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## UNION ALL Query

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The UNION ALL query allows you to combine the result sets of 2 or more "select" queries. It returns all rows (even if the row exists in more than one of the "select" statements).

Each SQL statement within the UNION ALL query must have the same number of fields in the result sets with similar data types.

The syntax for a UNION ALL query is:

```
select field1, field2, . field_n
from tables
UNION ALL
select field1, field2, . field_n
from tables;
```

### Example #1

The following is an example of a UNION ALL query:

```
select supplier_id
from suppliers
UNION ALL
select supplier_id
from orders;
```

If a supplier\_id appeared in both the suppliers and orders table, it would appear multiple times in your result set. The UNION ALL does **not** remove duplicates.

### Example #2 - With ORDER BY Clause

The following is a UNION query that uses an ORDER BY clause:

```
select supplier_id, supplier_name
from suppliers
where supplier_id > 2000
UNION ALL
select company_id, company_name
from companies
where company_id > 1000
ORDER BY 2;
```

Since the column names are different between the two "select" statements, it is more advantageous to reference the columns in the ORDER BY clause by their position in the result set. In this example, we've sorted the results by supplier\_name / company\_name in ascending order, as denoted by the "ORDER BY 2".

The supplier\_name / company\_name fields are in position #2 in the result set.