

Video-17

Topics to cover:

- UNION Vs UNION ALL in SQL

UNION

The SQL UNION clause/operator is used to combine/concatenate the results of two or more SELECT statements without returning any duplicate rows and keeps unique records.

To use this UNION clause each SELECT statement must have :

- The same number of columns selected and expressions
- The same data type and
- Have them in the same order

Syntax

SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table1

UNION

SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table2;

UNION ALL

In UNION ALL everything is same as UNION , it combines/concatenate two or more table but keeps all records, including duplicates.

- It's generally faster because MySQL doesn't need to check for uniqueness.

Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ... FROM table1
```

```
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...FROM table2;
```

Create sample tables to understand Union and Union All

```
CREATE TABLE employees (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(50) );
```

```
CREATE TABLE managers (
    id INT PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    name VARCHAR(50) );
```

```
INSERT INTO employees (name)
VALUES ('Alice'), ('Bob'), ('Charlie'), ('David');
```

```
INSERT INTO managers (name)
VALUES ('Bob'), ('Charlie'), ('Eve'), ('Frank');
```

```
SELECT name FROM employees;
```

```
SELECT name FROM managers;
```

UNION:

```
SELECT name FROM employees  
UNION  
SELECT name FROM managers;
```

UNION ALL:

```
SELECT name FROM employees  
UNION ALL  
SELECT name FROM managers;
```