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SQL UNION Operator

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The SQL UNION Operator

The **UNION** operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more **SELECT** statements.

- Every **SELECT** statement within **UNION** must have the same number of columns
- The columns must also have similar data types
- The columns in every **SELECT** statement must also be in the same order

UNION Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1
UNION
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;
```

UNION ALL Syntax

The **UNION** operator selects only distinct values by default. To allow duplicate values, use **UNION ALL** :

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```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;
```

Note: The column names in the result-set are usually equal to the column names in the first `SELECT` statement.

Demo Database

In this tutorial we will use the well-known Northwind sample database.

Below is a selection from the "Customers" table:

CustomerID	CustomerName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCo
1	Alfreds Futterkiste	Maria Anders	Obere Str. 57	Berlin	12209
2	Ana Trujillo Emparedados y helados	Ana Trujillo	Avda. de la Constitución 2222	México D.F.	05021
3	Antonio Moreno Taquería	Antonio Moreno	Mataderos 2312	México D.F.	05023

And a selection from the "Suppliers" table:

SupplierID	SupplierName	ContactName	Address	City	PostalCode
1	Exotic Liquid	Charlotte Cooper	49 Gilbert St.	London	EC1 4SD

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SQL UNION Example

The following SQL statement returns the cities (only distinct values) from both the "Customers" and the "Suppliers" table:

Example

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```
SELECT City FROM Customers
UNION
SELECT City FROM Suppliers
ORDER BY City;
```

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Note: If some customers or suppliers have the same city, each city will only be listed once, because **UNION** selects only distinct values. Use **UNION ALL** to also select duplicate values!

SQL UNION ALL Example

The following SQL statement returns the cities (duplicate values also) from both the "Customers" and the "Suppliers" table:

Example

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SQL UNION With WHERE

The following SQL statement returns the German cities (only distinct values) from both the "Customers" and the "Suppliers" table:

Example

```
SELECT City, Country FROM Customers
WHERE Country='Germany'
UNION
SELECT City, Country FROM Suppliers
WHERE Country='Germany'
ORDER BY City;
```

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SQL UNION ALL With WHERE

The following SQL statement returns the German cities (duplicate values also) from both the "Customers" and the "Suppliers" table:

Example

```
SELECT City, Country FROM Customers
```

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Another UNION Example

The following SQL statement lists all customers and suppliers:

Example

```
SELECT 'Customer' AS Type, ContactName, City, Country
FROM Customers
UNION
SELECT 'Supplier', ContactName, City, Country
FROM Suppliers;
```

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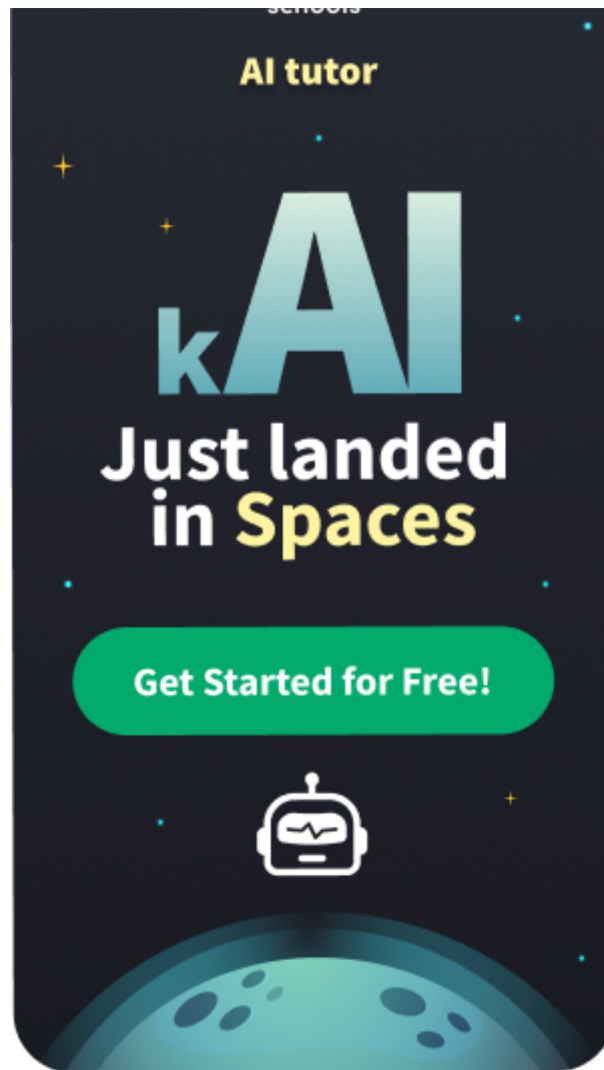
Notice the "AS Type" above - it is an alias. [SQL Aliases](#) are used to give a table or a column a temporary name. An alias only exists for the duration of the query. So, here we have created a temporary column named "Type", that list whether the contact person is a "Customer" or a "Supplier".

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