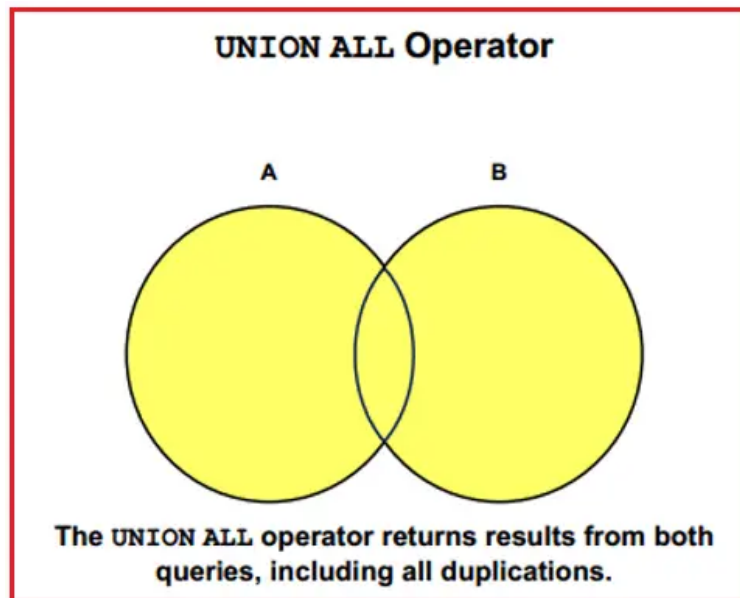# UNION ALL Operator in Oracle

The UNION ALL operator is used to combine the result set of two or more SELECT statements into a single result including the duplicate values. Following is the pictorial representation of UNION ALL Operator.

combines the result sets of two select statements into a single result set using the UNION ALL

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK
UNION ALL
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA;
```

UNION ALL with ORDER BY Clause in Oracle:

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK
UNION ALL
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA
ORDER BY FirstName;
```

ORDER BY Clause in the First select statement:

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUK ORDER BY FirstName
UNION ALL
```

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Department FROM EmployeeUSA;
```

Differences between UNION and UNION ALL Operator in Oracle

The UNION operator returns only distinct rows that appear in either result, while the UNION ALL operator returns all rows. The UNION ALL operator does not eliminate duplicate selected rows. When we use a UNION operator, in order to remove the duplicate rows from the result set, it has to do a distinct operation which is time-consuming. For this reason,UNION ALL is much faster than UNION Operator in Oracle.