNION ALL operator is used to select duplicate values. Example

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 1

UNION ALL

SELECT column\_name(s)

FROM table 2